GAZE. OF INDIA

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1880

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 18] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation**

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SUPPLEMENT No 18

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 29th April 1880

No 175 —The Hon'ble Sir Alexander J Arbuthnot K C S I, C I E resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India on the afternoon of the 17th instant

JUDICIAL

The 26th April 1880

No 426 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the eight criminal appeals specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh to the High Court of the North Western Provinces —

(1) Queen Empress *vs* Ilahi Baksh—charge, section 166, Indian Penal Code

(2) Queen Empress *vs* Dwarka—charge, section 457, Indian Penal Code

(3) Queen Empress *vs* Ghulam Husein—charge, section [illegible], Indian Penal Code

(4) Queen Empress *vs* Chandi—charge, section 302, Indian Penal Code

(5) Queen Empress *vs* Dulari—charge, sections 379 and 307, Indian Penal Code

(6) Queen Empress *vs* Nanda—charge, section [illegible], Indian Penal Code

(7) Queen Empress *vs* Ghulam Husein—charge section [illegible], Indian Penal Code

(8) Queen Empress *vs* Nabhan—charge, section 392, Indian Penal Code

The 27th April 1880

No 435 —The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr C A Wilkins of the Bengal Civil Service to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court during the absence on leave of Mr J Crawfurd

The 30th April 1880

No 442 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to extend sections 1 to 7, both inclusive and section 11 of Regulation V of 1873 (a Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal) to that part of the district of Goalpara known as the Eastern Duars

POLICE

The 28th April 1880

No 139 —*Appointments* —Mr G M S Carter, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to be Assistant Superintendent of

Municipal Police, Moulmein *vice* Mr G M Doughty

Mr J D Mercer Inspector of Police in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr Carter

The 29th April 1880

No 141—Mr W N Porter Assistant Superintendent of Police and Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade in British Burma is confirmed in the latter appointment with effect from the 18th January 1880, *vice* Mr M McLeod resigned

Mr C J O Donoghue Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burma is confirmed in that appointment *vice* Mr W N Porter

The 30th April 1880

No 143—*Appointments*—The following temporary promotions have been made in the British Burma Police with effect from the 26th February 1880 —

Mr I F Ilforde Superintendent 4th Grade, to officiate in the 3rd Grade during the absence on furlough of Mr T D Jameson, or until further orders

Mr J C Perreau, Superintendent 5th Grade to officiate in the 4th Grade *vice* Mr Fforde

Mr R A L Fanshawe, Assistant Superintendent to officiate as Superintendent, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr Perreau

Mr J W Mercer 1st Class Inspector, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr Fanshawe

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ECCLESIASTICAL

The 28th April 1880

No 95—The services of the Reverend Alexander Ferrier M A Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the 72nd Highlanders

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EDUCATION—INDUSTRY SCIENCE AND ART

The 30th April 1880

No 184—The following gentlemen have been appointed to act as Commissioners for the Government of India at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 —

Mr E C Buck Bengal Civil Service
, James Inglis of Sydney
, D A Sibthorp
,, J F O'Conor who will also be Secretary to the Commissioners

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SURVEYS

The 27th April 1880

No 162—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr A B Wynne F G S, Acting Deputy Superintendent and Officiating Assistant of the 1st Grade in the Geological Survey of India, the following appointments are made with effect from the 3rd instant —

Mr F W H Hughes A R S M F G S Officiating Assistant of the 1st Grade to officiate as Deputy Superintendent

Mr F Fedden, A R S M, F G S, Assistant of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade

No 164—Lieutenants the Hon'ble M G Talbot R E, and F B Longe, R E, are appointed temporarily to the Survey of India as Supernumerary Assistant Superintendents of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 15th instant

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EMIGRATION

The 26th April 1880

No 85—Under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for Rules 1 and 7 of Schedule B of the Rules relating to emigration from the Port of Madras, published under Notification of the Government of India No 561, dated the 31st October 1874 —

Rule 1—*Ventilation of the between decks*—Besides hatches there must be provided air shafts cowl headed funnels or tubes, and one of Thiers' automatic ventilators with 10 inch cylinder and such other additional means for affording light and ventilation to the space intended for the accommodation of the emigrants as the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants may consider necessary If there are any stern ports or side scuttles provided between decks they must be glazed well fitted about 14 inches apart, and as close to the upper deck as possible

Rule 7—*Ventilation of the hold*—Except in vessels fitted with ventilating masts in which case a proportionate reduction may be allowed, there should be five steam pipes solidly and strongly put together, of stout metal or wood and air tight each at least 9 inches in diameter fitted with cowl heads and leading from the hold to the open air on the upper deck There must also be a Thiers automatic ventilator with 10 inch cylinder for the ventilation of the hold and the automatic ventilator, as well as the ventilating masts and steam pipes must be conveniently placed and so arranged as to carry off the steam from the cargo quite clear of the between decks

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FORESTS

The 27th April 1880

No 243F—Mr A E Wild, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade now on leave, is transferred from British Burma to the Punjab

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—MILITARY

Simla, the 30th April 1880

No 41G M—The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant,

Central India Horse, dated 8th April 1880, is confirmed —

2nd Regiment

Lieutenant C J B H Dressnon Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander with effect from the 1st January 1880 *vice* Brevet Major M G Gerard, on field service

No 43G M—The following promotion in the Meywar Bheel Corps is made with effect from the 16th November 1879 —

Havildar Sree Kishen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Burbundee, invalided

No 46G M—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, dated 20th February 1880, is confirmed —

Major F Temple Officiating 2nd in Command Meywar Bheel Corps and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, having joined on the forenoon of this date, will be returned accordingly

Lieutenant F M Rundall Officiating 2nd in Command to revert to Adjutant

Lieutenant R Seton Burn Officiating Adjutant, to revert to Officiating Wing Officer

POLITICAL

The 28th April 1880

No 93G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr C A Birckhausen as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon

The 30th April 1880

No 95G P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges Consul General for France at Calcutta as in charge of the office of the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta during the absence of Chevalier J Gallian

No 97G P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Emile Badeher, as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr E Fowle

GENERAL

The 28th April 1880

No 853G G—Captain A H Turner, Wing Commander 2nd Punjab Infantry has been placed temporarily on special Political duty with the British Force under Lieutenant General Sir F S Roberts K C B, V C, with effect from the 17th September 1879

The 30th April 1880

No 870G G—Kazi Syud Ahmed, Attaché in the Foreign Department is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 10th April 1880

No 872G G—Mr F T Hewson, C S, Officiating Political Assistant 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd class

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 1st May 1880

No 363—Privilege leave for six days from the 12th to the 17th April 1880 is granted to Mr A C Tupp Officiating Accountant General, Madras and Officiating Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras

Mr Tupp made over charge of the said offices to Mr W Donald before noon on the 12th April 1880 and resumed charge thereof from Mr Donald, after noon on the 17th idem

No 364—On the 22nd March 1880, before noon Surgeon Major H E Busteed M D resumed charge of the office of Assay Master, Calcutta Mint from Surgeon Major P F Bellew

On the 5th April 1880 before noon Surgeon Major Bellew resumed charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, from Mr W Peterson, F C S

Mr F W Peterson having been reappointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master Bombay Mint during the absence of Surgeon Major Bellew on furlough or until further orders received charge of the said office, after noon, on the 17th April 1880

No 369—Furlough for eighteen months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code is granted to Mr William Waterfield Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency

Mr James Westland having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency received charge of these offices after noon, on the 19th April 1880

Mr H F Clogstoun having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General Bengal, received charge of the said office from Mr J Westland on the 19th April 1880

No 373.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871*

Circles of Issue	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion		
		Coin	Bullion	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	5 67 08 330	1 80 51 005	34,57 663	2 15 08 668
Madras	1 23 99 020	61 20 520	10 04 000	71 24,520
Bombay	3 33 97 090	78 44 241	33 70 984	1 12 15 225
Allahabad	50 14 190	38 79 590		38 79 590
Lahore	74 24,315	1 22 91 760		1 22 91 760
Calicut	13 19 690	5 07 600	39 000	5 46 600
Coconada	17 41 850	15 15 520	85 000	16 00 520
Nagpore	12 63 965	23 53 525		23 53 525
Kurrachee	31 15 035	17 22 520	76 900	17 99 420
Akola	11 93 785	12 86 695		12 86 695
Total	12 35 77 270	5 55 72 976	80 33 547	6 36 06 523
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5 99 70 747
Grand Total				12 35 77 270

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 30th April, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 255.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Charles John Lewis Stuart, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot Officiating Squadron Officer (now Squadron Officer), 2nd Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force,—2nd November, 1877

No 256.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information —

MILITARY No 92 — INDIA OFFICE, *London, 31st March, 1880*

PARA 1.—The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment their Commissions as such bearing date the 31st October 1879 —

George William Patrick Dennys
John William Unthank Macnamara
Henry Ogilvy Stuart
Joseph Sykes
John McDougall Stewart

2 They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 31st October, 1879, to the 8th March, 1880, inclusive

No 257.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon Major G A Watson Medical Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers and Officiating Medical Storekeeper Meean Meer to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts Bengal during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major J Pithall, M D or until further orders

No 258.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry

Lieutenant E D J O Brien 40th Foot a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 259.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel F F A Chamier S C, Deputy Commissioner 1st Grade North Western Provinces and Oudh (p a) for 1 year 243 days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain H W Clarke, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways Calcutta Public Works Department (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Captain C P Egerton 39th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab (m c) for 182 days, under G G O No 813 of 1876

Lieutenant H R Marrett S C, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry Sub Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, (m c) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875

Surgeon Major T Pathall M D Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal (p a) for 1 year 18? days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Major F Fairweather M D (m c) for 1 year under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary R C Davies Barrack Master 1st Class Public Works Department (m c) for 1 year 182 days under the Regulations of 1868

Conductor P J Ryan Sub Engineer 3rd Grade North Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Work Department (m c) for 2 years under the Regulations of 1868

PROMOTIONS

No 260—LONDON GAZETTE

The following extract is published for general information —

"London Gazette, dated the 26th March 1880, p 2219

BENGAL

The undermentioned officers to be Colonel —

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Robert Burn Bern bay Staff Corps Dated 20th January 1880

Lieutenant Colonel James Emond Benwell Madras Staff Corps Dated 20th January 1880

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Bean Lucie Smith, Madras Staff Corps Dated 20th January, 1880

No 261—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Permanent

Sub Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Owen Maguire, to be Conductor

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) Henry Myland to be Sub Conductor on probation

} With effect from the 11th March 1880, vice T Rutledge, pensioned.

Sub Conductor Henry Myland will continue to officiate as Conductor until further orders

No 262—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry

Kote Duffadar Kesar Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Jhunda Singh deceased — 28th December 1879

No 263—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

TO BE LIEUTENANT

Second Lieutenant James Green Dated 22nd March 1878

Second Lieutenant James Edward Evans Dated 6th April, 1878

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 28th April 1880

Under Clause 9 of the Regulations appended to the Indian Military Debts Act of 1865 it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department from 20th to 26th April 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Death	Place of Death	Testator or Intestate	Remarks
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieutenant L Talujk	1?th April 1880	Hurnai	Not known	
Subordinate Medical Department	Assistant Apothecary G B Hughes	? April 1880	Jubbulpore	Ditto	

Statement of Deposit on Account of Estates from 20th to 26th April 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Death	Testate or Intestate	Total amount of Estate deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					R A P		
J R Dyce	Major	Royal Artillery	11th July 1879	No will found	2,846 6 6		
E. H Watson	Lieutenant	1 17th Foot	4th July 1879	Intestate	1,288 13 9		
Indian Military Service							
W F Hennell	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	22nd July 1879	Not known	394 10 0		
W B Smyth	Surgeon	Indian Medical Department	25th June 1879	Intestate	55 2 2		26th June 1880

W M LEES *Colonel*

Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

2

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla the 30th April 1880

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 20—Mr A Lockhart 3rd Class Engineer I G S *Sir William Peel* is granted 20 months leave to Europe on medical certificate —16 months under Section 1 Supplement E Civil Leave Code and the remainder as extraordinary leave under Section 10 Supplement E of the same Code with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it

Mr Lockhart is also granted the necessary subsidiary leave

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 26th April 1880

No 132—Mr E E Hensley Deputy Examiner Guaranteed Railways Account Bombay is granted furlough out of India for eight months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code

CENTRAL

The 27th April 1880

No 133—Mr C Cowper Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade Railway Branch is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bombay

No 134—Major T O Wingate Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Military Works Branch is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade from 1st January 1880

The 28th April 1880

No 135—Mr R I Coppin Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from Railways under the Government of Bombay to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways

The 30th April 1880

No 136—To fill vacancies existing in the Public Works Department Railway Branch the undermentioned Assistant Engineers 1st Grade, are promoted to be Executive Engineers 4th Grade temporary rank, with effect from 1st January 1880 —

Mr A Brereton
" P P Dean
" W A Lesmond
" R C Beeston
R A Wa...
Lieutenant F I Maxwell R E
" H Pilkington R E
Mr W de W Peel
" G A Martyn

No 137—In the Public Works Department, Railway Branch the undermentioned Assistant Engineers 1st Grade temporary rank will revert to Assistant Engineers 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st April 1880 —

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose
Mr W McHutchin
" J E N Bowdell
" R M Marsh
" C Cowper
" H C Knox
" S Rebsch
" J S Brown

No 138—Mr A Morton Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Acting Locomotive Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Palanpore Section of the Western Rajputana State Railway is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class III, with effect from 1st June 1880

J S TREVOR *Major Genl, R E,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880

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PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th April 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No IX OF 1880

An Act to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and from time to time to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 It is hereby enacted as follows — *(Preamble)*

Short title. 1 This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880", and it shall come into force at once

Commencement.

Insertion of new section in the Bombay Civil Courts Act. 2 In the said Act after section 22 the following section shall be inserted —

"22A The Governor of Bombay in Council may by notification in the official Gazette fix and by a like notification from time to time alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges" *(Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.)*

3 All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law *(Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law.)*

D FITZPATRICK

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880

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PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 24th April 1880

No 165—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain M W Rogers R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent 3rd Grade Survey of India, the following promotions are made with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant the date on which Captain Rogers availed himself of subsidiary leave —

Captain J Hill R E, Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade

Mr F C Burett Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade

J T WALKER *Major Genl R E*

Surveyor General of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 26th April 1880

No 21—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 88, dated 12th March 1880 Mr P McKenzie Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer Chakrata Division Military Works with effect from forenoon of 6th April 1880

The 21st April 1880

No 22—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 101 dated 20th March 1880, Mr F A Dennys Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the

Examiner of Accounts Military Works on fore noon of 16th April 1880

C W HUTCHINSON Lieut Genl R E
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut the 22nd April 1880

No 12—In continuation of Meerut Command Notification No 10 of 12th April 1880, Major T O Wingate Bengal Staff Corps Executive Engineer and Major J H Crowdy R E Executive Engineer respectively, made over and received charge of the Morar Division, Military Works on the forenoon of the 15th instant

G I DE PALEZIEUX FALCONNET Lt Col R E
Supdg Engr Meerut Command
Military Works

Presidency & Oudh Command

Lucknow the 22nd April 1880

No 4—With reference to Inspector General Military Works Notification No 15, dated the 23rd ultimo Captain N Arnott R E Executive Engineer made over and Mr J M Hannan Assistant Engineer took over, charge of the Allahabad Division Military Works, on the after noon of the 20th instant

Captain Arnott R E Executive Engineer availed himself of the three months privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 2 of 11th ultimo on the afternoon of the 20th instant

W R TUCKER Lieut Col R E
Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command,
Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 22nd April 1880

No 64—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification No 107 dated 9th instant the undermentioned posting is made —

Mr I H Clementson Assistant Engineer to the Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections Kandahar State Railway

No 65—The undermentioned Officers passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 9th April 1880 —

Mr C P Rose Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

Mr I C Elliott Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH
Offg Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY
Manager s Office

NOTIFICATION

Multan the [illegible] April 1880

No 6 With reference to Public Works Department Notification No [illegible] of 18th March 1880 Mr W F O'Donoghue Assistant Examiner joined the Indus Valley State Railway on the [illegible] of the 31st March 1880

I B B SAVI Captain R E
Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY
Pindi Kohat Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi the 22nd April 1880

No 4—With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No 56 dated 5th April Mr R C Wil[illegible] Apprentice Engineer was relieved of his duties on this Section on the fore noon of 16th instant

T GRACEY Capt, R E
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Rawal Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawalpindi the 21st April 1880

No 3—Referring to Director General of Rail ways Notification No 57, dated 7th April 1880 Mr J H L Patterson Store keeper 1st Grade reported himself at Jhelum on the afternoon of the 26th November 1879 and assumed charge of the General Stores from Mr I A Anderson Store keeper 2nd Grade on the 2nd December 1879

No 4—Referring to Director General of Rail ways Notification No 59 of 7th April 1880 Mr E C Elliot Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade reported his departure from this Railway to join the Pindi Peshawur Line on the afternoon of the 20th March 1880

H LAMBERT
Engineer in Chief

SINDIA NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Neemuch the 20th April 1880

No 16—Mr J W Buyers Executive Engi neer 1st Grade availed himself on the forenoon of 18th instant of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 13 dated 15th idem

No 17—With reference to this Office Notifi cation No [illegible] dated 5th instant Mr R F Coppin Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade reported his arrival at Bhilwara on the forenoon of the 12th idem Mr Coppin has been posted to the 1st Sub Division 2nd Division, Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway at Gungrar

HORACE BELL
Engineer in Chief

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY
Southern Section

NOTIFICATION

Ahmedabad the 23rd April 1880

No 12—With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No 58 dated 12th April 1880 Mr C F Gilbert Assistant Engi neer 2nd Grade reported arrival on the 30th March and was posted to Sirohi Division

W H PARKER
Engineer in Chief
Southern Section

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,900	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs 1,00,78,365 9 0; Public Deposits at Branches Rs 14,28,295 1 5	1,15,06,660	10	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,12,06,668	1	1
Bank Post Bills &c	10,21,508	0	[illegible]
Sundries	11,62,310	4	1
RUPEES	5,81,90,137	2	11

ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Government Securities	[illegible]3,73,328	0	[illegible]
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	64,71,625	2	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	61,68,271	1	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,[illegible]	11	3
Balances with other Banks	3,[illegible]	7	5
Bullion	8,5[illegible]71	8	[illegible]
Dead Stock	10,30,8[illegible]	8	10
Stamps	10,207	5	0
Sundries	2,62,1[illegible]	12	[illegible]
	4,13,12,634	10	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs 1,26,66,569 6 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs 1,1[illegible]10,933 2 1	2,71,77,502	8	7
RUPEES	6,8[illegible],90,137	2	11

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 29th April 1880 } W WESTLAND, Offg Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary

By order of the Directors, P HARDIL(?), Secy & Treasurer

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine —

Mahul Prasad das — Medical College
Ram Sibprasad — Ditto

CHARLES H TAWNEY
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE, The 17th April 1880 }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver balance in the Mint

[illegible]

CALCUTTA MINT, The 17th April 1880 } J F TENNANT, Col RE, *Mint Master*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver balance in the Mint

[illegible]

CALCUTTA MINT, The 24th April 1880 } J F TENNANT, Col RE, *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 29th April 1880 Rs [illegible]16,314 5 1

J WESTLAND
Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, *The 30th April 1880* }

Report of a Deserter from the 22nd Regiment of Foot, dated at Allahabad this 24th day of April 1880

Number, Rank and Name — No 1861 —202 Private Michael Wynn
Age —29 years 2 months
Size —5 feet [illegible] inches
Colour —
Complexion fresh, hair light brown, eyes [illegible]
Date of Desertion —1[illegible]th April 1880
Place of Desertion —Delhi
Date of Enlistment —2nd February 1871
At what Place Enlisted — [illegible]
Parish and County in which Born —B[illegible], [illegible] England County [illegible]
Trade —[illegible]
[illegible]
Remarks —None

F W B PARRY, *Major*, *Comdg 22nd Foot*

Report of a Deserter from the 22nd Regiment of Foot, dated at Allahabad this [illegible]th day of April 1880

Number, Rank and Name — No 1818 —[illegible] Private Robert R[illegible]
Age —2[illegible] years 1 month
Size —[illegible] feet [illegible] inch
Colour —
Complexion fresh, hair auburn, eyes hazel
Date of Desertion —1[illegible]th April 1880
Place of Desertion —Deolali
Date of Enlistment —2nd March 1876
At what Place Enlisted — [illegible]
Parish and County in which Born —[illegible]
Trade —[illegible]
[illegible]
Remarks —None

F W B PARRY, *Major*, *Comdg 22nd Foot*

Report of a Deserter from the 67th Regiment of Foot dated at Deolali, this 24th day of April 1880

Number Rank and Name — No 2386 Private John Greenhalgh	At what Place Enlisted — Manchester
Age — 39 years	Parish and County in which born — Manchester Lancashire
Size — 5 feet 5¼ inches	
Color of— Complexion fair hair light brown eyes blue	Marks — Scar over right eye
Date of Desertion — About the 22nd April 1880	Trade — Dyer
Place of Desertion — Deolali	Coat or Jacket — Waistcoat — Breeches or Trowsers — } Regimental
Date of Enlistment — 12th March 1859	REMARKS — None

A MURRAY, *Capt*
for *Lieut Col,*
Commandant, Deolali

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 12th November 1877 and 16th January 1878 treasure consisting of gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs 42 and 12 gold pagodas valued at Rs 18 was found in the villages of Bayyavaram and Bhrugubanda, respectively in the Sattenapalli Taluq, Kistna District, Madras Presidency

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna on the 20th September 1880 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

Description of articles found in the village of Bayyavaram

No	Description of Articles	Estimated Value		
	Gold	Rs	A	P
1	One necklace of gold wire	13	4	0
2	Three pairs of gold earrings for males two loose beads containing lac with wire passing through them	10	0	0
3	One gold bead used for the neck with a copper tube and lac	[illegible]	12	0
4	Three gold beads a little bruised and three fresh ones used for the neck one meal lac bead with lac	1	8	0
5	One gold bead	2	10	0
6	One round piece of gold worn at the neck by females	1	8	0
7	Four rolls of gold leaf	1	0	0
	Silver			
8	A ring socket	0	6	0
9	Three pieces of silver bar	7	4	0
10	Four pieces of a silver armlet	1	6	0
11	One piece of a silver neck ring	0	1	6
12	Pieces &c of a necklace with silver rings	0	15	6
	TOTAL	41	14	0

D PURSHOTAMAYA,
Depy, for Collector

KISTNA DISTRICT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MASULIPATAM
The 1st April 1880

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 12th and 13th September 1879 treasure consisting of 157 Chandra Veerarayan fanams and 26 gold jewels valued in the aggregate at Rs 212 was found in the Tank Poram boke field No [illegible] in the Village of Thottipollem Palladam Taluq Coimbatore District, in the Presidency of Madras

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore at his Office on the 30th September 1880 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

F H HAMNETT,
for *Collector*

COIMBATORE,
The 6th April 1880

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Bombay Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W 32	M 35 -4000	50	J gl Ki hore Bud m

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H73	M 42 – 61096	10	Bh s uj a I jn S g t n r
	M 47– 7 8 1	10	
H74	M 18 [illegible]	10	R S g Sitai
H75	M 50 -19213	10	(n l l ka l Ch kl
H77	M 47—(1050	10	M z R l m Bukl s Jul l lj n

BOMBAY,
The [illegible] th April 1880

W WELLS
Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
32	O 57—83715	20	The Offg Collector M d i por
	I 97 –(0lt 3	10	
	O 75 –0 07	10	
33	O 18—2 04	10	Mr I J Griffith
	O 16 –07, 9	10	
	O 13—18288	10	
	O 11—21713	10	
	O 50—04712	10	
	I 72 209 8	10	
	I 96 83185	10	
	O 46—79828	10	
	O 49 – 1,130	10	
	O 18 1(163	10	
	O 11 – 30180	10	
34	O 31—41 08	50	Mr S M Sh re r
35	O 17 86316	100	The Asst Supdt of Police Barisal
38	O 30 88318	50	Babu Baikantnath Mazoomdar
	O 37 01318	5	
40	O 17—1811	100	Bal i I nokinath N ogi
	O 5 8 133	20	
	O 55 280 9	20	
	5 8 7	20	
41	O 31 – 33618	50	Mr F Mills

Calcutta Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg. No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Babu [illegible]
	[illegible]	30	[illegible] Hunnam Singh
[illegible]	L 21—[illegible]	5	Babu Chunder Coomar Sen
24	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	10	Babu Rutnessur Mullick
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Messrs. Ram Chunder Dutt & Co.
	[illegible]	10	Mr. R. H. Anderson
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Babu Kedarnath Samonto
34	[illegible]	10	Messrs. D. S. Dey & Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Babu [illegible] Chatterjee
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	The Deputy Commissioner [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Babu [illegible] Bhutta [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Mr. [illegible]

CALCUTTA, [illegible] 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg. No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
5	[illegible]	100	[illegible]bux Hd. Merchant, Allahabad
6	B C —[illegible]	10	Subbu Pillai [illegible] Tanjore District

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg. No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
6	B 7—[illegible]	20	[illegible] Pillai, 3rd Class Forest Ranger, [illegible] Coimbatore District
	B 60—3899	10	A. Jayaramulu Nayadu, Madras
8	B [illegible]	10	T. [illegible] Sri [illegible]
9	B 53—[illegible]	10	Mr. [illegible] Head Clerk, Collector's Office, South Arcot, Cuddalore
10	B 16—87 14	[illegible]	[illegible] Naga[illegible]
1	B [illegible]	[illegible]	The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Co.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, The 19th April 1880.

H. S. GROVES

Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl. in charge of Paper Currency Dept. for Offg. Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 30th April 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

[illegible]

W. MERRETT

Offg. Postmaster [illegible]

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta [illegible] Office on the 30th April 1880

[illegible]

Newspapers

[illegible]

Registered Letters

[illegible]

E. C. GEORGE

Presidency Post Master

Notice to Contractors

The Kurrachee Harbour Board with the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind invites tenders for the supply of material and work to be done in erection of an iron screw pile pier for shipping at Kimari at Kurrachee Harbour inclusive of the cranes and other hydraulic machinery

The plan may be seen and printed copies of the conditions specifications and form of tender obtained on application at the Office of the Port Engineer Kurrachee on and after 3rd April 1880, during office hours

The sum of Rs 1?? must accompany each application for the above [illegible] of which amount Rs 100 will be returned on receipt of the tender in due form

[illegible] schedule of quantities will be supplied with the other papers on the responsibility of the party tendering

The tenders will be received at noon on (Monday) 3rd May 1880 at the office of the Collector of Kurrachee as President Harbour Board

The Harbour Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender

R WALLACE *Collector*
of Kurrachee
and President Kurrachee Harbour Board

KURRACHEE }
The 15th March 1880 }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes and by any one taking *[illegible]* at a time from the Superintendent Botanical Garden Calcutta *for cash only* at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 8 8* per pound tin *Rs 16 8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs* [illegible] per eight ounce tin *Rs 10 8* per pound tin *Rs 20* The medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta [illegible] per four and eight ounce tins and [illegible] per pound tin in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہہ دوا دونیدائی کے بہت عمدہ عوض ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے سرکاری عہدہ دار واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور معمولی لوگ ہرکوئی ایک مرتبہ میں دو دو حرداہ کے نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید سکتی ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی چار اونس کے ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی ملسکتی ہے حسب مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

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AT

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OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size		Price	Remarks
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Ditto	11	¼	ditto	65	
Ditto	9	1	ditto	120	
Ditto	[illegible]	1½	ditto	7	These have never been used
Ditto	2	¼	ditto	105	

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES Executive Engineer Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal Narora *via* Rajghat Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office No 1 Middleton Row or through Messrs Thacker Spink & Co or Messrs Brown & Co at the prices noted against them —

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HENRY F BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India

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Charts &c issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta [illegible]

Indian Ocean

[illegible] 187[illegible]

India, West Coast—

[illegible]

India East Coast Bay of Bengal, Ceylon &c—

[illegible]

Madras R[illegible]

[illegible] Burma [illegible]

Siam, Malay Peninsula West Coast—

[illegible]

Gulf of Siam—

[illegible] Chang [illegible]

Sailing Directions, &c—

The Sailing Directory Part I India, [illegible]

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in [illegible]

List of Light houses and Light vessels in [illegible] 1880 [illegible]

Spheroidal Tables for every ten minutes [illegible] 187[illegible]

Glossary of French Terms adopted on [illegible] 187[illegible]

Catalogue of Charts Maps Plans, &c [illegible]

Hydrographic Notices—

[illegible]

Notices to Mariners

Notices issued during the year 1878

[illegible]

10 [illegible]

11 [illegible]

13 [illegible]

14 [illegible]

17 [illegible]

18 [illegible] Madras

19 [illegible]

20 [illegible]

21 [illegible] Madras

24 [illegible] Kistna

[illegible] Vakalapudi

Notices issued during the year 1879

1 [illegible] Light vessel

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

4 [illegible]

5 [illegible] (Honawa) and Mangalore

No 6 Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa Nugga)
7 Fix d Light at entrance t Iocna Creek
8 Fixed Light at Goa[illegible] nath Point in the Gulf of Cambay
9 Wreck marking vess l
10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Port Light
11 Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Bank
12 Delay [illegible] Cockburn Light vessel removal in Bad Weather
13 (1) Alteration in position [illegible] and [illegible] Lights—[illegible] (2) [illegible] Light [illegible] (3) [illegible] (4) Leading Light at [illegible]
" 14 Sunken [illegible] Algoa [illegible] of and Diamond [illegible]
" 15 [illegible] Light [illegible]—New Zealand
16 [illegible] South [illegible]
" 17 Australia [illegible] (1) [illegible] (2) [illegible] (3) [illegible]
18 [illegible]
19 (1) [illegible]
20 [illegible]—Africa [illegible]
[illegible]
21 (1) [illegible] and St [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
23 [illegible] India West Coast
24 [illegible]
25 [illegible] Bengal
26 [illegible]
27 [illegible] Madras
28 [illegible]
29 [illegible]
30 [illegible]
31 [illegible]
32 [illegible]
33 [illegible]—India West Coast
34 [illegible]
35 [illegible]
36 [illegible]
37 [illegible]
38 [illegible]
39 [illegible] Bay
40 Madras [illegible]
41 [illegible]
42 [illegible]
43 Buoys at Calcutta India—West Coast

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No 1 [illegible] Zanzibar [illegible]
2 [illegible] Light [illegible] Gulf of Martaban
3 Exhibition of new fixed Lights—False Point—Bay of Bengal
4 Entrance to River Hooghly—Bay of Bengal—India
5 Alterations in Port [illegible] Light—Singapore—China Sea

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Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance [illegible]

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the 187[illegible]

Report on the Cultivation of and Trade in [illegible] Bengal [illegible]

Report on the Cultivation of and Trade in Jute in Bengal [illegible]

Report on the Food grain Supply and Statistical Review [illegible] of 1873 74 By A [illegible] MacDonnell [illegible] Bengal [illegible] Service [illegible]

Prices of Food grains Firewood and Salt in Bengal from 18[illegible] to 18[illegible] [illegible] Bengal Secretariat [illegible] *ing and postage [illegible] annas*

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Vol	VII	Maldah Rangpur and Dinajpur
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

NOTICE

The partnership which hitherto existed between us under the style of—

N Nusserwanjee & Co Calcutta
Nowrojee & Co Hong Kong
B Nusserwanjee & Co London

having expired on 31st March 1880 by efflux of time Mr Cowerjee Bomonjee Gazdar will liquidate all the accounts of the firm

COWERJEE BOMONJEE
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE

CALCUTTA }
The 1st April 1880 }

NOTICE

Referring to the above advertisement I have this day commenced business on my own account here and in London under the style of B Nusserwanjee & Co

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE

CALCUTTA }
The 1st April 1880 }

NOTICE

Referring to the above advertisement I have this day commenced business on my own account here and in Hong Kong under the style of N Nusserwanjee & Co and Nowrojee & Co respectively

COWERJEE BOMONJEE

CALCUTTA }
The 1st April 1880 }

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 0 of the reduced 4 per cent loan of 18 and Nos 11 17 and 11 of the 4 per cent loan of 1865 for Rs 500 each originally standing in the name of my wife by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application will be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor

G F SCHUMACHER
19, Radha Bazar
Calcutta

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 18 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY MAY 1, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1879

									TOTAL
CLASS OF MESSAGE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INLAND	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRANSIT									
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND TOTAL [illegible]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1879

ROUTE		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indo-European	via Teheran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	via Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	via Gulf and Karachi	19	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Sea	via Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]	5,188	1038	100 00	100 0	[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879 80 UP TO 29th FEBRUARY 1880

Canal Division	Water distributed during February 1880: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Full supply	Actual throughout	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second: Estimated full supply	Actual average throughout	Navigation returns Canal: Principal items of traffic: Up	Down	Land irrigated (approximate): Zila	Acres	Rainfall: Average	During month	Chief crops (approximate): Name	Area acres	Remarks
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division 2nd Division Main Branch Lower 2nd do Lahore Branch	4 9 4 6 3 0	3 88 2 48 2 26	3073 6	1079·66 643 79 432 97			Gurdaspur Amritsar Lahore	12 984 88 917 117 407	2 12 1 77 1 71	2 22 2 10 0 95	Wheat Barley Mixed grains Miscellaneou	15" 418 ? 12? 10,286 46 478	The area irrigated during the month was 5490 acres over the previous month and comparing it with same month of the previous year there was an increase of 27,222 acres Compared with the same month of 1878, the increase is 51,561 acres irrigated
Total Bari Doab Canal			3073·6	2156 42				219,308				219 308	The volume of water entering at Canal head was 2177 39 of which 20 97 was passed out of escapes, the balance 2156 42 being utilized in both Divisions of the Bari Doab Canal
Corresponding period of last year			3073 6	1364 01				192 086				192,086	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division Delhi do Hánsi do Do Bulla Head	4 33 5·70 9 00 8·80	2·11 2 83 4 93 4·00	2,546	8 175 414 123		66,266 kurris, bullies &c 7,235½ mds 4,563 mds timber	Umballa Karnál Delhi Rohtak Hissár Jhind Bíkaner Kalsia State	1 977 34,033 10 478 22,693 26 661 26,526 177 517	1 92 1 43 0·50 0·50 0·60	4 25 1·95 0 20 0 80 0·30	Wheat Barley Mixed grains Miscellaneous ..	90,991 2 773 20,310 8,988	The Western Jumna Canal was closed throughout January and re-opened at sunrise on 9th February on the 10th 11th and 12th, there was a general fall of rain so that the demand for water fell off The supply entering the Canal was 997 cubic feet per second of this, 277 cubic feet were passed out at the various escapes and the balance 720 cubic feet were utilized
Total Western Jumna Canal			2,546	720		66,266		123 062				123,062	
Corresponding period of last year			2 546	1 8[illegible]		2[illegible]005		182 022				182,022	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals				..			Lahore Montgomery Mooltan Dera Ghází Khan	17 000 25 000 132,850 47 726	0·49 0 25 0·28	0·70	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Total Inundation Canals								222,576				222,576	
Corresponding period of last year								289 600				289 600	
Najafgarh Jhíl							Delhi Gurgaon	458 38	0·30		Wheat Barley Mixed [illegible] Miscellaneous	359 51 56 30	
Total Najafgarh Jhil								496				496	
Corresponding period of last year						..		1346				1,346	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ..								342,370				342,370	
Do., corresponding period of last year								374 108				374,108	

J W OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*

Asst. Secy to Govt., Punjab, P W D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH APRIL 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —Rain has continued in Bengal Proper Orissa and Chota Nagpore Assam Burma, Madras and the Southern Mahratta Country The want of it is felt in parts of the Bengal Presidency and in a few districts in the north of the Punjab The outturn of the *rabi* harvest has been generally satisfactory in Behar it is said to have been excellent Preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on Agricultural prospects and public health remain good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (April 28th)—		
Bellary	22 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 28 ·7 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	39 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 33 41 second crop paddy being harvested.
Ganjam	8 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 31 58
Kistna	30 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 41 6 harvest nearly over
Chingleput (Madras)	91 (average of three stations)	*Ragi* 21 99 wet and dry crops being harvested standing crops doing well
Coimbatore	71 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 21 00 crops generally fair harvest of paddy full in Erode taluk
Tanjore	66 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 28 15 crops generally good harvest of oil seeds chillies and tobacco outturn ½ to ⅞
Madura	89 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 24 14.
Malabar	1 47 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 20 9
Travancore	01	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair
Bombay— (April 28th)—		
Kurrachee		Small pox in five fever in six and cattle disease in three talukas
Hyderabad		*Kharif* operations commenced fever prevails cattle disease in three talukas small pox continues in Moro and Naushahro taluk
Ahmedabad		Manuring operations for next season's crop going on in some talukas
Baroda		*Rabi* harvest nearly completed public health good weather seasonable
Surat		*Rabi* harvest nearly completed fever in two talukas
Nasik		Ague in one taluka cattle disease in Igatpuri crop all harvested and nearly threshed land being prepared for new crops weather getting warm
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 1 warm except from 23rd to 25th on which humidity was nil vapour in air much [illegible] of normal on 22nd and 23rd wind normal lightning on the 24th
Poona (April 25th)		In district average price of *bajri* and *jowari* falling
Ahmednagar		Threshing completed land being prepared for monsoon crops
Sholapur		Prospects unchanged public health good
Dharwar	28 (average of five talukas)	*Rabi* harvest completed in all talukas cotton picking in progress in four slight fever in six and cattle disease in two talukas
Kanara	67 (average of three talukas)	Harvest of second crop completed weather hot and cloudy
Rajkot		Weather very hot public health good
		General Remarks —*Rabi* harvest generally completed and preparations commenced in one district for *kharif* public health good except in Sind slight rain in Dharwar and Kanara
Bengal—(April 29th)—		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Transplanting of *paunsa aus* and sowing of *amun* commenced prospects favourable cattle-disease in north continues cholera in Satkania Rangunia and Ramoo
Dacca	·22	Prospects of crops good public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	89	No crops on ground except sugarcane and *boro dhan* at Sathhira, latter doing well and good outturn expected ploughing for jute and early rice progressing briskly health generally good a few cases of cattle-disease in Baraset.
Moorshedabad	41	In some places *aman* sowings commenced fever and cholera in some thanas of Nuddea sub division
Rajshahye	Slight rain	Weather very hot stormy in evenings sowings of *aman aus til* and jute nearly completed seedlings thriving *boro dhan* excellent a good deal of sickness chiefly fever

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Burdwan	*Nil*	Cultivation progressing satisfactorily nearly all cases of cholera in Raneegunge fatal sporadic cases of cholera and small pox in other parts of district
Rungpore	17	Weather cool prospects of crops favourable public health good price of rice low
Bhágalpur	*Nil*	Easterly wind no crops on ground small pox subsiding
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects good and would be better for rain; progress of farming operations well forward in some parts *bhadoi* sowing delayed for want of moisture low lands still moist health of cattle good and of men not bad for the season cholera small pox and fever prevalent
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects favourable
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops almost harvested mango and mango promising *moong dhan* and *cheena* being sown in parts prices stationary public health good at head-quarters a few cases of cholera and small pox in Mudhoobunnee sub division
Hazaribágh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable no crops on ground food grains cheap solitary cases of small pox and cholera here and there general health good
Cuttack	Rain sufficient in town and interior	Ploughing continues cases of small pox and cattle disease reported prices stationary
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Bengal proper Orissa and Chota Nagpore but none in Behar ploughing and sowing proceeding but rain wanted in places spring rice promising and being harvested in places *rabi* harvest in Behar generally over and a very good crop cholera and small pox still in some places fever in Rajshahye and Purneah fatal cattle disease in parts of Palamow
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (April 27th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot wind variable sharp attack of cholera at Bhasni and Almagar cases in city decreasing general health otherwise good prices stationary
Allahabad ( )		Wind west weather seasonable cholera decreasing general health good some disease among cattle wheat 20⅛ seers coarse rice 19⅞ seers unhusked *dhan* 29 seers
Gorakhpur (26th)		Weather seasonable wind variable cholera continues principally in north small pox not increasing prices say wheat 23⅛ seers
Jhansi (29th)		Prospects good crops being harvested slight fever days hot prices falling
Agra (27th)		*Rabi* crops are still being harvested slight fever prevails
Bareilly (28th)		Weather seasonable some fever reported
Meerut ( )		Days hot and nights cool prices falling fever in parts but not reported except in Mowana
Kumaun (27th)		Very hot slight storms on 21st *rabi* being reaped
Lucknow (28th)		Wind east a few cases of cholera reported
Partabgurh (20th)		*Rabi* harvest is being garnered sowing of *sawan* and *jaith* paddy in low ground and clear water going on cholera much as reported last week
Sitapur ( )		Weather seasonable health good prospects fair
Fyzabad (28th)		Weather seasonable cholera decreasing
		General Remarks.—Weather hot but seasonable wind variable prices falling in Jhansi and Meerut slight fever prevails in Jhansi Agra Meerut and Bareilly cholera still continues in Benares Gorakhpur Lucknow and Partabgurh and is decreasing in Fyzabad otherwise health good
Punjab— (April 27th)—		
Delhi		Public health and agricultural prospects good
Hissar		*Rabi* crop almost gathered outturn good prices falling public health good
Umballa		Crops still being harvested reports favourable health good.
Jullundur		Crop still being cut prices falling public health good
Lahore		Crops being harvested health good
Ferozepore		Crops being cut and harvested health good
Siálkot		Crops fair health good
Ráwalpindi		Agricultural prospects not good owing to want of rain fever prevails
Peshawar	Slight rain	Harvest prospects indifferent
Mooltan		*Rabi* crops being threshed and garnered health good
Dera Ismail Khan		Crops being reaped health good
		General Remarks.—Agricultural reports generally favourable with the exception of a few districts in the north prices have a downward tendency
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 28th)		Cloudy hot *rabi* harvest over ploughing for *kharif* continues fever continues.
Jubbulpore		Warm threshing and winnowing progressing small pox continues prices falling
Saugor		Hot threshing of *rabi* nearly completed small pox and cattle-disease continue prices rising owing to exports
Seoni		Ploughing for *kharif* continues prices stationary
Hoshangabad		Winnowing of rabi nearly at an end small pox continues prices stationary
Raipur (April 24th)		Warm threshing of *rabi* continues few cases of cholera and small pox reported prices stationary

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Sambalpur (April 23rd)		Very hot sugarcane plantations doing well, health good cattle-disease continues
		General Remarks—Cloudy hot threshing and winnowing continue in Nerbudda Valley districts outturn generally good land being prepared for *kharif* sowings prices stationary but easier
British Burma— (April 28th)—		
Akyab		Public health fair no cattle-disease
Rangoon	42	Total rainfall 5 91 22 deaths from small pox
Bassein	2 88	Total rainfall 8 88 public health good
Prome	33	Total rainfall 1·94 small pox very prevalent in one township
Amherst (Moulmein)	1 48	Total rainfall 6 06 public health good no cattle-disease
Toungoo	1 49	Total rainfall 1 54 public health good
		General Remarks—Small pox still somewhat prevalent in Pegu slight cattle-disease otherwise public health good weather continues showery
Assam—(April 28th)—		
Gauhati	1 26	Frequent high winds and rain *ahu* cultivation retarded by the rains
Sylhet	1 25	Cultivation going on rapidly common rice 14 seers
Cachar	3 3	Weather continues unchanged sowing of seasonable crops progresses common rice 13 1/16 seers per rupee public health good
Dibrugarh	3 81	Ploughing for *sali* commenced weather wet and cool a few cases of cholera reported
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore		Reports not received
Mysore		
Mercara		
Berar & Hyderabad (April 28th)—		
Amraoti		Weather cloudy public health good
Akola		Ploughing going on weather hot
Hyderabad		Weather hot slight fever prevalent labour for poor sufficient *kharif* owing operation commenced in some places prices coarse rice 9 seers wheat 10 *tur* 15 white *jowar* 11 yellow *jowar* 16 per current sicca rupee
Central India States— (April 28th)—		
Indore		Cloudy hot health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather seasonable fever still prevails wheat 16½ *jowar* 29 *bajra* 32 seers
Sutna		Prospects good *jowar* 39 seers
Rutlam		Weather close and cloudy opium market steady grain price falling health good
Neemuch		Health good weather hot
Goona		Hot crops and health good wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal		Weather [illegible] prospects and health good
Agar		Health good prospects favourable
Nowgong		Health fair
Mánpur		No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu		Report not received
Serohi (April 25th)		Tanks dry wells fairly full healthy mornings and evenings cooler
Marwar (23rd)		Tanks dry wells diminishing health and crops good not so hot owing to rainfall crops being harvested prices falling
Meywar		Tanks drying wells good health improving threshing *rabi* crops
Harowtee (April 24th)		Health and prospects good prices falling heat great nights cool
Jhallawar		Health and prospects good weather cooler
Ajmere (April 28th)		Health and prospects good prices falling slowly
Jeypore		Average harvest secured health good seasonable
Bhurtpore		
Ulwur (April 27th)		Harvestings completed health good hot winds
Nepal— (April 20th)—		
Katmandu	05	Prospects good

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the Govt of India at the Govt Central Branch Press, Simla.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 19] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —
The Bombay Civil Courts Act 1880

PART V—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22 —(*Nothing for publication.*)

SUPPLEMENT No 19

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 6th May 1880

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Peterhoff at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 29th May 1880, the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St James' or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and address to the Aide de-Camp in waiting not later than the 25th May 1880, and in doing so to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them and who must themselves attend the Levée Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names *legibly* written thereon,—one card to be delivered on entering Peterhoff, and the other to the Aide de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation

The Levée will be closed by the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 14th Native Infantry being presented by their Commanding Officer to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress

Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress

By Command,

W. L. DALRYMPLE, *Lieut Col*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 4th May 1880

No 179—Mr J M Lowis is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th April 1880

The 6th May 1880

No 184—*Appointments*—Moung Pan and Moung San Hla Baw, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, in British Burma, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, with effect from the 13th November 1879

No 186—*Appointment*—Moung Shway At, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in British Burma, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 15th December 1879, *vice* Moung Gyee

The 7th May 1880

No 191—Mr G S Park is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 31st December 1879

JUDICIAL.

The 7th May 1880

No 468—It is hereby notified that, from and after this date, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts will be also Commissioner of those Districts, and that the designation of the officer for the time being holding the combined appointment will be "Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts"

PATENTS

The 7th May 1880

No 28—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay, and the North Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 71 of 1879 —George Westinghouse, Junior, of No 20, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex, England, for improved means and apparatus for governing and indicating the speed and preventing the slip of railway wheels, and for regulating the brake power applied thereto.

No 16 of 1880 —Herbert Newton Penrice, of Hatfield, in the County of Herts, England, for improvements in rock tunnelling and in apparatus employed therein

No 19 of 1880 —John Lawton Haddan, of 25, Great George Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in traction and ways

FORESTS

The 7th May 1880

No 259F—Mr B Ribbentrop, Conservator of Forests of the Pegu Circle in British Burma, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Conservator of Forests of the Tenasserim Circle, during the absence of Major W J Seaton on six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which Major Seaton may avail himself of the leave

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —MILITARY

Simla, the 7th May 1880

No 48G M—The following promotions in the Infantry Branch, Deoli Irregular Force, are made with effect from the 4th February 1880 —

Jemadar Hur Govind, to be Subadar, *vice* Potie Ram, invalided

Havildar Major Ruttie Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hur Govind, promoted

POLITICAL

The 1st May 1880

No. 100G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Khan Saheb Abdul Islam, Inspector of Police in the Satara District, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction

No 101G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ajam Syad Jamal, Chief Constable of the Khandesh Police, the title of "Khan Saheb," as a personal distinction

No 103G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J S Williams, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Aden

The 3rd May 1880

No 105G P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Woodth, as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr W Ganslandt

No 422I P—*Erratum*—The following corrections of clerical errors in the Rules promulgated in clause 3 of the Foreign Department Notification No 28I-P, dated 7th January 1880, are published for general information —

In Rule 12, for "Rule 9" read *Rule* 10

In Rule 16, for "Rules 7 and 9" read *Rules* 8 *and* 10, and for "Rule 11" read *Rule* 13

In Rule 17 for "Rules 9 and 12" read *Rules* 10 *and* 13

In Rule 20, for Rule "9 or 10" read *Rule* 10 *or* 11

In the heading of Form VI, referred to in Rule 12, for "Arms" read *Firearms*.

The 4th May 1880

No 108G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Shankar Singh of Bilram in the Etah District the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction

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GENERAL.

The 3rd May 1880

No 901G G—Mr E Colvin, C S, Officiating Commissioner, Benares, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, with effect from the afternoon of 8th April 1880, *vice* Mr Carmichael

The [illegible] May 1880

No. 920G G—The Foreign Department Notification No 804[illegible] G, dated 21st April 1880, appointing Captain E A Money, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant of the Corps of Biluch Guides, is cancelled, and that officer's services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No 922G G—Major C A Baylay, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, Political Agent at Kotah, held charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, in addition to his other duties, from the afternoon of the 24th December 1879 to the afternoon of the 29th March 1880

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th May 1880

No 444—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879," the Governor General in Council has remitted the duty payable under the said Act on all Instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by Contractors, and also on all Declarations or Agreements by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, when the deposit of such Contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes, or in Cash

This Notification will have effect from the first day of April 1879, and will extend to the whole of British India

No 479—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the use of adhesive stamps for bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand, and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna

R. B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 7th May, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 264—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Charles Grant Mansell Fasken, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—23rd August, 1878

Lieutenant Edward Steuart Masters, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion,—25th November, 1878

No 265—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal He is accordingly admitted into the service —

Surgeon Henry Ogilvy Stuart,—arrived at Bombay, 20th April, 1880

No 266—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant F H Rodwell 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation

5th Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant J E Mein Wing Officer and Quartermaster to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain G Gaisford promoted

Lieutenant R F Jameson, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Mein

These appointments will have effect from the 22nd February, 1880

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 267—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W B Shawe, Infantry, Commandant 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (m c) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant-Colonel R J Walker, S C, Commandant 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry (p a) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Major W R. Bunbury, S C, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, (m c) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 19 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Major J Murray, M D (Madras) Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts Madras, (p a) for 1 year 36 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Major T G Skardon, (m c) under the Regulations of 1868

No 268—Conductor A Gallagher, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, (m c) from the 25th October, 1879, to the date of his transfer to the Pension establishment, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868

This cancels G G O No 1127 of 1879

PROMOTIONS

No 269—Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in 20th Hussars) F Chenevix Trench, to have the position of Major in the cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, from the 25th February, 1880, *vice* Major (Lieutenant Colonel in 20th Hussars) J C Lockwood, retired on half pay

No 270—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major Henry Wilson Gordon,—6th May, 1880

To be Majors

Captain Reginald Beavan,—4th May, 1880

Captain Alliston Champion Toker,—4th May, 1880

To be Captain

Lieutenant Edward Francis J deClanay Rennick,—2nd May, 1880

BENGAL ARMY

To be Majors

Captain Henry Philip Kirke, General List, Infantry,—4th May, 1880

Captain Charles Walter Babington, General List, Infantry,—4th May, 1880

No 271—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Colonel (Major General) Henry Price de Teissier, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, from the 26th February, 1880, *vice* General A Huyshe, deceased

No 272—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers

Ressaidar Abdulla Khan, to be Ressaldar *vice* Man Singh, deceased, Jemadar Ram Lall, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Abdulla Khan, promoted,—30th January, 1880

Kote Duffadar Golab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheo Narain Singh, deceased,—3rd November, 1879

Kote Duffadar Amir Chand, to be Jemadar, *vice* Henry Ling, deceased,—4th November, 1879

Duffadar Kana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Lall, promoted,—30th January, 1880

12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry

Havildar Pahlwan Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunda Sing, transferred to the 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—1st October, 1879

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Kalka Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramnarain Misser, invalided; Jemadar Nain Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Adjoodeah Dooby, invalided, Havildar Ruggha Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramdeen, invalided, Havildar Juskurrun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalka Sing, promoted, Color Havildar Bahadoor Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1879

Color Havildar Jungbeer Mugger, to be Jemadar, *vice* Keerut Sing, deceased,—19th May, 1879

Havildar Kundhyabuccus Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maharaj Sing, deceased,—7th December, 1879

No 273—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry

Kote Duffadar Maha Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, deceased,—30th January, 1880

RETIREMENTS.

No 274—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble James Hay Fraser, S C, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th April, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval

REWARDS

No 275—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified —

MADRAS

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur"

Subadar-Major Hyath Khan, "Bahadur," 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Mohdeen Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—22nd March, 1880

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur"

Subadar Syed Emam, 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Hyath Khan, promoted,—22nd March, 1880

SPECIAL

No 276—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on Mr Donald Harcourt Grant Maclean, and to post him to the Transport Department

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 3rd May, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 27th April to 3rd May, 1880

On whose account	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P		
British Military Service.							
C Nugent (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	23rd December 1879	No will found	906 3 1		3rd July, 1880
Indian Military Service.							
R. Lyons (b)	Conductor	Ordnance Department.	17th July 1879	No will found	898 13 8		3rd July 1880

(a) *Next of-kin.—Father* —Major-General Charles Lavallin Nugent, Kirkstall Lodge Southsea.
(b) *Next of-kin.—Son*,—William George Lyons.
Father —George Lyons, or William Lyons, Ochiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland.

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 7th May, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 21 —Mr W L Lamborn, Clerk, I G S *Celerity*, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I G S *Czarewitch*, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India

No 22 —Mr J Robertson, 1st Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is posted to the I G hulk *Semiramis*, for general duty

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 6th May 1880

No 141 —Mr D E H Noyes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade Assam, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

The 7th May 1880.

No 143 —Mr T Concannon, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 16 to 18 of Section 1, Chapter II, of the Public Works Code, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 26th February 1880

No 144 —The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.—

Promotions

Name.	Rank from which promoted.	Rank to which promoted temporarily	Vice	With effect from
Mr C. W Hodson	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Mr F J E Spring Executive Engineer 4th Grade, on leave.	4th April 1880.
Mr B. P Milsom	Ditto	Ditto	Mr W K Stent, permanently promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	8th " "
Mr B P Milsom	Ditto	Ditto	Mr W deW Peel, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary rank, on leave	12th " "
Lieut. C. F Fuller, R.E	Ditto	Ditto	Mr G E. Moore, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, on leave.	17th " "
Mr R. Baxter	Ditto	Ditto	Major J B Sparks, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, temporary rank, on leave.	19th " "

Reversions

Name	Temporary rank from which reverted	Rank to which reverted.	Vice	With effect from
Mr B P Milsom	Executive Engineer 4th Grade	Assistant Engineer 1st Grade	Captain C E. Shepherd, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade returned from leave	9th April 1880
Mr G Moyle	Assistant Engineer 1st Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Mr E. G. J McCudden Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from leave	26th „ „

No 145.—Lieutenant W W Robinson, R E, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Railway Branch is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 25th April 1880, *vice* Captain H W Clarke, R E., on furlough

No 146.—To fill a vacancy in the Railway Branch Mr E I Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in that Grade, with effect from the 8th April 1880

No 147.—Mr W H Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade Railway Branch, passed the professional examination prescribed in Chapter II, Section I paragraphs 16 to 18, of the Public Works Code

No 148.—*Corrigendum*.—In Notification No 138 dated 30th April 1880, transferring Mr A Morton Assistant Engineer, to the State Railway Revenue Establishment for "with effect from 1st June 1880," read "with effect from 1st June 1878

No 149.—Captain G F L Marshall, R E Executive Engineer 1st Grade Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for four teen days with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May 1880

GENERAL.

The 3rd May 1880

No 139.—The office of Engineer in Chief of the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, is abolished

The Marwar Division is placed under the orders of the Engineer in Chief of the Northern Section, and the Serohi Division is constituted an independent charge, under the direct orders of the Director General of Railways

The 4th May 1880

No 140.—Mr E G J McCudden, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Railway Branch is on return from furlough, posted to the Establishment under the Government of Bengal for service on State Railways

TELEGRAPH

The 6th May 1880

No 142.—Mr J F Bevan, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent 3rd Grade with effect from the 23rd April 1880, until further orders, *vice* Mr Reynolds

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th April, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No IX OF 1880

An Act to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and, from time to time, to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880",

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once

Insertion of a new section after section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act

2 In the said Act after section 22 the following section shall be inserted —

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges

"22A The Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette fix and by a like notification from time to time alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges"

Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law

3 All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 19] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

APPREHENDED UNDERESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHÁNISTÁN

The following extracts from a Despatch addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 148, dated 4th May, are published for general information, with the documents which accompanied it —

In continuation of our Despatch No 81, dated 25th February, we regret to report for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that we have grave reasons for apprehending that the cost of the military operations in Afghánistán will seriously exceed the amount entered in the Financial Statement for 1880-81

2 The total expenditure upon those operations in India was calculated in that document at 5,512,670*l*, as follows —

	£
In 1878 79 (Account No 57)	600,270
In 1879 80 (para 130 of Statement, less expenditure from the Home Treasury)	2,954,400
In 1880 81 (para. 18 of Statement, less expenditure from the Home Treasury)	1,958,000
	5,512,670

3 The estimates for 1879-80 and 1880-81 were prepared in the Military Department by the usual methods, with careful deliberation We forward with this Despatch a Memorandum by Major Newmarch, the Military Accountant General, detailing the procedure in ordinary use, describing how it was actually employed on the present occasion, and explaining, in particular, his estimates of the cost of the war Major Newmarch submitted his estimates to the Military Department with a Memorandum, No 4108, dated 19th

A

January It is shown in the Minute of our Honorable Colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, which accompanies this Despatch, that those estimates were carefully examined and accepted in the Military Department, they were formally transferred by that department, on the 26th January, to the Financial Department, with the recommendation that they should be adopted, and they were incorporated, in usual course, in the Budget presented with the Financial Statement

4 The estimates were held open to revision till just before the Statement was made, but no correction was suggested in the Military Department, or considered necessary in the Financial Department On the contrary, the unexpectedly high amount of our January balances (1,352 lakhs), coupled with the comparatively moderate amount of the military expenditure brought on record up to that date, gave rise to a doubt whether the Accountant General in the Military Department might not have entered too large an amount in his Regular Estimate, but it was ascertained specifically on the 18th February, six days before the Statement, that the Accountant General in the Military Department fully maintained that estimate, and it was not altered There being thus, at that time, no apparent cause for distrusting the sufficiency of the Military Department's estimates, Sir John Strachey, in paragraph 27 of the Financial Statement, while pointing out that "the estimates of the cost of the war must of course be, to a great extent, speculative," said that he saw "no reason to suppose that they erred on the side of being too low"

5 Before the middle of March, however, we became uneasy at the unexpectedly large demands upon our frontier treasuries, and, not being satisfied with the result of a summary investigation of the causes, we instituted a fresh enquiry into the cost of the war, which has brought to light the fact that the aggregate net disbursements from our treasuries to the Military Department since the beginning of the operations, have so much exceeded the normal payments to that department as to suggest strong doubts of the correctness of its estimates of the cost of the war

6 No doubt, the balances in the treasure chests and with the military disbursers are much in excess of the ordinary amount Moreover, apart from the operations in Afghánistán, the disbursements on account of the Malta Expedition, the Nága disturbances, and political events in Burma, have caused exceptional military drafts upon our treasuries, and there may be other abnormal transactions which may operate, eventually, in reduction of the obligations of the Military Department Nevertheless, and taking the most sanguine view of the prospects of the termination of the war, we cannot, now, doubt that its cost will largely exceed the departmental estimates.

7 There is, however, much still to be done before we can venture to estimate the cost of the war afresh with any precision It has not yet been fully explained why the large outflow from our treasuries in excess of the military estimates did not show itself sooner in the diminution of our balances, which we are now at last witnessing Nor is the Accountant General in the Military Department, an officer in whose prudence and ability we place the greatest confidence, as yet, able to reconcile the treasury figures with the estimates which reach him from the Military Controllers

8 Under ordinary circumstances, we should have thought it desirable to wait until we could explain the facts better than is yet possible But we are sensible of the inconvenience which must result from the failure of our war estimate, and deem it incumbent on us to substitute for that estimate at once the most correct forecast that we can make with our present data, however imperfect such may be We hope that, before Your Lordship makes the yearly Financial Statement to Parliament, we may be in a position to telegraph more trustworthy estimates of the cost of the war than we can now make Meanwhile, we consider that it will be necessary to add at least 4,000,000*l* to our estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81 We can only speak, now, with much reserve of the total amount which the war, apart from the Frontier Railways, will ultimately cost The responsible officers in the Military Department still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as 10,000,000*l* , but we are unable, at present, to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoings from our treasuries.

9. Our Honorable Colleague General Sir Edwin Johnson has recorded, for our information and for that of Her Majesty's Government, a Minute, which we transmit herewith, describing the action of the Military Department throughout the whole proceedings, the manner in which the estimates for the war were made, and the circumstances under which the Military Department thought itself justified in recommending the Financial Department to accept them, and explaining, so far as this can now be done, the causes which, in our Honorable Colleague's opinion, have operated, and are still operating, to render those estimates insufficient

10 As stated by the Military Accountant General in paragraph 14 of his memorandum, although it cannot now be doubted that the amount of the war charges outstanding at the close of 1879 80, and which will have to be adjusted in 1880 81, will be much larger than was anticipated, there is no reason for supposing that the amount of these charges brought to account in the former year will seriously differ from the Regular Estimate presented with the Financial Statement

* * * * * * *

13 As we have been obliged to take the unusual course of revising our estimate of one important item before the Financial Statement is made to Parliament, we subjoin, for any use which Your Lordship may think fit to make of it, a statement of the other variations from our Regular Estimates, which are now known to us —

	Regular Estimates.	Approximate Accounts.	Better	Worse
	£	£	£	£
I Land Revenue	22 389 000	22,426 200	37 200	
IV Excise	2 765 000	2 792 587	27 587	
V Assessed Taxes	797 000	783 800		13 200
VII Customs	2 231 000	2 283 352	52 352	
VIII Salt	7 335 000	7,256 698		78 302
IX Opium	10 459 000	10 361 555		97 445
X Stamps	3 203 000	3 192 811		10 189
TOTAL	49 179 000	49 097 003		81 997

14. * * * * * * *

The deficiency under *Salt* is due to an unexpected intermission of the deliveries from the Sámbhar Lake, which will, doubtless, soon be resumed The deficiency under *Opium* is owing to a similar temporary check in the trade in Málwa Opium

15 On the whole, our estimates have been very satisfactorily realised The only considerable Revenue Head of which we do not yet know the approximate result, is that of *Railways*, the accounts of which cannot be quickly closed We know no grounds for revising our estimates of Railway revenue

16 On the expenditure side, however, 100 000*l* must be added under Head *32—Railways*, being the supplementary grant made for the Jhelum-Rawalpindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, as explained in paragraph 6 (4) of our Despatch No 142 of this date This is, in truth, part of the cost of the war

17 However disappointing it is to find that the war is likely to cost so much more than was expected, the permanent effect upon the condition of our finances will be limited to the extent to which the charge for interest on the debt may be increased In all essential respects the condition of our finances appears to us no less sound and satisfactory now than it did when the Financial Statement was made The improvement in our general financial position remains as unquestionable as before, there is still no reason to doubt that, but for the war, our surplus of revenue over expenditure would have hardly been less than 4,000,000*l*, both in the year 1879 80, which has just closed, and in the year 1880 81, which has now commenced, nor do we see reason to modify any of the views regarding the past, or any of the anticipations regarding the future, which were set forth in the Financial Statement

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Minute by General the HON'BLE SIR E B JOHNSON, K C.B , C I E

The attention of the Financial Department having been directed to the large disbursements which were being made from the Civil Treasury on account of the war in Afghanistan—

disbursements seriously in excess of the estimated cost of the operations—the Military Department was requested to cause enquiry to be made, and to furnish information as to the cause of this difference between the estimates and the actual expenditure

In accordance with this request the Military Accountant General was called on for a report on the subject, and at the same time full enquiry was ordered in other branches of the Military Department, in view to eliciting the causes of these unexpected calls on the Civil Treasury

Pending the result of these enquiries, the Military Accountant General has furnished a statement explaining, fully and clearly, the course he has followed in the preparation of the estimates of expenditure on account of the operations in Afghanistan for 1880-81

To Major Newmarch's statement, which I attach, I need add nothing, but, as Head of the Military Department, I desire to state that the estimates which were prepared by the Military Accountant General were not submitted by me to the Financial Department until, in personal and anxious communication with him, I had satisfied myself that they were framed on just principles and on data which might fairly and reasonably be accepted in the forecast of the probable expenditure on account of the war

Satisfied, therefore, of the correctness of the estimates, which appeared to me as accurate as any estimate of the cost of military operations can be, I accepted them, and caused them to be sent to the Financial Department, with a recommendation that they should be adopted

It will be seen, therefore, that though the estimates were prepared by the Military Accountant General, they were submitted and explained to me before acceptance, and I desire to state, without any reserve whatever that, as Head of the Military Department, I alone am responsible for the estimates, and that I fully accept such responsibility

That this Department has underestimated the probable cost of the war cannot be gainsaid, but until the result of the enquiries which have been ordered to be made is received, it is not possible for this Department to state either the extent to which the estimates have been exceeded, or the causes which have led to such excess

Without attempting to anticipate the result of the enquiry, I may be permitted, however, to touch very briefly on some of the causes which have led to such a disturbance of our calculations, and which were not, and could hardly have been, foreseen at the time the estimates were prepared

First, the purchase of a very great proportion of the transport, instead of hiring it. This recommended itself to the Controller General of Transport and Supply as not only a measure of expediency and improved organisation, but one which, owing to the nature of the service and to the extreme difficulty of hiring, appeared to be an absolute necessity The outlay under this head has been considerable

The necessity, as a measure of precaution, when it became evident that the war would not be brought to a close as early as was anticipated, for purchasing and transporting six months' supplies to be stored at the front and on all the lines of communication before the hot weather set in

The enormous increase in the price of grain and other supplies—famine prices in fact—owing to the unexpected scarcity which prevailed in the Peshawar and Rawalpindi Districts notwithstanding the promise of an abundant harvest which has been fulfilled everywhere else

A similar, and also unexpected increase in the price of stores, such as firewood, forage, &c., purchased in Afghanistan itself

The necessity for paying increased wages, in addition to half rations, to all followers north of Jhelum—a necessity which arose partly from the growing dread of service in Afghanistan, and partly from the extreme demand for labor, locally, by the Railway authorities on the line to Rawalpindi

In addition to what has been already stated, there is also this fact to be taken into consideration, that when it became evident that the occupation would be prolonged through the summer months, and even into autumn, the works necessary for the maintenance of our positions and protection of the troops, thus detained, necessarily far exceeded any charges which had hitherto been incurred, or would under other circumstances have been needed, both at Kabul and on the whole line of communications

In short, in such operations as those in which we are engaged, their cost increases in a progressive ratio, week by week, with their continuance For not only are the local resources of a poor country drawn on to a point almost of exhaustion, thereby forcing supplies to be sent from remote bases, but also the transport, which has to be continuously renewed to supply the ordinary casualties, has to be procured and drawn from far distant provinces in India at an ever increasing cost

It is now clear to myself that, in accepting, as the basis of the estimated cost of the war carried on in the year 1880 81 the estimates which had proved sufficient for the operations of the corresponding months of the previous year, I had not sufficiently appreciated the main fact of progressive rates of expenditure—an expenditure necessarily increasing through an expansion both of the period and scope of the operations which have since been developed.

It seemed to me that, in providing for the war expenditure up to the month of July of the present year, based on the rate which had proved sufficient for those of the preceding year, which I had no reason to believe was being materially exceeded, I was making the utmost provision which I could at the time have been justified in recommending to the Council and I submit that the correctness of the course I then pursued is not invalidated by the facts which have since come to our knowledge

SIMLA }
1st May 1880 }

E B JOHNSON

Memo No 451, dated 30th April, 1880

From—MAJOR O R NEWMARCH, Accountant General, Military Dept,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

With reference to Military Department No 6538K of the 28th April 1880 the undersigned has the honor to explain for the information of Government the course followed in the preparation of the estimates of expenditure on account of the operations in Afghanistan

2 The military estimates are prepared by the Controllers of Military Accounts, Bengal Madras and Bombay, received and consolidated in this branch, and submitted by the Military Department to the Financial Department In all ordinary cases the figures proposed by the Controllers—officers of considerable experience and having the advantage of local knowledge—are accepted But when there is reason to suppose—from a reference to past actuals from a consideration of impending changes of organisation or other facts not known to the Controllers when their estimates were prepared from the prospects of the harvests from the progress of the accounts which are more advanced when the estimates are finally consolidated and for other reasons—that their estimates are not correct, then they are increased or diminished to the extent thought to be necessary in view of the foregoing considerations

The reasons for any variation from the figures of previous years are always given in abstract and in detail in the transmitting memorandum and its appendices

3 The first provision for the Kabul Campaign was made in the revised estimate for 1878 79

In this estimate the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal provided 90 lakhs on this account with the remark— This sum may cover the extra charges that will be brought forward this year, but a correct estimate seems impossible at present ' The Madras Controller made no provision The Bombay Controller estimated the charges at 20 lakhs total of estimates 110 lakhs Judging from the state of the accounts when the estimate was made up and from the known delays in their receipt from officers in the field it appeared to the undersigned that the charges to be brought into the year would not exceed 67 lakhs and that there would remain between 50 and 60 lakhs to be adjusted in the accounts of 1879 80

4 In proposing these figures, the following remarks were made in paragraph 5 of the transmitting memorandum —"Looking at the twofold uncertainty attending this item the doubtful estimate of the probable expenditure and the progress of adjustment every allowance must be made for any want of accord hereafter between the revised estimate and the actual charges " The amount charged in the year in India was Rs 60,02,703, a tolerably close approximation to the estimate

This left according to the above calculation about 60 lakhs outstanding from 1878 79, under the head of Advances Recoverable Unadjusted Items &c, which would have to be adjusted and charged in the accounts of 1879 80

5 In the Budget estimates of that year the Bengal Controller, writing on the 17th December 1878 made no provision whatever for Kabul remarking—' At present it is impossible to state what amount will be charged to this head in the accounts of 1879 80 perhaps later on, more definite information than now exists may be available " The Controllers of Military Accounts Madras and Bombay made no provision for the Kabul operations, ' having no information as to whether the war was likely to extend to the year 1879 80 or if it did, as to how long it might be expected to continue Allowing for the arrears to be brought forward from 1878 79 and in the anticipation of an early termination of the campaign the extra expenditure of the year was estimated in this branch at 200 lakhs with the following remark — " It is of course impracticable to form any trustworthy estimate of the year but it is not considered necessary to make any larger provision on this account at present than the above sum

The above anticipation was realised by the signing of the Treaty of Peace on the 26th May 1879 and had the war then been finally concluded, the estimate would probably have proved to be fairly correct

6 On the renewal of hostilities in September, it of course became necessary to increase the estimate

In submitting his revised estimate for the year 1879 80, the Bengal Controller provided 300 lakhs under the head of " Kabul " in lieu of 170 lakhs, the sum allotted to Bengal in the budget estimate, with the remark—" Increased, to provide for charges on account of the second expedition "

The Madras Controller reduced his allotment of 12 lakhs to 8 lakhs, with reference to the amounts compiled under this head in the accounts received by him up to date

The Bombay Controller increased the 18 lakhs assigned to that Presidency to 40 lakhs, with the remark—" Provision made for second Kabul Expedition "

The total of these estimates amounted to 348 lakhs

7 After the most careful and anxious consideration of all the facts available and after personal consultation with the officers in charge of the field commissariat accounts, with the special Examiner of these accounts and with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, the undersigned considered that about 300 lakhs would probably be charged in the year, and that something over 100 lakhs would as in 1878 79, be outstanding under the head of Advances Recoverable Unadjusted Items, &c , and fall into the charges of 1880 81

8 It was as may be easily understood extremely difficult if not wholly impracticable, with the scanty materials available, and in view of the uncertainty as to the progress, extent and duration of operations the phases of which were changing from week to week, to frame even an approximate estimate of the extra cost of the war, and the above conclusion was not arrived at without much hesitation and anxious consideration In submitting it, the following remarks were offered for the consideration of Government —

"In the revised estimate it has been deemed necessary, owing to the renewal of hostilities, to increase the provision on this account to Rs 3 00,00 000 The estimates submitted by the Controllers provided Rs 3 18 00 000 on this account but so far as any estimate can be made of charges so uncertain, both in their nature and as to the period within which they may be brought forward their estimates appear susceptible of reduction by Rs 48,00 000 There is one charge in particular which may affect the calculation very considerably—the compensation for loss of camels but up to date no trustworthy statistics or even estimate, of the probable losses and consequent claims have been received With every desire to make full provision for the war charges, the undersigned can, at present, see no reason for going beyond the above figures "

9 These figures are exclusive of the charge for the construction of frontier railways and telegraphs the estimate for which *in India* is Rs 1,12,15,000 in 1879 80, and Rs 1,04,22,000 in 1880 81

10 In the estimate for the year 1880 81 the Controller of Military Accounts Bengal, provided 200 lakhs for Kabul without remark The Madras Controller provided six lakhs, with the remark that the figure had been reduced (that is from last year's figures), with reference to the first four months of 1879 80 The Bombay Controller made no provision, with the remark—' Provision on this account was made by the Accountant General in the current year's budget and will, it is assumed be similarly made for 1880 81, if necessary "

11 Following the course pursued in preparing the estimate of 1879 80, as explained in paragraph 5, it was estimated by the undersigned that about 100 lakhs would be brought forward from 1879 80, and that, anticipating, as in 1879 80, an early termination of the campaign, a hundred lakhs would be spent on the war during the year 1880 81 This rate of expenditure was based on rough estimates prepared in this branch of the cost of the war, and supported by a consideration of the expenditure incurred in 1878 79 and in the early months of 1879 80

12 In submitting this estimate, the following remarks were made in the transmitting memorandum —

' For the Kabul charges it has not been considered necessary to do more than repeat last year's provision, Rs 2,00 00,000 But for the renewal of hostilities in September last that sum would probably have sufficed to meet the extra charges of the year With an early settlement of affairs beyond the frontier, the same amount may suffice to wind up the accounts of the campaign should the operations be protracted, this figure will, no doubt, have to be increased hereafter in the revised estimate as has been done this year "

13 As regards the threatened inadequacy of the estimates, the undersigned proposes to defer any explanation on this head till the accounts for the year 1879 80 are completed, and the further information called for by the Military Department has been received

14 The completed accounts for January 1880 have been received, with approximate figures for the remaining two months of the year and there are grounds for supposing that, apart from the charges for frontier railways and telegraphs the recorded charges of the year will not much exceed the estimate of 300 lakhs There is, however, reason to fear that, owing to the largely increased expenditure of the last three months of the year—January, February and March 1880—considerably more than a hundred lakhs will be outstanding at the close of the year, and have to be adjusted in the accounts of 1880 81 At the same time, this increased rate of expenditure shows no signs of diminution, and the war promises to be protracted considerably beyond the anticipation of the estimate while the operations are more extended than they were or than was foreseen when that estimate was prepared It may also be noted that from various causes which will no doubt be elucidated hereafter, the war expenditure has increased, beginning from January last, and is progressing, at a rate far beyond any calculation that could have been made, based on the past rate of expenditure, and on the relative number of troops in the field at various periods

From these two causes the expected increase in the outstandings from 1879 80 and in the cash expenditure in 1880 81, the budget estimate of the year threatens to prove very inadequate To what extent it will actually be found to be insufficient can only be determined on the receipt of the further information lately called for, and by the progress, extent and duration of the campaign

On this point a further report will be submitted hereafter

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 30th April, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, K C S I
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey, G C S I, C I E
General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C S I
Major General the Hon'ble A Fraser, C B, R E
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble C Grant

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR GRANT moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, be taken into consideration He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that in January last a short Bill had been introduced by the Honourable Member in charge of the Legislative Department to empower the Bombay Government to alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of subordinate judges in that Presidency After its introduction the Bill was referred for opinion, in the ordinary course of business, to the Bombay Government and early in the present month a telegram was received, expressing approval of the Bill as it stood, reporting that the prescribed number of publications had been made in the local Gazette, and requesting that the Bill might be passed into law with the least possible delay, as the powers conferrible by it were urgently needed in order to give effect to certain of the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act In the absence, therefore, of the Honourable introducer of the Bill, he (MR GRANT) moved that it should be taken into consideration

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR GRANT also moved that the Bill be passed

The Motion was put and agreed to

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the North Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr Grant and the Mover

The Motion was put and agreed to

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN also moved that the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces

be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr Grant and the Mover

The Motion was put and agreed to

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Colvin also moved that the Hon'ble Mr Grant be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 21st May, 1880

SIMLA,	D FITZPATRICK,
The 30th April, 1880	*Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH MAY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —Rain has continued in the Provinces from which it was reported last week, and has also fallen in the North Western Provinces and Oudh There has been none in Berar and Hyderabad the northern districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India States, Rajputana and the Punjab Preparations for the *kharif* sowings are in active progress General prospects continue good

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (May 5th)—		
Bellary	1 in Pennakonda	*Ragi* 29·20 standing crops generally good.
Kurnool	35 in Cumbum	*Ragi* 33 11 paddy harvest nearly completed, outturn ¾ to full
Ganjam	17 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 31 53
Kistna	76 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 32 24
Chingleput (Madras)		*Ragi* 22 58 wet and dry crops being harvested standing crops doing well
Coimbatore	74 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 23 87 crops generally fair harvest of paddy in Erode full
Tanjore	71 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* 25 52 crops generally good harvest of oil seeds chillies and tobacco outturn to ⅞
Madura	82 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 25 21
Malabar	85 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 20 2
Travancore	17	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair
Bombay— (May 5th)—		
Hyderabad		Fever of a mild type in six cattle disease in four talukas small pox continues in Mano Naushahro and Kandiaro weather seasonable
Ahmedabad		Manuring operations for next season s crop going on in some talukas
Baroda		Harvest of *rabi* completed sowing of summer *jowar* commenced in the Kani division preparations for *kharif* progressing weather seasonable public health good prices stationary
Surat		*Rabi* harvest nearly completed
Násik		Ague in one taluka cattle disease in Igatpuri crops harvested and nearly threshed land being prepared for new crops weather getting warm
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 1 warm vapour in air in excess of normal till [illegible] afterward normal wind normal except from 29th to 2nd when it was abnormal and southerly
Poona (May 2nd)		In district average price of *jowari* falling whilst that of *bajri* rising
Ahmednagar		Preparation of land for monsoon crop progressing
Sholapur	31 (average of seven talukas and Peta station)	Slight fever and cattle disease in two talukas cotton picking progressing harvest of late crop nearly completed
Dharwar		
Kanara	30 (average)	Land being prepared for monsoon crop
Rajkot	Few drops in Songad and Gohelvad	Weather very hot health good.
		General Remarks —Land being everywhere prepared for *kharif* crops public health good except in Hyderabad slight rain in Dharwar and Kanara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong	1 19	Weather cloudy and more rain expected prospects of crops favourable cholera in some parts cattle-disease continues.
Dacca	1 28	Prospects of crops good public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	86	*Boro dhan* at Satkhira being harvested, outturn satisfactory ploughing going on sowing of *aus* commenced at Busseerhat; a few cases of small pox in Baraset, of cholera in Baraset and Barrackpore and of cattle-disease in Satkhira and Diamond Harbour
Moorshedabad	48 (rain general)	*Amun* and *aus* sowings commenced fever and cholera in a few places otherwise public health good
Rajshahye	1·66	Sowing of *aus* going on outturn of *boro* good, other crops doing well some cases of cholera.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued*		
Burdwan	2 Culna 42 Cutwa 1 93 Raneegunge 20	Weather seasonable cultivation progressing satisfactorily, some cases of cholera and small pox, otherwise public health good.
Rungpore	3 05	Prospects of crops good slight fever prevalent.
Bhágalpur	24	Easterly winds and occasional storms; no crops on ground; health good small pox abating
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good all round farming operations well advanced sufficient moisture for growing crops health fair
Patna	10	Outturn of *rabi* good
Durbhunga	71	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished rain beneficial to *dhan* land general health good at head-quarters prices stationary
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable easterly wind rendered it comparatively cool no crops to report on food grains cheap general health good solitary cases of cholera in north a few cases of small pox in interior
Cuttack	Sufficient rain in town and interior	Ploughing continues small pox still reported
		General Remarks—Rain in most districts during week but still wanted in Midnapore 24-Pergunnahs Backergunge and Lohardugga few crops on ground doing well and ploughing and sowing are proceeding save where rain has not fallen spring rice being harvested with good outturn sugarcane plantation still continues in some districts *rabi* in Behar generally yielded a good outturn with the exception of some cholera and small pox in places public health good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (May 4th)		Wind easterly rain threatening must have fallen in vicinity as the weather has become remarkably cool cholera seems to be decreasing prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Slight shower	Wind east cholera decreasing wheat $20\frac{1}{4}$ seers coarse rice $19\frac{3}{4}$ seers unhusked *dhan* $28\frac{5}{16}$ seers
Gorakhpur (" 3rd)	3	Weather cooler wind variable thunder storm on the 3rd cholera decreasing prices easy wheat $24\frac{1}{16}$ seers
Jhansi (5th)		Harvest over fever continues but is not severe prices falling slightly
Agra (4th)		The crops are being harvested fever prevails in district except Futtehabad days hot nights pleasant
Bareilly (" 5th)	Heavy shower on night of 2nd	East wind slight fever
Meerut ( )	2 with light hail storm	Wind easterly small pox prevalent at Mowana prices falling
Kumaun (" 4th)	Rain on 28th April 1st and 2nd	Cloudy *rabi* nearly cut outturn good
Lucknow (" 5th)	1 on 3rd	Strong and continuous east wind fever cholera and cattle-disease prevalent harvesting nearly completed outturn good barley 29 seers
Partabgarh (3rd)	*Nil*	Cholera cases continue wind variable
Sitapur (5th)		No change a few cases of cholera reported health otherwise good
Fyzabad (" ")	1 3	
		General Remarks—Weather much cooler wind easterly slight rain has fallen in Gorakhpur Allahabad Meerut and Lucknow heavier rain in Bareilly Kumaun and Fyzabad slight hailstorm in Meerut cholera prevalent in Lucknow and Partabgarh but is decreasing in Benares Gorakhpur and Allahabad a few cases are reported from Sitapur fever prevails in Jhansi Agra and Lucknow and small pox in one tahsil of the Meerut district some cattle-disease in Lucknow prices falling in Jhansi harvest outturn in Kumaun and Lucknow good
Punjab—(May 4th)—		
Delhi		Agricultural and health reports favourable prices of food grains fluctuating with downward tendency
Hissar		Weather seasonable; winnowing and storing in progress prices almost stationary health good
Umballa		Crop being harvested health fair
Jullundur		Health good crops cut; prices steady
Lahore		Crops cut outturn good health good.
Ferozepore ..		Crops being cut and threshed prices have a downward tendency public health good
Siálkot		Crops being harvested health good.
Ráwalpindi		Health fairly good rain wanted for next crop
Peshawar	*	Harvest prospects still reported indifferent, but price of wheat has fallen during the past week
Mooltan		*Rabi* crops still being threshed and garnered; prices steady health good
Dera Ismail Khan		Reaping in progress health good
		General Remarks—Agricultural and health reports generally favourable except in the Peshawar district where the harvest prospects are indifferent
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (May 1st)		Harvest over ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices stationary
Jubbulpore		Cloudy threshing nearly completed, winnowing progressing small pox continues prices stationary
Saugor		Hot harvest over; small pox and cattle-disease continue; prices declining
Seoni		Warm cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing prices stationary
Hoshangabad		Cloudy ploughing continues, small pox prevalent prices stationary
Raipur		Report not received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Sambalpur (April 30th)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately sugarcane doing well no other crops on ground
		General Remarks.—Cloudy hot winnowing still continues in a few districts outturn of *rabi* generally good preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing prices stationary
British Burma—(May 5th)—		
Akyab		Public health normal
Rangoon	1 30	Total rainfall 7 11 19 deaths from small pox. Fever prevalent in two townships in the Hanthawaddy district health of cattle good
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 8 88 public health good slight cattle-disease in two townships
Prome	92	Total rainfall 2 86 small pox in one township
Amherst (Moulmein)	4 26	Total rainfall 10 33 public health good.
Toungoo	46	Total rainfall 3 inches public health good.
		General Remark —Small pox continues in Pegu a few cases in Arakan otherwise general health good weather unsettled
Assam—(May 5th)—		
Gauháti	2 19	Frequent rain sky overcast with clouds *ahu* cultivation much retarded by rain prospects of tea fair
Sylhet	1 98	Ploughing and sowing going on satisfactorily
Cachar	1 95	Weather hot sowing of seasonable crops continues common rice 13 1/8 seers per rupee public health good
Dibrugarh	·26	Sowing for early rice nearly all done sugarcane cultivation still in progress weather clear and cool
Mysore and Coorg—(May 5th)—		
Bangalore	·01	Prospects favourable health good murrain still prevalent in parts price grain rally stationary
Mysore	1 09	
Mercara	...	Report not received
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 5th)—		
Amráoti	...	Land being prepared for sowing
Akola		Weather very hot health good
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops nearly ripe land being prepared for *kharif* no sickness or cattle disease except in southern taluk where heat is intense with some fever price —yellow *jowar* 18 white *jowar* 15 wheat 9 seers per current sicca rupee
Central India States—(May 5th)—		
Indore	...	Weather seasonable health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)		Fever still prevail heat intense *jowar* 30 *bajra* 34 seers
Sutna		Prospects good *jowar* 37 seers 10 chittacks
Rutlam		Weather clear and hot public health good
Neemuch	...	Health good weather hot and cloudy
Goona		Hot crops good health good wheat 19 seers
Bhopal		Health good
Agar		Health good agricultural prospects favourable
Nowgong		Health fair [illegible] harvest good
Mánpur		Weather hot fever and small pox prevalent
Rajputana—		
Serohi (May 2nd)		Tanks dry wells fairly full healthy very much hotter
Marwar (April 30th)		Water only obtainable in wells health good crop excellent excessively hot hot wind blowing furiously price falling
Meywar		Tank dry from some parts water reported low in well around Ood ypore plentiful health good threshing in progress high wind
Harowtee (May 1st		Health good wind variable prices steady heat great
Jhallawar		Health and prospect continue good
Ajmere (May 5th)		Prospects favourable seasonable health good prices stationary
Jeypore		Reaping completed fair outturn health good seasonable
Bhurtpore		
Ulwur (May 4th)		Health good hot winds
Nepal—(April 27th)—		
Katmandu	1 22	Prospects good

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, MAY 10TH, 1880

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENTS

No 204

Simla, the 10th May 1880

A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K C S I, C I E, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr James Gibbs, C S I, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India Mr Gibbs assumed charge of his office this day, under the usual salute

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation**

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

BANK OF BENGAL

NOTICE

Calcutta, the 1st May 1880

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank s Establishment —

Mr G W Moultrie, on his return from short leave, has resumed charge of the Agency at Bombay

Mr David Fraser has been appointed to act as Agent at Moulmein *vice* Mr A M Lindsay, who has obtained leave to Europe

R HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P W D

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 29th April 1880

No 10 —Mr A C Newcombe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, availed himself, on the forenoon of 20th instant of the leave of absence granted in Government Notification No 124 of 20th instant

No 11 —Mr W Hoggan Accountant 2nd Grade, held charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Central India, from 20th to 25th April 1880, both days inclusive

No 12 —Mr J Robinson appointed in Government of India Notification No 124 of 20th April 1880, to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts Central India assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of 26th idem

By Order

L RUSSELL, *Colonel, R E,*

Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works

NOTIFICATION

Presidency & Oudh Command

Lucknow, the 28th April 1880

No 5—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No 16 dated the 31st March last, Mr T H Jewott, C E, Assistant Engineer, took over charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 28th instant, from Captain J F Garwood, R E, who availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 3 of 22nd ultimo on the afternoon of the same date

W R TUCKER, *Lieut Col, R E,*

Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 27th April 1880

No 66—Mr R T Denne, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Pindi Kohat Section to the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, for employment in the Traffic Department

The 29th April 1880

No 67—The under mentioned transfer is made —

Mr A Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade from Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line, to Sukkur Bridge, Indus Valley State Railway Division

No 68—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification No 135 dated 28th April 1880, the under mentioned posting is made —

Mr R F Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Southern Section, Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH

Offg Director General

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY

NOTIFICATION

Pachmarhi the 28th April 1880

No 1—Mr T W Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade has been granted privilege leave for a period of two months, with effect from the 1st May 1880, under Section 41 of the Civil Leave Code

H T GEOGHEGAN,

Engineer in Chief

HOLKAR AND SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS, Manager's Office.

ADVERTISEMENT

Mhow, the 27th April 1880

No 4—With the approval of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, it is hereby notified for public information that from the 8th instant, the following Railway Stations on the Sindia Neemuch State Railway are opened for the receipt of telegraph messages sent by the public under the usual rules —

Namli
ora
Dh har
Dalo a
Mands i

These Offices will be open for receipt of messages between the hours of 6 A M and 6 P M and at such times as passenger trains are present at the Stations

NOTIFICATION

Mhow the 4th May 1880

No 5—Mr W C L Floyd Executive Engineer, Holkar State Railway Division is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same

H DANGERFIELD

Offg Manager

Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railways

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager s Office

NOTIFICATION

Agra the 28th April 1880

No 13—With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No 38 dated 27th February, Mr C M Davies Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on the Railway, at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 27th February 1880

W S S BISSET *Capt R E*

Offg Manager

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section

NOTIFICATION

Ahmedabad, the 30th April 1880

No 13—Mr S DeBrath Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, attached to Marwar Division, was allowed privilege leave for two months and four days from 17th January to 20th March 1880, inclusive

W H PARKER

Engineer-in Chief

Southern Section

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London and deduction from and re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1880

PARTICULARS	5 per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832	Of 1840-??	Of 1842-43	Of 1854	Of 1855	Of 1859	Of 1860	Of 1861	Of 1861	Transfer Loan of 1??	4 per cent. Service Fund	4 per cent. Loan	5 per cent. Loan	4½ per cent. Loan of 1859-??	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 31st March 1880	65,900	38,506	2 346	15 46 80[illegible]	[illegible] 59 4[illegible]	50 [illegible]	1 14 ,3 800	1 8 [illegible]	3 22 [illegible]	41 1 900	3 35[illegible]	96,6[illegible],600	[illegible],15,61 [illegible]00	65,200	33,82 000	68,800	3,63 700	19 32 77 932
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1880																		
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1880						2 10[illegible]		33 800	500			3 000	12 300					50 600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1880					15 1[illegible]	3 0[illegible]	300	1 98,300	59 [illegible]00	27 000	7 000	21 1[illegible]	57 1[illegible]0					11 78 000
	55 600	38 506	2 346	[illegible]	31 04 5[illegible]0	2 5[illegible] 78 000	1 14,60 10[illegible]	1 98,96,000	3 23 5[illegible] [illegible]0	41 4[illegible],900	3 80 500	96 9[illegible] 70[illegible]	8,23 61 1[illegible]	65,200	33 82,000	68 800	3 6[illegible] 700	19 45 01,532
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers					5 5[illegible]0	1 62 600	40 900	7,90 700	11 [illegible]00	1 800		1 1[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible] 5[illegible]				5[illegible],500	20 03 200
Balance on 15th April 1880	56 600	38,506	2,346	15 46,8[illegible]	30 99 000	2,64,13 400	1 14,19 200	1 91 95 300	3,22 59 700	41,41,400	3 80 500	95,[illegible]2,[illegible]00	8 16 38 600	65,200	33 82 000	63,800	3,10 200	19 24,98 332

NOTE.—F[illegible] m 9th J[illegible] 1 b t 1 th F b [illegible] 1f 1 1 3 6 k1 re- ran f f m London 3 1[illegible] 1 khs
18th F 1[illegible] to [illegible] h F t 1½ 4
1 t M t 1 h M
18[illegible]1 31 1
1 t [illegible] t th [illegible]

3 1 kt [illegible] lakh

B 1 d khs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 20th April 1880

R HARDIE
Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May 1880

LIABILITIES				Rs	A	P
	Rs	A	P			
Capital paid up				2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 990	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	49 32 526	3	7	1 54 71 524	9	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1 05 38 998	5	10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 65 83 928	7	11
Bank Post Bills &c				5 36 218	2	5
Sundries				14,54,628	8	6
RUPEES				6 63 36 289	12	3

ASSETS				Rs	A	P
Government Securities				67 36 760	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				64 96 833	4	6
Accounts of [illegible] on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				50 83 716	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 90 04,619	11	11
Balances with other Banks				3 47 559	10	0
Bullion				8 10 571	1	6
Dead Stock				10 29 185	1	4
Stamps				10 324	2	0
Sundries				2 62 036	7	0
				3 97 81 605	10	0
	Rs	A	P			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 11 23 436	6	8	2 65 54 684	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 54 31 247	11	7			
RUPEES				6 63 36 289	12	3

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL }
Calcutta 6th May 1880 }

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED RESTRICTED	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON General Loan	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON Currency Department	BALANCE OF BULLION Under Assay	BALANCE OF BULLION Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	R
Apl 26					66 6 180	3 77 178
27					66 6 330	3 5 1 1
28					66 62 330	37 173
29		18 324			66 61 834	3 116
30					66 66 730	37 316
May 1					66 60 563	37 58,316

CALCUTTA MINT }
The 3rd May 1880 }

J F TENNANT *Col R E*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 6th May 1880 Rs 57 83,825 6 1

J WESTLAND,
Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA }
The 7th May 1880 }

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Bombay Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W38	M 49—51799	10	Chandrashankar Lalitram Broach

Bombay Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1880		Rs	
H78	M 37—86812	100	Lieutenant Fullerton Bombay
H79	M 49 09367	10	Manekje Dassabhoy Ahmednagar
H80	M 47—7844[illegible]	10	Charles Pattison Amraoti
M27	M 34—[illegible]460 —5[illegible]4[illegible]1	20	Sergeant Wm Hart, Belgaum

BOMBAY }
The 4th May 1880 }

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Coconada Circle

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
H 7—0 395 0[illegible]397 *	5	T Paupiah Shroff Collector's Office Cuddapah

* Mutilated

COCONADA }
The [illegible]th April 1880 }

Actg Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
43	O 67—95651	100	The District Superintendent of Police Jessore
	—95652	100	
44	O 72—88081	1 000	Sardar Baghail Singh
	O 70—[illegible]5763	500	
45	O 73—43328	1 000	Nunsee Inder Chand
	—43325	1 000	
	O 72—91040	1 000	
	O 70—67215	500	
	O 67—46142	100	
	—57018	100	
	—91817	100	
	—91818	100	
	—91819	100	
	—91820	100	
46	O 68—05410	100	
	—20386	100	
47	O 67—57185	100	Hafiz Aji Mula
	—61164	100	
	—71055	100	
	—72725	100	
48	O 31—21884	50	Babu Rakhal Das Sein
49	O 70—65817	500	Babu Juggut Chunder Banerjee

Calcutta Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regt No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
28	O 24-67210 E 77—85260	20	Mohun Das Damani
30	O 45-14900 O 42—53801	10	Babu N Mukerjee
31	L 54—24860 L 55—73960	5	Mr Cadogan
32	L 11—02327 —02324	5	Ramdayal Dutt
33	L 56—92163 —92164	5	Messrs A W Murdoch and Co
34	L 41—74959 L 42—73238	1	Babu Basanta Coomar Chatterjee
35	O 48—4 178 —42179	10	Perbhoodyal & Jungli Mul
41	O 67—86786 —80062	100 100	Mr H Holmwood
42	O 78—88381	20	Babu Bipro Churn Dey
43	O 18—97172	10	Babu Iroo Nath Saro r
44	L 8—86310	100	Babu Ma lan Mohan Sahai
45	L 97—83041	10	Moonshee Golam Hossein
46	L 76—21083	10	The Chief Pay Master E I Railway Calcutta
47	O 75—21 83 O 76—76 75	10 10	Mr J C Warre
48	L 31—0 06 0 —09 2	5 5	Babu Kanye Lal Dhur
49	O 30— 37 3	50	Mr R Wallnutt
50	O 24—998 9	20	Mr J J Reun ll
51	O 67—13089	100	Mrs S F inn
52	O 14—77402	10	Orderly room Sergt G May

CALCUTTA
The 7th May 1880

R A STERNDALE

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
G 14—12111 —4 91 *	10	Mr Hajee Ju Mahomed Merchant Sukkur
(14—1 416 —42 9 *	10	

Mism at hed

KURRACHEE
Th 2 th April 1880

W PATTON

Asst Depy Commr I C K C

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
31	E 16—73182 E 15—60111	10 50	Balmokund Chief Supdt in tendent f Mail Offi Rawalpindi
3	F 16—74101	10	Mrs I Solo Lahore
14	E 15—51136 —23 2 —51200	50 50 50	Mrs I G Subathu near Simla

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
54	F 8—03-04 E 10—25186 F 1—03260	5 10 20	Mr G Reilly Ludhian
17	E 16—43570	10	Gulshan Rai Lahore
13	E 13—67310	100	Lieutenant R H Larkin son 33rd Regiment of Bombay
12	E 15—52470	50	Sergeant M Durr Commissariat Department Rozabad
31	E 16—69213 —69244	10 10	Lieutenant C E Gubbins Bombay

LAHORE,
The 1st May 1880

C G VANSITTART

Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
11	B 55-75879	50	C M Clutlian bara Pilla Deputy Tahsildar Al nakur Kurno l District
2	B 62—41944 —25475 *	100	H A Rukes Esq K ppa

* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 26th April 1880

H S GROVES

Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency Dept
for Offg Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 7th May 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

F	B x l es t	Date	I St
		1880	
P s n O lf	6-30 P M	8th May	F B I
Madras Ceylon and the I termo d at P t	6-30	10th	St Ch h
Mad a a d C yl G ll P ng, S gapore Hong k g nd Sh gl i, lso v d H ngk g f Y k hama, al d T rre St t i Pal st I rt D win nd Qu s l l			
Au trall O l l			
F reign M ll d Bo l ay	6-30	1 tl	F o n B l oy
Do Bo k po t a d Patter pack t	6-30	11th	I d
Ra g M ulmein and St alt	6 30	1 tl	St A l
Aky l d Ra g o	6 30	14th	St C m ll
Ch tt go g l Bas	6-30	11th	St M l
Madras C yl Batavia S iga p ad Ch in Strait an l H g K g			
Port Bla r a d Cam rta	6-30	11th	St Sal

Ma l f l t Bl au b t rwarded l y this y t ty

N B—Fl l ett B l l l s at x p l t whi h h k r z l tters i lly p l and l ar g m e t p t st mof l m (4) a nas n a l v will be r d p t m

A MERRETT

Offg Presidency P t M t r

List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Calcutta P t Office th 7th M y 1880

Agacy Mrs A	Gill J	I t l l P l
All M	G ll A N	Ra J
Ale a d Charles	G i z, Mrs	R id l
A g l H	(raw G	I d M l
A l ert Ad lf	H d n Li t	R l l M f
Avi t (	H s ol Mt	R ll M N r h
Belli a J M T	Ke gl M K	S i (
B rtholomew Mrs A	Kedl l hu C	Sl l s l nk
Campl ell W	I a k st u W R	Sl l A W
Cast ll M s Caroline	I a l A B	Sl l r
C h A M	Ma k All t	S l M t
C ok J W	M Hugh l T	S ith l l
DaCosta Mrs C	Me ides Mrs M	S tl Mr J H
Dalals Mada V	Min ll	S tl M s l ill
Da s S	Mu jh M l l al tl	S i th M M
DoF nka H	P il R ((Sou h r	S w A W l
Drake Miss	(le al)	I M A
Fl t, J	Pereira, F T B	W l M M E
Flyn c Mis K	Pot is C	Z ne (l l
Flynee Mrs L		

' b

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Akram Ally (khalasi)	Fy on H i ry W	Powell C
Alg	Fl w M s	Ra d Victor
A H M	F i r l lri k A	R ad R
A derso C	F te Mrs W H	Rolly I O
A d rs n S gn A	G l M	R (o
Atki si , Alex d r	C i k, D	Ri t rt R T
Ba tl tt, Willia	Gasp F (I l ce Insp)	R l i G o
Ba n Mast W	G ll A l l	Sa l M
Butl Mrs C	H l l J	S tt J W
R yl y V n B F	H sy W O	S llie Madame
B d Mr E	H w l Capt F C	Scll A
B ll M s J	J l (khal i)	S yer Mademoiseil
B F	J s,S g Majo M G	V to ia
B h Mrs A e	J rm C W	Sl a p A H
Bi ll , l l	K v F d l av d	Sh i F H
B l R d T C	K k R	Sm t M C F
C A B	Ki g C pt H W	Sm th W
C l l th C	L itre M siour J	Stead an Miss
Clarke Ro D J	I Jan es	Stacl Ge R
C l nt M B lla.	M tu Fl	S tto Revd G
C lli J ns	M C a tly Mrs	Th s G
Cralto C ge	M l n D n n	Th nsoi John
C i l M F	M yer M lam G ck	U bo n W
C t s F B	Mill t J H	V t S g Art uro
D R	M A l w	W gl t C F
D id J F	N l N C	W llia W J
D F l	N t M A	Wilso , J H
D gl I W	P lto I R F	W d W
D g Miss B	I t l M ur H	Young Colonel W S
Fw g l D	I l l T W	

Newspapers

B o l I G	M ll Fred T	Wilson J H
I e l A	R ad R	Y ung Revd Dr
C aut F W		

Registered Letters

G per Edm nd	K l J	Sa lys F F
C t L J	M d l & C	St eet J n ts
Ga l k Mrs D	M th n F	Wischai W
J lly S J		

E C GEORGE

Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 4-8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 8 8* per pound tin, *Rs 16-8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 5 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8* per pound tin *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

---

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فوج

یهه دوا کونینائن کے عوض قائم مقام هی او کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے او سواے اونکے هر کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے فقط نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیه اٹهه آنه آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا آٹهه روپیه اٹهه آنه , ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سوله روپیه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے فقط نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیه آٹهه آنه آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیه آٹهه آنه ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیه

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے والیتی اور نیتی دوافروشوں کے یهاں بهی ملتی هی علاوه قیمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا باره آنه ،

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING &c,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size	Price	Remarks
			Rs	
Bulls Dredgers	39	1½ [illegible] feet	40	These have been used but are in good condition
Ditto	113	2½ [illegible]	65	
Ditto	9	3 [illegible]	120	
Ditto	60	1½ di[illegible]	75	These have never been used
Ditto	22	3½ d[illegible]	105	

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

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Meteorological Publications for Sale

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No 4 Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

	Rs	A	P
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875 4to 89 pages text 297 pages tables 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I Part I 4to 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol II Part II 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 187 pages, 4 plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones May 1877 4to 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

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MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO, MADRAS
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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT ALLAHABAD

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880

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PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

NOTICE

The interest and responsibility of Mr Thomas Henderson Wordie in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo and Mr William Ogle Bell Irving has been admitted a partner from this date

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co

CALCUTTA }
The 1st May 1880 }

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes No 065878 of the reduced 4 per cent loan of 1872, and Nos 115472, 115473 and 115474 of the 4 per cent loan of 1865, for Rs 500 each originally standing in the name of my wife by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress

G F SCHUMACHER,

19, Radha Bazar Street,

Calcutta

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority

SIMLA, FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, 1880

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATION

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

No 461

Simla, the 14th May, 1880

In consequence of the increased cost of the war in Afghánistán as now estimated, the Governor General in Council has determined to borrow 313 Lakhs of Rupees being the amount required for the construction of Productive Public Works in 1880 81

The following Notification is, therefore, published—

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN 1880

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Three Crores and Thirteen Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner

2 Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Transfer Loan, 1879*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part All the conditions which apply to notes of the first form of *The Transfer Loan, 1879*, will apply to the notes to be now issued

3 Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Three Crores and Thirteen Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the 14th of June 1880

4 Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed '*Tender for the Four and a Half Per Cent Loan, 1880*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the Loan is allotted to such tenderer

5 Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one fiftieth part of the tender This deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up, otherwise, if the deposit

is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in [illegible] tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas. A tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, at the office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the 14th of June 1880; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 14th June 1880, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of these Banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in four equal instalments, as follows:—

One fourth on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880;
One fourth on or before Monday, the 26th July 1880;
One fourth on or before Friday, the 27th August 1880;
One fourth on or before Monday, the 13th September 1880;

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the fourteenth day of September 1880.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for promissory notes issued under this [illegible].

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.—(See Clause 2.)

FORT WILLIAM, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

Transfer Loan 1870 Four and a Half Per Cent Portion.

Promissory Note for Government Rupees [X] bearing Interest payable half yearly at the rate of Four and a Half Rupees per centum per annum.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees [X], as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India,

and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, on demand three months after notice of repayment published by order of the Governor General of India in Council in the *Gazette of India*, to repay the said loan of Rupees [X] to the said (A. B.) his (or her or their) executors, administrators or assigns, or his (or her) or their order, in Calcutta, with interest from the 15th day of September 1880 to the date appointed for discharge at the rate of four-and a half per centum per annum;

and such notice as aforesaid shall be equivalent to a tender of repayment at the period therein appointed for the discharge of this note.

And the Governor General in Council hereby promises on and after each succeeding fifteenth day of the months of March and September until the expiration of three months after notice of repayment as aforesaid (when all further interest will cease) on demand to pay to the said (A. B.) his (or her or their) executors, administrators or assigns, or his (or her) or their order in Calcutta interest on the said sum of Government Rupees [X] for half a year at the rate of four-and a half per centum per annum.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that notice of repayment as aforesaid shall not be given before the fifteenth day of June 1893, and that this note shall not be discharged before the fifteenth day of September 1893.

FORM OF TENDER.—(*See Clause* 4.)

I A B, hereby tender for Rupees [*X*] of *The Four and a Half Per Cent Loan, 1880,* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 11th May 1880, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees [*1*] Annas [*/*] for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt* for Rupees [*XY*] and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† , or into the public Treasury at† as the case may be) the first instalment on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification, as follows:—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

One fourth on or before Friday the 25th June 1880
One fourth on or before Monday the 26th July 1880
One fourth on or before Friday the 27th August 1880
One fourth on or before Monday the 13th September 1880

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C D at‡

‡ Here insert C D's address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A B does not reside in India.

NOTE.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit. As a precaution against mistakes the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer and the amount and rate tendered should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount, thus:—"One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety nine," not "Two per cent premium" or "Par" or "One per cent discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1880

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC

No 721

Simla, the 12th May 1880

THE Most Honourable SIR GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K G, P C, MARQUESS OF RIPON, EARL DE GREY of Wrest, County Bedford EARL OF RIPON, County York, VISCOUNT GODERICH of Nocton, and BARON GRANTHAM of Grantham, County Lincoln, and a Baronet is expected to arrive at Aden on or about Wednesday, the 26th current, and at Bombay on or about Tuesday the 1st proximo, in the P & O S S *Ancona*, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India

The Resident at Aden will receive the MARQUESS OF RIPON with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval Authorities, for the landing and reception of the MARQUESS OF RIPON at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India

An Aide de Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the MARQUESS OF RIPON throughout his journey from Bombay to Simla

One of the Principal Civil Officers of each Government, Administration, or Agency will be deputed to meet the MARQUESS OF RIPON, as he enters the limits of such Government, Administration, or Agency, and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits

At the Railway Stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform

As the MARQUESS OF RIPON will travel by night, arrangements will be made by the several Local Governments in communication with the Military Authorities for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner at the Stations where he may halt during the day The Government of Bombay will notify to the several Governments and Administrations the names of the Stations where the MARQUESS OF RIPON will halt for the day

At Stations between Bombay and Umballa other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs the attendance of Officers is dispensed with

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the Stations along the Line at which the train stops

Orders regarding the reception of the MARQUESS OF RIPON at Simla will be issued hereafter

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 20] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No 20

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla the 11th May 1880

No 715 —The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, will be kept on Saturday, the 29th May 1880

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 8th May 1880

No 197 —*Appointments* —Mr H C Williams, C S, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade in Assam to be Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade in the room of Mr H F Mathews, transferred to Bengal

Mr A E Heath, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in the room of Mr H C Williams, promoted

No 199 —*Appointments* —Mr G Stevenson C S, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Assam, in the room of Mr Godfrey, transferred to Bengal

Mr J D Anderson C S, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in the room of Mr A E Heath, promoted

The 10th May 1880

No 202 —*Appointments* —Captain W F Trotter, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade in Assam, to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, *vice* Major T B Michell, promoted in Home Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No 161, dated 14th ultimo

Mr J T S Driberg Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Trotter

No 204 —A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon ble Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot K C S I C I E Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr James Gibbs C S I late of the Bombay Civil Service to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India Mr Gibbs assumed charge of his office this day, under the usual salute

The 11th May 1880

No 207 —*Appointments* —Mr H G Batten Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade *vice* Mr W G Jackson, transferred to the North Western Provinces

Lieutenant W F H Grey, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr Jackson

MEDICAL

The 14th May 1880

No 217—Babu Tabu Singh Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st instant

SURVEYS

The 14th May 1880

No 178—Mr C L Griesbach Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th March last

FORESTS

The 11th May 1880

No 272F—The services of Mr B H Baden Powell c s, Conservator of Forests in the Punjab are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 11th April 1880

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—MILITARY

[illegible] *the 14th May* 1880

No 52G M—[illegible] following promotion is made in the 2nd Re[illegible], Central India Horse, with effect from 23rd [illegible]880 —

Kote Duffadar Sahib[illegible] Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Surfuraz Khan, resigned

POLITICAL

The 8th May 1880

No 111G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ramchandra Irimbak Acharya Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Thana district the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction

The 10th May 1880

No 456I P—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1756I P dated 18th December 1879 republishing for general information the "Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Empress of India and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves the following separate Convention under Article V of the said Treaty is hereby published for general information —

CONVENTION

Whereas by the fifth article of a Treaty of Commerce and Extradition executed at Lisbon on the twenty sixth day of December 1878 and ratified on the sixth day of August 1879 between His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Empress of India it is provided that the High Contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to establish between their respective systems of moneys weights, and measures the harmony desirable for the development of commercial relations between their respective dominions, and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the detailed measures to be adopted shall form the subject of a separate convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India to be executed within two years from the date when the said Treaty comes into force and whereas the said Treaty came into force on the fifteenth day of January 1880

In pursuance of the said article, the following Convention has been made —

1 The Governor General of Portuguese India shall adopt in the Portuguese possessions in India, the monetary system of British India for the time being in force provided that the coins shall have on one side the effigy of the King of Portugal, with the legend *Ludovicus I, Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex* around it or such other effigy and legend as the said Governor General may from time to time desire, and on the other side the value of each coin the year of the Christian era, and the words *India Portugueza*

2 Subject to the provisions of clause 7, so long as this Convention remains in force the following

CONVENÇÃO

Como pelo artigo V do tratado de Commercio e Extradição feito em Lisboa a 26 de Dezembro de 1878 e ratificado em 6 de Agosto de 1879 entre e Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Rei de Portugal e dos Algarvese, Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Gra Bretanha e Irlanda Imperatriz da India, está estipulado que as Altas Partes Contractantes concordam em empregar todas as diligencias para estabelecer entre os seus respectivos systemas de moedas pesos e medidas a harmonia desejavel para o desenvolvimento das relaçoes commerciaes entre os seus respectivos dominios e como pelo mesmo artigo esta tambem estipulado que as disposiçoes especiaes que teem de ser adoptadas, serão assumpto de uma convenção separada entre os Governadores Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portugueza que deverá executar se dentro de dois annos a contar da data em que o dito ti[illegible] foi posto em vigor e como o referido [illegible] isto em vigor no dia 15 de Janeiro de 188[illegible]

Em conformidade do dito artigo se celebrou a seguinte convenção —

1 O Governador Geral da India Portugueza adoptará nas possessoes Portuguezas da India o systema monetario da India Britannica que de tempos a tempos vigorar comtanto que as moedas tenham de um lado a effigie do Rei de Portugal com a legenda em torno *Ludovicus I Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex* ou qualquer outra effigie e legenda que o dito Governado Geral possa de quando em quando determinar, e do outro lado o valor de cada moeda o anno da era christã e as palavras *India Portugueza*

2 Durante o tempo que esta convenção vigorar, cunhar se hão as seguintes moedas e enhumas

coins and no others shall be struck for Portuguese India —

Silver —Rupee, weighing 180 grains troy,

Half rupee, weighing 90 grains troy,

Quarter rupee, weighing 45 grains troy,

Eighth of a rupee, weighing [illegible] grains troy

The standard fineness of the said silver coins shall be eleven twelfths [illegible] fine silver and one twelfth of alloy, sub[illegible] a remedy not exceeding the following :—

	Remedy in weight.	Remedy in fineness
Rupee	Five thousandths	Two thousandths
Half rupee		
Quarter rupee	Seven thousandths	Three thousandths.
Eighth of a rupee	Ten thousandths	

Copper —Half *tanga* weighing 200 grains troy, and corresponding with the double pice or half anna of British India,

Quarter *tanga* weighing 100 grains troy, and corresponding with the pice of British India,

Eighth of a *tanga*, weighing 50 grains troy and corresponding with the half pice of British India

Real, or twelfth of a *tanga*, corresponding with the pie of British India

In the making of copper coins a remedy shall be allowed not exceeding one fortieth in weight

The value in copper of one Portuguese rupee will be sixteen Portuguese *tangas* sixty four quarter *tangas* or pices, or one hundred and ninety two *reaes* or pies

3 The Portuguese silver and copper coins established by this Convention shall be issued by the authority of the Government of Portuguese India and shall be coined on behalf of the said Government by the Government of British India and by no other agency whatever.

The Governor General of Portuguese India engages that, while this Convention continues in force, no coins other than those established by this Convention shall be coined in or imported into Portuguese India

4 With the view of obtaining in the shortest possible time the desired uniformity of coinage throughout the respective Indian possessions of the High Contracting Parties, the Governor General of British India engages that the Government of British India shall—

(*a*) forego for the period of three years from the date on which this Convention comes into force all duty or other charge for melting, cutting refining or recoining any coin of the existing Portuguese Indian silver currency tendered for recoinage into Portuguese Indian coin,

(*b*) deliver, for the period of five years from the date of this Convention, copper coins of the Portuguese copper currency established by this Convention in exchange for copper coins of the existing Portuguese Indian copper currency which may be brought to the said Mint for the purpose of such exchange, at the value represented by such last mentioned coins in the existing Portuguese currency

outras para a India Portugueza, ficando a cunhagem subordinada ás dis posições da clausula 7

Prata —Rupia pesando 180 graõs troy,

Meia rupia, pesando 90 graõs troy

Quarto de rupia, pesando 45 graos troy

Oitavo de rupia pesando 22½ graõs troy

A composição typica das ditas moedas de prata sera de onze duodecimas partes de prata pura e de uma duodecima parte de liga sujeita a uma tolerancia não excedenda o seguinte —

	Tolerancia em peso	Tolerancia da composição
Rupia	Cinco millessimos	Dois millessimos
Meia rupia		
Quarto de rupia	Sette millessimos	Tres millessimos
Oitavo de rupia	Dez millessimos	

Cobre —Meia tanga pesando 200 graõs troy e correspondendo ao duplo paisa ou meio anna da India Britannica

Quarto de tanga pesando 100 graos troy e correspondendo ao paisá da India Britannica

Oitavo de tanga pesando 50 graõs troy e correspondendo ao meio paisá da India Britannica,

Real ou duodecimo de tanga correspondendo ao pie da India Britannica

No fabrico das moedas de cobre conceder se-ha uma tolerancia nao superior a $\frac{1}{40}$ em peso

O valor em cobre de uma rupia Portugueza será de dezeseis tangas Portuguezas sessenta e quatro quartos de tanga ou paisas, cento e noventa e dois reaes ou pies

3 A moeda Portugueza de prata e cobre de que trata esta convenção será emittida por autoridade do Governo da India Portugueza, e cunhada para o mesmo Governo pelo Governo da India Britannica e por ninguem mais

O Governador Geral da India Portugueza obriga se em quanto durar esta convenção a não cunhar nem importar para a India Portugueza nenhumas moedas senão estabelecidas n'esta Convenção

4 Com o fim de obter no mais curto praso de tempo possivel a desejavel uniformidade de moeda em todas as possessões indianas das altas partes contractantes o Governador Geral da India Britannica obriga se pelo Governo da India Britannica—

(*a*) a prescindir de receber pelo periodo de tres annos contados da data em que esta convenção começar a vigorar todos os direitos ou outras despezas por fundir cortar afinar ou recunhar qualquer moeda de prata da que existia em circulação na India Portugueza, e for apresentada para recunhagem em moeda da India Portugueza,

(*b*) a entregar durante o periodo de cinco annos, a contar da data d'esta convenção moedas de cobre da moeda de cobre portugueza estabelecida por esta convenção em troca das moedas de cobre das actuaes moedas portuguezas da India que possam ser trazidas á casa da moeda para este fim pelo valor representado por esta moedas ultimamente mencionadas da circulação actual portugueza O relativo valor re

The relative representative value of the old and new coin to be thus exchanged on equal terms and without charge for manufacture, shall, if the Governor General of Portuguese India so desires, be determined, once for all, by a mixed commission appointed in the manner provided in the sixteenth article of the above cited Treaty,

(c) advance to the Governor General of Portuguese India in the Portuguese currency established by this Convention such sums in such denominations of coin and in such instalments (if any) as the said Governor General of Portuguese India may require provided

1stly —That the amount of such advances outstanding at any time shall not exceed in the whole ten lakhs of rupees

2ndly —That an interval of two months shall be allowed for compliance with any such requisition and that no such advance shall be made after the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which this Convention comes into force

3rdly —That every such advance shall be within two months repaid in coin of the existing Portuguese Indian currency equivalent thereto in intrinsic value ascertained upon assay at Her Majesty's Mint or in copper coin of the existing Portuguese Indian currency valued as prescribed in clause (b)

5 The Governor General of British India engages that the Government of British India shall—

(a) on presentation by or on behalf of the Governor General of Portuguese India of any silver bullion or coin at the Mint at Bombay or at such other Mint as the said Government from time to time appoints, deliver to the said Governor General or his agent, after such interval as in the judgment of the Mint Master is necessary for the process of coinage the produce of such silver bullion or coin in the silver coin established by this Convention subject, always to the same duty charges, fees and regulations as are for the time being in force for the conversion into British Indian currency of bullion and coin presented at the said Mint provided that save as provided in clause 4 the said Government shall not be bound thus to deliver more than four lakhs of rupees in any one year

(b) coin for the Governor General of Portuguese India the copper coins established by this Convention to such amounts and in such denominations as the said Governor General may require upon payment of the value inscribed upon such coins in the silver coin established by this Convention or in British Indian rupees provided that, saving as engaged in clause 4 the said Government shall not be bound thus to coin more than twenty thousand rupees worth of such coin in any one year

In lieu of any seignorage or profits which the Portuguese Government might otherwise claim on account of the coinage on their behalf provided by this clause, the Governor General of British

presentativo da antiga e nova moeda que tem de ser assim trocada em condições iguaes e sem despezas de fabrico, será, se o Governador Geral da India Portugueza assim o desejar, determinado, uma vez por todas por uma commissão mixta nomeada pelo modo indicado no Art 16 supra citado tratado,

(c) a adiantar ao Governador Geral da India Portugueza na moeda portugueza estabelecida por esta convenção, quantias, nas especies de moeda e nas prestações se as houver que o dito Governador Geral queira requisitar comtanto

1° —Que a importancia de taes adiantamentos em qualquer occasião não excederá, na totalidade, de dez laques de rupias

2° —Que um intervallo de dois mezes será concedido para o cuprimento de qualquer das ditas requisições e que nenhum dos ditos adiantamentos será feito depois de decorridos dezoito mezes contados da data em que esta convenção for posta em vigor

3° —Que cada um dos ditos adiantamentos será dentro de dois mezes liquidado com moeda actualmente circulante na India Portugueza, equivalente em valor intrinsico, determinado por ensaio feito na casa da moeda da Sua Magestade, ou com moeda de cobre da que existe actualmente na India Portugueza, avaliada como prescreve a clausula (b)

5 O Governador Geral da India Britannica obriga-se, alem do que determina a clausula 4, pelo Governo da India Britannica—

(a) apresentando o Governador Geral da India Portugueza, ou alguem por elle encarregado prata em barra ou moeda á casa da moeda de Bombaim, ou a qualquer outra casa de moeda como o dito Governo de tempos a tempos quizer a entregar ao dito Governador Geral ou ao seu agente, depois do intervallo que o director da casa da moeda entender necessario para o processo de cunhagem, o producto da dita prata em barra ou moeda em moeda de prata estabelecida por esta convenção sujeito comtudo, aos mesmos direitos, despezas, pagamentos e disposições regulamentares que então estiverem em vigor para a conversão da prata em barra e moeda em moeda corrente da India Britannica apresentadas na dita casa da moeda comtanto que salvo o que determina a clausula 4 o dito Governo não seja obrigado a entregar mais de quatro laques de rupias em cada anno

(b) a cunhar para o Governador Geral da India Portugueza as moedas de cobre estabelecidas por esta convenção na importancia e nas especies que o dito Governador queira requisitar mediante pagamento do valor inscripto sobre cada moeda com moeda de prata estabelecida por esta convenção ou com rupias da India Britannica comtanto que salvo o que determina a clausula 4, o referido Governo não será obrigado a cunhar mais que o valor de vinte mil rupias d'esta moeda em cada um anno

Em logar de *seignorage* ou lucros que o Governo Portuguez podesse reclamar por causa da cunhagem estabelecida em seu proveito por esta clausula, o Governador Geral da India Britannica

India engages to pay the Governor General of Portuguese India an indemnity of four thousand rupees per annum, commencing from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three, and continuing as long as this Convention remains in force

6 All silver and copper P[illegible]coins, coined under the provisions of [illegible]is Convention, shall, while this Conven[illegible]mains in force, be legal tender in paymen[illegible] account throughout British India to the [illegible]xtent and subject to the same exceptions in [illegible] case of coin which has been called in, or is [illegible]der weight, or has been clipped, filed or defaced, as in the case of the corresponding silver and copper coins issued by the authority of the Government of British India for the time being in British India

All silver and copper coin which has been issued by the authority of the Government of British India shall, to the said same extent and subject to the same exceptions, be a legal tender in payment or on account, throughout Portuguese India

7 The Governor General of Portuguese India agrees that if at any time while this Convention continues in force the Government of British India should recall the whole body of British Indian coin corresponding to any description of Portuguese coin issued under this Convention, or change the monetary system of British India, he will if requested by such Government so to do recall all Portuguese coin of that description, or change in like manner as the case may be, the monetary system of Portuguese India provided that the expense incurred in recalling such coin or making such change shall be defrayed by the Government of British India

8 When any silver coin purporting to have been issued under the provisions of this Convention, is tendered to any officer of the Government of British India authorized by that Government to act under this clause, and is deemed by such officer to be counterfeit or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he may by himself or another (subject to the rules which the said Government prescribes in this behalf), cut or break such coin and return the pieces to the person tendering the same, and the loss caused by such cutting and breaking shall be borne by such person

9 When any such silver coin which has been called in is tendered to any officer of the Govern ment of British India authorized by th[illegible] ment to act under this clause, he may c[illegible] break such coin, and shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola but the expense thus incurred shall except when such coin has been recalled under clause 7, be borne by the Portuguese Govern ment

10 In like manner, when any British Indian coin which has been called in is tendered to any officer of the Government of Portuguese India authorized by that Government to act under this clause he may cut or break such coin, and shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola, and the expense so incurred shall be borne by the Gov ernment of British India

11 The Governor General of Portuguese India engages to appoint an officer who will receive, while this Convention continues in force, from any

obriga se a pagar ao Governador Geral da India Portugueza uma indemnisação de quatro mil rupias por anno, a contar do 1 de Novembro de 1883, a qual continuará depois por todo o tempo que durar esta convenção

6 Todas as moedas de prata e cobre Portugue zas cunhadas em virtude d'esta convenção, terão, em quanto ella vigorar, curso legal nos pagamen tos e nas transacções em toda a India Britannica até os mesmos limites e sujeitas as mesmas ex-cepções no caso de moeda que tenha sido recolhida, que lhe faltar o pezo, estiver cerceada, limada ou deformada como no caso das moedas correspond entes de prata e cobre emittidas por ordem do Governo da India Britannica que então cicularem na India Britannica

Todas as moedas de prata e cobre emittidas por autoridade do Governo Britannico deverão com a mesma latitude, e sujeitas as mesmas excepções, ter curso legal nos pagamentos ou nas transacções em a India Portugueza

7 O Governador Geral da India Portugueza se alguma vez durante o tempo que esta conven ção vigorar o Governo da India Britannica quizer recolher completamente uma especie de moeda da India Britannica correspondendo a qualquer moeda Portugueza emittida em virtude d esta conven ção ou mudar o systema monetario da India Britannica concorda sendo lhe pedido pelo dito Governo em fazer o mesmo e retirar da circulação toda a moeda portugueza d aquella especie, ou a mudar egualmente quando o caso se dê o sys tema monetario da India Portugueza comtanto que as despezas que se fizerem em recolher a dita moeda ou realisar a dita mudança, sejam pagas pelo Governo Britannico

8 Quando qualquer moeda de prata, pre textando se ter sido emittida em virtude das disposições d esta convenção for apresentada a qualquer empregado da India Britannica, auto risado pelo dito Governo a observar esta clausula, e for por elle considerada falsificada reduzida em pezo por modo differente do que o seria pelo uso ordinario poderá o dito empregado por si ou por outrem (sujeito ás disposições que o dito governo prescreve para este caso) cortar ou quebrar a dita moeda e devolver os fragmentos ao apres[illegible]ntante d ella e o prejuizo causado por este cort[illegible] quebra sera por conta do dito apresentante

9 Quando qualquer moeda de prata que tenha sido recolhida for apresentada a um empregado do Governo da India Britannica autorisado pelo dito Governo a observar esta clausula, poderá cortar ou quebrar a dita moeda recebendo a á razão de uma rupia por tola porem a despeza que houver ex cepto quando a dita moeda tenha sido recolhida em virtude da clausula 7 ficara a cargo do Governo Portuguez

10 Igualmente, quando qualquer moeda da India Britannica tendo sido recolhida for apre sentada a qualquer empregado do Governo da India Portugueza autorisado por este Governo a observar esta clausula, poderá cortar ou quebrar a dita moeda recebendo a á razao de uma rupia por tola, e a despeza que houver ficará a cargo do Governo da India Britannica

11 O Governador Geral da India Portugueza obriga-se a nomear um empregado que receberá, durante o tempo que esta convenção vigorar, de

person tendering the coin next hereinafter mentioned, all silver coin issued under this Convention which may have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent and shall pay for the same at the rate of one rupee per tola

12 Nothing in this Convention shall be held to limit the powers of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves to establish at any time such system of paper currency as he may deem fit

The Governor General of Portuguese India has the power for the present to issue the following paper money —

Five rupee notes, payable in copper		
Ten rupee notes, payable in silver		
Twenty	do	do
Fifty	do	do
One hundred	do	do
Five hundred	do	do

The amount of paper money issued will never be above four per cent of the value of the money in circulation, the Portuguese India Government notes being guaranteed by the Portuguese Government and payable to the bearer

13 The Governor General of Portuguese India engages that, whenever the Government of British India exercises in respect of British India generally, or of all the territories adjacent to Portuguese India the powers conferred on it under a certain Act of the Governor General of British India in Council called "The Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act 1871" then he the said Governor General of Portuguese India will enforce throughout Portuguese India provisions similar to those of that Act

14 This Convention shall come into force on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and shall remain in force until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to put an end to it provided that no such notice shall be given until four years after the date on which the Convention comes into force

15 The Governor General of Portuguese India undertakes that in the event of this Convention being put an end to under clause 14 or otherwise no coins resembling any of the coins struck under this Convention shall be struck in or imported into Portuguese India or shall be struck under the authority of or with the sanction of His Most Faithful Majesty in any other place

Done at Pangim on the twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty

(Sd) CAETANO ALDRE D ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE

Governor General of Portuguese India

Done at Calcutta on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty

(Sd) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor General of British India

qualquer pessoa apresentando a moeda aqui mencionada toda a moeda de prata emittida em virtude d'esta convenção, que possa ter perdido pelo uso ordinario mais de 2 por cento, e pagará pela mesma á razão de uma rupia por tola

12 Nada se contem n'esta convenção que possa ser [illegible] como limitação do poder que tem Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves de [illegible]cer em qualquer tempo o systema de papel m[illegible]e lhe aprouver

O Governador Ge[illegible] India Portugueza poverá emittir presentemente o seguinte papel moeda —

Notas de cobre de cinco rupias			
Notas de prata de dez rupias			
"	"	"	vinte rupias
"	"	"	cincoenta rupias
"	"	"	cem rupias
"	"	"	quinhentas rupias

A quantidade de papel moeda emittido nunca se poderá elevar a mais de quatro por cento do valor da moeda em circulação, sendo as notas do Governo da India Portugueza garantidas pelo Governo Portuguez e pagas ao portador

13 O Governador Geral da India Portugueza quando o Governo da India Britannica faça uso em relação á India Britannica em geral ou em relação a todos os territorios adjacentes á India Portugueza dos poderes que lhe foram conferidos em virtude de uma determinada lei do Governador Geral da India Britannica em Conselho, intitulada "Lei dos pezos e medidas de capacidade na India, 1871," obriga se a pôr em vigor na India Portugueza disposições semelhantes ás d esta lei

14 Esta convenção será posta em execução no primeiro dia de Novembro de mil oitocentos e oitenta e permanecerá em vigor até a terminação de um anno contado do dia em que uma ou outra das Partes Contratantes tiver participado á outra a intenção de a dar por terminada comtanto que não se fará tal participação senão depois de decorridos quatro annos a contar da data em que a convenção começe a vigorar

15 O Governador Geral da India Portugueza obriga-se no caso desta convenção terminar em virtude da clausula 14 ou por outra causa a que nenhumas moedas semelhantes as que forem cunhadas em virtude d esta convenção, serão cunhadas na India Portugueza ou para ella importadas, e bem assim não serão cunhadas com a sua autorisação nem com a sancção de Sua Magestade Fidelissima em qu[illegible]er outra parte

Feita em Pangim aos doze dias de Abril de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

(Sd) CAETANO ALDRE D ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,

Governador Geral da India Portugueza

Feita em Calcutá aos decimo oitavo dias de Março de mil oitocentos e oitenta

(Sd) LYTTON,

Vice Rei Governador Geral da India Britannica

No 458I P —In recognition of his position as Jaghirdar of Siba in the district of Kangra His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mian Jai Singh the title of 'Raja,' as a personal distinction

The 14th May 1880

No 468I P —*Addendum* —In Foreign Department Notification No 281 P, dated 7th January 1880 after the words "spears of all kinds," add the following —

II*A* —The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the territories of Mysore the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores, as follows —To sulphur in quantities above ten seers, all sections of the Act.

GENERAL

The 10th May 1880

No 935G G—Surgeon Major T Ffrench Mullen, M D, Agency Surgeon Ulwar, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Ulw[illegible] addition to his own duties, with effect fr[illegible]assuming charge, *vice* Major L[illegible] privilege leave

The [illegible]*y 1880*

No 958G G—[illegible]llowing extract from the *London Gazette*, dat[illegible]th April 1880, is published for general informat[illegible]n —

FOREIGN OFFICE,
London March 27, 1880

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Zohrab Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, to be also Her Majesty's Consul for Assab Bay and the surrounding district, to reside at Jeddah

No 959G G—Major J H C G Lassalle, Officiating Political Agent 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent 3rd Class

No 962G G—Mr H Harrison, Adjutant of His Highness the Gaekwar's Okhamandel Battalion is appointed to be Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, *vice* Captain Macbay, reverted to military duty, with effect from date of assuming charge

No 964G G—Raja Jahandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar is placed temporarily on special political duty with Mr Lepel Griffin, C S I, Chief Political Officer in Northern Afghanistan, *vice* Malik Kutubuddin with effect from the 23rd April 1880, from which date the services of Malik Kutubuddin have been retransferred to the Government of the Punjab

No 967G G—The services of Captain W G W Macbay, Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, at his own request

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 14th May 1880

No 461—In consequence of the increased cost of the war in Afghanistán as now estimated, the Governor General in Council has determined to borrow 313 Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the construction of Productive Public Works in 1880 81

The following Notification is, therefore, published—

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN 1880

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Three Crores and Thirteen Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner

2 Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Transfer Loan, 1879*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part All the conditions which apply to notes of the first form of *The Transfer Loan, 1879*, will apply to the notes to be now issued

3 Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Three Crores and Thirteen Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the 14th of J[illegible]

4 Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "*Tender for the Four-and a Half Per Cent Loan, 1880*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the Loan is allotted to such tenderer

5 Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one fiftieth part of the tender This deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up, otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note

6 The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna

7 The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered at the recorded minimum or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, will be rejected as null and void

8 The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum

9 Tenders will be opened, publicly, at the office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the 14th of June 1880 but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 11

10 Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders

11 As soon as possible after the 14th June 1880, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay

12 Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of these Banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender

13 Accepted tenders must be paid, in four equal instalments, as follows —

One fourth on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880
One fourth on or before Monday, the 26th July 1880,
One fourth on or before Friday the 27th August 1880,
One fourth on or before Monday the 13th September 1880

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment

14 Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the fourteenth day of September 1880

15 Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for promissory notes issued under this Notification

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE —(*See Clause 2*)

FORT WILLIAM THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1880

The Four-and-a Half Per Cent Loan of 1880

Promissory Note for Government Rupees [X] bearing interest payable half yearly at the rate of Four-and a Half Rupees per centum per annum

The Governor General of India in Council doth hereby acknowledge to have received from (A B) the sum of Government Rupees [X] as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India

and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council on demand three months after notice of repayment published by order of the Governor General of India in Council in the *Gazette of India* to repay the said loan of Rupees [X] to the said (A B) his (or her or their) executors administrators or assigns or his (or her) or their order in Calcutta, with interest from the 15th day of September 1880 to the date appointed for discharge at the rate of four-and a half per centum per annum

and such notice as aforesaid shall be equivalent to a tender of repayment at the period therein appointed for the discharge of this note

And the Governor General in Council hereby promises on and after each succeeding fifteenth day of the months of March and September until the expiration of three months after notice of repayment as aforesaid (when all further interest will cease) on demand to pay to the said (A B) his (or her or their) executors administrators or assigns or his (or her) or their order in Calcutta interest on the said sum of Government Rupees [X] for half a year at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that notice of repayment as aforesaid shall not be given before the fifteenth day of June 1898 and that this note shall not be discharged before the fifteenth day of September 1898

FORM OF TENDER —(*See Clause 4.*)

I A B, hereby tender for Rupees [X] of *The Four and-a Half Per Cent Loan, 1880*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 14th May 1880, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees [Y] Annas [Z] for every hundred rupees allotted to me

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees [XX], and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† , or into the public Treasury at† as the case may be) the first instalment on or before Friday the 25th June 1880, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification, as follows —

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury

One f[illegible] before Friday the 25th June 1880
On[illegible]e Monday the 26th July 1880
[illegible]th on or before Friday the 27th August 1880
[illegible]urth on or before Monday the 13th September 1880

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C D at‡

‡ Here insert C D s [illegible] which must be in India This [illegible] should only be inserted if A [illegible] not reside in India.

NOTE.—(1) [illegible] *separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit As a precaution against mistakes, the tender, or, at least the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount thus — One hundred and two" or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine " not "Two per cent premium," or ' Par, or ' One per cent discount "*

The 15th May 1880

No 529—The following Order by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information —

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 18th day of March 1880

PRESENT—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act" 1852 it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any Foreign Power Her Majesty may by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen not being slaves who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such Power when within Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships and may limit the operation of such Order and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being German subjects) who desert from British merchant ships in the territories belonging to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany will be given under an Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany signed at London on the [illegible] vember 1879

Now, therefore Her Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said ' Foreign Deserters Act 1852 and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette* seamen, not being slaves (and not being British subjects), who desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Emperor of Germany within Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships; provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect

And Her Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said ' Foreign Deserters Act ' 1852 and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council is further pleased to order and declare that, upon and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, the Order in Council made, by virtue of the said Act on the 16th day of October 1852 and published in the *London Gazette* on the 26th day of October 1852 so far as it relate to seamen who desert from merchant ships belonging to citizens of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the King of Prussia made by virtue of the said Act, on the 16th day of October 1852 and published in the *London Gazette* on the 26th day of October 1852 and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg made, by virtue of the said Act on the 13th day of June 1853, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 14th day of June 1853 and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin made, by virtue of the said Act on the 9th day of March 1854 and published in the *London Gazette* on the 10th day of March 1854 and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the King of Hanover made by virtue of the said Act on the 8th day of June 1854 [illegible]d published in the *London Gazette* on the 13th day of June 1854 shall be revoked, and the same are hereby revoked accordingly

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India in Council are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly

No 534—Privilege leave for three months having been granted to Mr T W Bliss Deputy Accountant General, North Western Provinces and Oudh and Mr R E Hamilton having been appointed to act in the said office during the absence of Mr Bliss, or until further orders, Mr Hamilton assumed charge thereof on the 12th April 1880

No 551—Mr C R C Kiernander having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General during the absence of Mr E W Kellner on furlough, received charge of the said office on the 7th May 1880

No 609 —*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1880 published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act*, 1871

Circles of Issue	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion		
		[illegible]	Bullion	Total
	Rs	Rs		Rs.
Calcutta	5 98 41 030	1 98 89 461	[illegible]736	2 38 36 197
Madras	1 45 12 165	85 03,245	[illegible]	95 21 245
Bombay	3 23 67 890	4 85 482	[illegible]	1 02 41 005
Allahabad	46 61 895	37 97 585	[illegible]	37 97 585
Lahore	86,22 855	1 26 96 000	[illegible]	1 26 96 000
Calicut	13 91 415	5 90 425	31 000	6,21,425
Coconada	11 11 510	22 40 365	1 65 000	24 05 365
Nagpore	13 21 485	20 89 535		20 89 535
Kurrachee	34 66 0[illegible]	22 04 690	76,300	22 80 990
Akola	11 38 350	13 91 955		13 91 955
Total	12 88 52 650	[illegible] 83 89 343	1 04,92,5[illegible]	6 88 81 902
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				[illegible] 99 70 748
Grand Total				12 88 52 650

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 8th May 1880

Retirements

No 277 —In continuation of G G O No 249 of 1880 the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Jonathan Kerr, S C,—8th May 1880

The 11th May, 1880

Appointments

No 278 —Staff Corps—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Henry Beaufoy Thornhill 1st Battalion 5th Foot Officiating Wing Officer, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—21st March 1879

No 279 —Medical Department—

Brigade Surgeon J L Jameson, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon General Allahabad Circle with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General J Gibbons, C B, proceeding on furlough

No 280 —Punjab Frontier Force—

No 1 (*Kohat*) *Mountain Battery*

Lieutenant F R Thackeray, R A, is confirmed in the appointment of 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A C Bailward, resigned

1st Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant C B Brownlow, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain H F Showers deceased

2nd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant B M Allen Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain J M D Lewes, resigned

No 281 —Deoli Irregular Force—

Infantry

Lieutenant G D Carleton 2nd Battalion 17th Foot a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation

No 282 —Hyderabad Contingent—

5th Infantry

Lieutenant A Adye Wing Officer to be Adjutant *vice* Captain A C LeQuesne promoted

No 283 —Volunteer Corps—

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps

Captain J H Harrison to be Commandant, *vice* Captain E N Wright, resigned

Furlough and Leave

No 284 —The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major A T Davis General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry (m c) for 2 years —1 year 182 days under Rule VIII clause (2) and Rules IX and XV 180 days under Rule XIV, clause 2 and the remaining period under Rule XIII of the Regulations of 1868

Major E R Ives, General List Infantry, (m c) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 3 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868

Major C G Cautley, General List, Cavalry, Military Accountant 2nd Class, 1st Grade, (m c) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 6 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868

Captain C S Morrison, General List Infantry, Squadron Commander, [illegible] (m c) for 1 [illegible] Rules IX and XV of the Regulat[illegible] 1868

Captain R C [illegible]ts, s c, District Superintendent [illegible]e, 2nd Grade, Punjab, (p a) [illegible] under Rule IX of the Regula[illegible] of 1868

Lieutena[illegible] H R Heath s c, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, (m c) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant F B Knox, s c, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon C H Beatson, Medical Officer, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875

Surgeon F Levinge Medical Officer, 11th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry (u p a) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868

MEDALS

No 285—In continuation of G G O No 143 of 1879 His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under instructions from the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India in Council is pleased to announce that the grant of the medal with clasp for "Jowaki" shall be limited to those troops who were engaged in active operations in the field against the Jowaki Afridis between the 9th November, 1877, and the 19th January 1878 inclusive

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to cause the medal rolls to be prepared accordingly

PENSIONS

No 286—First Class Apothecary Michael Morley is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 287—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878 the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified

Major General C Cooke, Madras S C, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals	In consequence of the retirement from the service of General W B Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, on the 15th February 1880
Colonel F Young, Madras S C is placed on the list of Major Generals	
Major J W Watson, Bombay S C is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels	

No 288—BREVET—

Subject to Her Majesty's Approval

TO BE MAJOR

Captain (now Major) James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, Bengal Infantry, from the 15th February, 1880, in succession to General W B Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired

No 289—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 9th April, 1880, *page* 2440

BREVET

Surgeon General William Guyer Hunter, M D, Bombay Medical Department, to be Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, *vice* Surgeon General Arnott, C B, deceased Dated 10th April, 1880

No 290—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)

Havildar Runbeer Karkee to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilluckchund Rana, deceased,—25th March, 1880

No 291—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry

Havildar Jabbar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Khan invalided—1st May, 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 292—In continuation of G G O No 277 of 1880 the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Hamilton Forbes, s c —3rd April, 1880

No 293—Major Robert Horace Hudleston, s c has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval

REWARDS

No 294—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Hazrat Shah, 2nd Punjab Cavalry to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the action fought at Shahjui on the 24th October, 1879 on which occasion during the charge he cut down one of the leaders of the enemy and was chiefly instrumental in killing their Chief, Sahibjan, whom he was the first to attack

SPECIAL

No 295—Major General J Hills c b v c, r a is appointed to command the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force (late "the Ghazni Field Force")

No 296—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Major General on Colonel (Brigadier General) J Watson c b v c Bombay S C, during such time as he may continue in command of the Kuram Field Force with effect from the 22nd March 1880

VOLUNTEER CORPS

No 297—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps to be designated the "Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps" and to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles for administrative purposes is pleased to notify the following appointment —

To be Lieutenant Commandant

Lieutenant William Preston Arnot, late I N, Port Officer, Rangoon

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 10th May, 1880

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 4th to 10th May, 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
10th Hussars	Second Lieutenant C G B Saunders	29th April 1880	Murree	Not k[illegible]	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 4th to 10th May, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs. A P		
W P Graves (*a*)	Captain	Royal Artillery	24th September 1879	Intestate	1,530 6 1		
F W G H Nelson (*b*)	Captain	40th Foot	3rd December 1879	No will found	296 14 8		10th July 1880
E P Ventris	Lieutenant	3rd Buffs	14th April, 1879	Intestate	72 13 10		
E Hardy (*c*)	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery	11th December 1879	No will found	1,329 12 2		
Indian Military Service							
S W T Roberts (*d*)	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	16th June 1879	Intestate	730 7 0		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin* —*Brother* —Captain Graves
Sisters —Mrs Ryves, Mrs Jameson Administrator General Bengal, administering
(*b*) *Next of kin* —*Father* —Major-General Alexander Abercromby Nelson c Lieutenant Governor Guernsey
(*c*) *Next of kin* —Revd Hardy Minister Rectory Hayling I I I H ts —Administrator General, Bengal, administering
(*d*) *Next-of kin* —*Mother* —Mrs Elizabeth Roberts Knaresborough, Yorkshire England.

W M LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 14th May, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 23—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments subject to any changes that may hereafter be necessary in the reorganization of Her Majesty's Indian Marine —

Mr E Place Accountant Kidderpore Dockyard on probation, to be Accountant Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Beyts retired

Mr G G Ross, to be Accountant Kidderpore Dockyard on probation *vice* Place

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS

No 24.—The services of Mr S J Moody, 2nd Class Engineer, I G S *Tenasserim* are dispensed with.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th May 1880

No 150—Mr J S Thorpe Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire on his pension, on the abolition of his appointment, with effect from 1st April 1880

The 11th May 1880

No 151—Pundit Bisheshur Nath, Pay Master, Punjab Northern State Railway and Officiating Assistant to Manager, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways in Class IV of the Revenue Scale, with effect from 1st May 1879

No 152—Mr A H Mason Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade is transferred from the North Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal

The 13th May 1880

No 153—Mr A Wilson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fourteen days with effect from 1st May 1880

No 154—Mr W J A Bird, Apprentice Engineer Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st April 1879

The 14th May 1880

No 155—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 337 of 25th July 1876, Lieutenant C H Bagot R E, Superintendent of Instruction, Sappers and Miners, is graded as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 18th October 1879

J S TREVOR *Major Genl, R E*,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th April 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No IX OF 1880

An Act to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and, from time to time, to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880",

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Insertion of new section in the Bombay Civil Courts Act

2 In the said Act after section 22 the following section shall be inserted —

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges

"22A The Governor of Bombay in Council may by notification in the official Gazette fix and, by a like notification from time to time alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges

Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law

3 All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law

D FITZPATRICK

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH MAY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS — Rain has fallen in Assam Bengal British Burma and Madras, it was heavy in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and in Sylhet In Mysore the North Western Provinces and Oudh Rajputana and Punjab, the rain was slight and partial In Bombay (with the exception of a fall of about ... of an inch in Kanara) Berar and Hyderabad the Central Provinces and Central India States there was no rain Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily Agricultural prospects and public health remain good on the whole

Presidency, Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (May 12th)—		
Bellary	1 at Pennakondah	*Ragi* 28 72 paddy harvesting in two taluks standing crops generally good
Kurnool		*Ragi* 33 11 paddy harvest nearly completed
Ganjam	1 35 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 31 33
Kistna	50 (average of three stations)	*Ragi* 33 0
Chingleput (Madras)		*Ragi* 22 1 wet and dry crops being harvested standing crops doing well
Coimbatore	1 0 (average of four teen stations)	*Ragi* ... crops generally fair harvest of paddy full in Erode
Tanjore	97 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* ... crops generally good harvest of oil seeds and chillies ...
Madura	81 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 2 60
Malabar	2 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 1 14
Travancore	15	
		General Remarks—General prospects fair
Bombay— (May 12th)—		
Kurrachee		High westerly wind ... on 10th ... against ... [illegible]
Hyderabad		*Kharif* ... few ... and cattle disease in three taluks ...
Ahmedabad		... public health good
Baroda		Sugar ... condition ... being prepared for *kharif* sowing public health good
Surat		*Rabi* harvest ...
Nasik		Agricultural ... in ... taluka land being prepared for monsoon ...
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature ... abnormal wind northerly except on 5th when it was south ...
Poona (May 9th)		Cattle disease in ... taluka
Ahmednagar		... on crop progressing
Sholapur		... public health good
Dharwar		...
Kanara	33 (average of ... taluks above Ghat)	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop
Rajkot		Weather very hot public health good
		General Remarks—Weather hot public health good except in Sind slight rain in Kanara
Bengal—		
Chittagong	6 33	Late rains have ... prospects of crops weather since fair ... cattle disease continues
Dacca	3 18	Prospects of crop good public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2 23	*Boro* ... at Sathkhira harvest ... ploughing going on vigorously sowing commenced ... rain ... of the station ... few cases of cholera in Basirhat and Baraset
Moorshedabad	2 09	*Boro* being reaped in Jangipur sub division ... and *amun* sown fever in three thanas of Sudder otherwise public health good
Rajshahye	1 72	Sowings of *aus* and *amun dhan* going on ... of *boro dhan* good other crops doing well slight cholera in thana Beauleah
Burdwan	1 52 Culna 1 15 Cutwa 1 10 Raneegunge 21	Weather seasonable sowing of *aus* begun still some cases of cholera
Rungpore	3 97	Weather cool with showers sky cloudy prospects of crops favourable fever prevalent

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Bhagalpur	1 12	Rain permits early preparation for *bhadoi* small pox abating cholera still keeping off
Purneah	1 28	Prospects of ... *Bhadoi* and *aghani* cultivation well advanced moisture ... health much improved by rain falling
Patna	1 10	Outturn of *rabi* favourable
Durbhunga	50	Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly com... prices stationary general health good in head quarters
Hazaribagh	Slight rain with hail	Weather is seasonable rain with hail some... mango crop but ... enabled ... prices of food grains cheap ... health ...
Cuttack	2 82	... continues ... reported ... Central ... forward more rain wanted in Muzufferpur ... and ... in some places sowing of early rice and jute finished and ... doing well sugar cane plantation still going on in places indigo and other crops ... promising ... with ... cultivation small pox cholera ... still in some places but public health generally good prices reported stationary in many districts
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (May 11th)	Slight rain on 9th	Wind east dry weather cloudy cholera has decreased very much in the city though it is still flying about the district prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Slight partial ... chiefly north of Ganges	Cholera in scattered localities chiefly ... small pox still raging ... children ... wheat 20½ seers ...
Gorakhpur (10th)	Slight rain 3	Weather unusually cool calm and cloudy with light rain cholera ... prices easy wheat 23 ...
Jhansi (12th)		Weather hot but seasonable slight fever ... prices fluctuating *rabi* outturn ...
Agra (11th)		Weather ... storms frequent ... about
Bareilly (12th)	Shower on night of 10th	Wind east health fair
Meerut ( )	Sardhana ... Hapur ... slight ... Mawana and Meerut	Wind easterly fever reported at Sardhana Baghpat and Mowana prices stationary
Kumaun (11th)		Weather ... storms and clouds harvest still being cut
Lucknow (12th)	3	Hot ... cholera fever and cattle disease still ... 40 seers
Partabgarh (10th)	Slight shower on night of 8th	Weather ... few cases of cholera and fever
Sitapur (12th)	7	Wind ... poor no new crops sown health good ... *rabi* 27 ...
Fyzabad ( )	2	... Slight rain during the week wind ... and weather ... prices ... slightly in Meerut ... Partabgarh ... and ... cattle disease in Meerut and Lucknow ... small pox ... in the Meerut district and cattle disease in Lucknow
Punjab—(May 11th)—		
Delhi	Slight rain	Harvest ... prices stationary
Hissar		... wind easterly weather cloudy prices stationary
Umballa		... health fair
Jullundur		... prices steady
Lahore		... health ...
Ferozepore		... prices of food grains fluctuating
Sialkot	... Zaffarwal	... prices falling
Rawalpindi		Report not received
Peshawar		
Multan		... health good prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan	Slight rain	... agricultural and health prospects generally favourable
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 12th)		Hot ... for ... prices stationary
Jubbulpore		Occasionally clouds warm wind ... small pox continues prices stationary
Saugor		Hot ... small pox and cattle-disease continue prices stationary
Seoni		Hot winds and ... small pox ...
Hoshangabad		... prices stationary
Raipur (May 8th)		Very hot ... small pox continues cholera ceased prices ...

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued*		
Sambalpur (May 7th)		Warm ploughing for *kharif* continues small-pox in places prices [illegible] *Chhattisgarh Division*—The [illegible] harvest nearly completed ploughing for *kharif* [illegible] prices [illegible]
British Burma—		
Akyab	3 57	[illegible] rainfall [illegible] four deaths from cholera in [illegible]
Rangoon		Twenty [illegible] fever and small-pox prevalent in [illegible] district ten deaths from [illegible]
Bassein	1 12	Total rainfall [illegible] cholera [illegible] small-pox still prevalent [illegible]
Prome	85	Total rainfall [illegible]
Amherst (Moulmein)	1 21	Total rainfall [illegible] commenced in [illegible]
Toungoo	1 14	Total rainfall [illegible] small-pox [illegible] township [illegible] otherwise [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Assam—(May 12th)—		
Gauhati	25	Weather seasonable [illegible]
Sylhet	4 07	Cultivation [illegible]
Cachar	Information not received	[illegible]
Dibrugarh	2 1	[illegible] going on weather seasonable [illegible]
Mysore and Coorg (May 12th)—		
Bangalore	41	[illegible] sufficient for [illegible]
Mysore	03	[illegible]
Mercara	3	
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 12th)		
Amraoti		[illegible]
Akola		[illegible]
Hyderabad		[illegible]
Central India States (May 12th)		
Indore		[illegible]
Mhow (Gwalior)		[illegible]
Sutna		[illegible]
Rutlam		[illegible] markets [illegible]
Neemuch		[illegible]
Guna		[illegible]
Bhopal		[illegible]
Agar		[illegible]
Nowgong		[illegible]
Manpur		[illegible]
Rajputana—		
Abu		[illegible]
Sirohi (May 9th)		[illegible]
Marwar (7th)		[illegible]
Mewar		[illegible]
Harowtee (May 8th)		[illegible]
Jhallawar		[illegible] health good
Ajmere (May 12th)	03	[illegible]
Jeypore	3	[illegible] health good
Bhurtpore		
Ulwur (May 11th)	Slight showers	[illegible]
Nepal—(May 4th)		
Katmandu	2 91	Continued rain has somewhat injured the wheat [illegible]

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 5th May 1880

Moonshee Ajudhya Purshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st May 1880

J WESTLAND,

Comptroller General

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 13th May 1880

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 24th instant, on account of Her Majesty's Birthday

By Order of the Directors

R HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 5th May 1880

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1880 —

Name of Station	Where situated	Date	Remarks
Gatai	Afghanistan	26th	Opened
Hangu	Punjab	15th	Re-opened
Kamphoma	Assam	22nd	Opened
Peshbolak	Afghanistan	29th	Ditto
Piphima	Assam	27th	Closed
Raneegunge	Bengal	21st	Temporarily closed
Shalofzan	Afghanistan	14th	Opened
Tallamannar	Ceylon	11th	Ditto
Thogh	Punjab	14th	Closed

Calcutta, the 10th May 1880

No 5—Mr C H Reynolds an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eight months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1880

The 14th May 1880

No 7—Mr F A Leach, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 4 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 6th May 1880

R MURRAY *Colonel*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Mussoorie the 4th May 1880

No 166—Mr J H Wilson, Assistant Surveyor 2nd Grade is granted two months privilege leave, under Supplement F Section 13 of the Civil Leave Code from such date as he may avail himself of it

No 167—Mr J O Hughes Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, under Supplement F Section 4, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 12th April 1880

No 168—Mr J M Kennedy, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade is granted two months privilege leave under Supplement F Section 13 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the forenoon of the 20th instant

The 10th May 1880

No 169—Lieutenant Colonel B R Branfill B C Deputy Superintendent 2nd Grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for thirty days, under Sections 41 and 13, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from 1 t instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

No 170—Mr T F Freeman Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 13 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

J T WALKER *Major Genl R E*,
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Indore Residency the 5th May 1880

No 749—Major J Homfray General List, Infantry, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand is granted three months privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself thereof

By Order,
D W K BARR,
1st Asst Agent Govr Genl for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS

Sirhind & Lahore Command

The 10th May 1880

No 68—Lieutenant J M Porter R E, Assistant Engineer transferred to this Command, reported his arrival in Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th April 1880

No 69—Captain G Hildebrand R E, Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, made over and Lieutenant J M Porter R E, Assistant Engineer received, charge of the Ferozepore Division Military Works on the forenoon of the 1st May 1880

No 70—Mr W B Harington Executive Engineer, made over and Mr M R Lendenstein Executive Engineer Lahore Division Military Works received charge of the late Mooltan Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1880

D WARD *Lieut Colonel R E*
Supdg Engr, Sirhind & Lahore Command Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 5th May 1880

No 69—Mr F W Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Bhopal State Railway Survey to the Southern Section, Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway

No 70—The undermentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 20th March 1880 —

Baboo Bhuban Mohan Bose Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

The 6th May 1880

No 71—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave on private affairs for six months and subsidiary leave under Sections 6 and 11 of Supplement 1 of the Civil Leave Code —

Mr H Lucl tedt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH
Offg Director General

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Camp Harnai, the 15th April 1880

No 19—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 126 dated the 21st October 1879 Mr J A Lewin Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 6th November 1879

No 20—With reference to this Office Notification No 10 dated the 7th March 1880 Mr J P Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade made over, and Major Peters, R E Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of Sharagh Division, on the afternoon of the 10th instant

The 24th April 1880

No 21—Lieutenant [illegible] Neville, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd [illegible], to have charge of the Survey Division, [illegible] Section, Kandahar State Railway, from [illegible] March 1880, the date upon which he received charge from Mr C V Ma[illegible]vor, [illegible] Engineer

J [illegible]DSAY *Lieut Col R E*,
Engineer in Chief,
Harnai and Gulistan Karez Secs,
Kandahar State Railway

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Jacob bad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS

Jacobabad the 8th May 1880

No 9 —With reference to this Office Notification No 7 dated 10th April 1880 Messrs H B Parry and J P Vansittart Executive Engineers, respectively made over and received charge of Mittree Division on the forenoon of the 7th April 1880

No 10—Under orders received from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways Lahore, Mr G Moyle, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway and reported his departure on the forenoon of the 12th April 1880

H I STOREY,
Engineer in Chief,
Jacobabad Sec, Kandahar State Railway

NIMACH NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Nasirabad the 5th May 1880

No 25 —Mr A S Ireton Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade was granted one month's privilege leave from the forenoon of the 9th February to the forenoon of the 9th March 1880, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code

A C CREGEEN,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Kohat Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi the 6th May 1880

No 5—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 128, dated 22nd April Mr T I Brigham Assistant Engineer 1st Grade was relieved of his duties on this Section on the forenoon of 6th May

T GRACEY *Capt R E,*
Engineer in Chief

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)" that on the 27th May 1879 treasure consisting of three golden jewels valued at Rs 19 1 9 were found in the village of Sithanvalai, in the Nannilam Taluq Tanjore District Madras Presidency

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office, on the 16th August 1880 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

E F WEBSTER,
Collector

Report of a Deserter from the 2 17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Nusseerabad this 10th day of May 1880

Number Rank and Name—No [illegible]1—160 Private William Whitworth

Age—20 years 3 months

Size—5 feet 2 inches

Colour of—
Complexion fair hair light brown eyes hazel

Date of Desertion—2nd May 1880

Place of Desertion—Nusseerabad

Date of Enlistment—27th January 1874

At what Place Enlisted—Westminster

Parish and County in which born St Georges London Middlesex

Marks—None

Trade Tailor

Cloth Jacket—
Waistcoat—
Breeches or Trousers—
} [illegible]

REMARKS—Was on pass to Ajmere from 7 A M 2nd instant until 12 P M same date
Under 7 years service

CECIL M PHERSON *Lieut Col*
Commdg 2 17th Foot

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	S[illegible] V[illegible] M[illegible]	C[illegible]	[illegible]	B[illegible] U[illegible] A[illegible]	B[illegible]	Held [illegible]
1880	R	R	R	R	I	R
May 3	1 9			1	11 3	3 [illegible] 316
4				1 [illegible]	3 3	3 [illegible] 316
5				1 [illegible]	3	3 5 316
6				1 9[illegible]		3 316
[illegible]			1 73	11	11	3 60 004
8				14	66 11[illegible]	37 50 004

CALCUTTA MINT } J F TENNANT *Col R E*
The 10th May 1880 } *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 13th May 1880 Rs 5[illegible] 17,985 6 1

J WESTLAND,
Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, }
The 14th May 1880 }

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General Public Works Department up to the 30th April 1880

Public Works (Buildings and Roads and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Assam	Feb 1880	Apl 16, 1880
2	Simla Architectural Divn., Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 17
4	Military Works Branch	Ditto	Do 20, "
5	Punjab, Central Provinces	Ditto	Do. 22, "
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Port Blair	Ditto	Do 23,
9	Bengal, British Burmah, Hyderabad, Coorg, Central India, Indian Telegraph, Indo-European Telegraph	Ditto	Do 26, "
16	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto	Do. 28, "
17	Bombay	Ditto	Do. 29
18	Mysore	Jan. 1880	Mar 29, "
19	Madras	Ditto	Do 30
20	Quetta Agency	Ditto	Apl 7

Irrigation

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Feb 1880	Apl 8, 1880
2	British Burmah	Ditto	Do 20
3	Punjab	Ditto	Do 22,
4	Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto	Do 26 "
6	Bombay	Ditto	Do 29
7	Madras	Jan 1880	Mar 30
	Guaranteed Railways		
1	Punjab	Feb. 1880	Apl 22, 1880
2	Bengal	Ditto	Do 26,
3	Bombay	Ditto	Do 29
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Ditto ...	Do. 30
5	Madras	Jan 1880	Mar 30

State Railways (Capital)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	State Railway Stores Branch.	Feb 1880	Apl 16, 1880
2	Central Bengal	Ditto	Do 17
3	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Ditto	Do 20
4	Bombay Eastern Deccan	Ditto	Do 21 "
5	Punjab Northern, Amritsar and Pathankote, Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Ditto	Do. 22,
8	Muttra-Hathras, Cawnpore-Farakhabad, Ghazipur Dildarnagar, Bareilly Pillibhit, N W Provinces and Oudh Light Railway Surveys	Ditto	Do 23,
13	Patna and Gya	Ditto	Do 26,
14	Tirhoot, Holkar, Indore Nasirabad, Western Rajputana, Northern Section, Indus Valley, Dhond and Manmad, Bhopal	Ditto	Do 27
21	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto	Do. 29,
22	Kandahar, Northern Bengal, Sind ...	Jan 1880	Do. 6, "
25	Nagpur-Chhattisgurh	Ditto	D 8,
26	Calcutta & South Eastern	Ditto	Do. 12,
27	Nulhati, Rajputana	Ditto	Do 13,
29	Wardah Coal	Ditto	Do 20 "
30	Western Rajputana, Southern Section.	Ditto	Do 27
	Native States		
1	Oomraotee, Khamgaon	Feb 1880	Apl 21 1880
3	Nizam, Mysore ...	Ditto	Do. 28, "
5	Kathiawar	Ditto	D 29,

State Railways (Revenue)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Dhond & Manmad	Feb 1880	Apl 17 1880
2	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Ditto	Do 20 "
3	Punjab Northern, Muttra Hathras	Ditto	Do 23,
5	Holkar Sind Neemuch	Dito	Do 27 "
6	Northern Bengal, Wardah Coal	Ditto	Do 28
8	Tirhoot, Patna and Gya	Jan 1880	Do 6,
10	Calcutta & South Eastern	Ditto	D 12,
11	Rajputana, Sind ..., Western Rajputana, Indus Valley, Nulhati	Ditto	Do 13, "
1	[illegible]	Feb 1880	Apl. 21 1880
	[illegible]	Ditto	Do 28, "

SIMLA,
The 7th May 1880

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R E,*
Offg Accountant General P W Dept

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May 1880

IIABILITIES	Rs A P	ASSETS	Rs A P
Capital paid up	2 00 00 000 0 0	Government Securities	65 37 590 0 0
Reserve Fund	22 89 940 0 0	Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	64 79 319 1 10
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1 80 30 527 13 7	Accounts f Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	84 02 787 15 [illegible]
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2 40 16 960 8 3	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 85 14 780 2 7
Bank Post Bills	19 77 305 4 11	Balances with other Banks	3 84 780 3 1
Sundries	14 37 834 7 0	Bullion	2 11 417 10 5
		Dead Stock	10 26 925 10 5
		Stamps	9 990 [illegible] 0
		Sundries	2 69 038 [illegible] 5
			4 18 37 1[illegible]9 11 3
		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs 1 01 46 769 A 2 P 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1 57 68 729 3 8	2 59 15 498 [illegible] [illegible]
RUPEES	[illegible] 77 52 [illegible] 8 1 9	RUPEES	[illegible] 77 52 608 1 9

By order of the Dne to

BANK OF BENGAL }
Calcutta 1 ll May 1880 }

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

I HAI DIE
Secy & Ir asurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed again t the numbers Any other person having the e Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
99	D 17—1[illegible]148	50	Mr I hu Stillartt S rsa Road I I R ily
100	D 10—193[illegible] —19300	5 / 5	K lt Allas Jas s R v B elly
101	D 10—9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] M lul Ali [illegible]
102	D 10—18 82 —18 83	5 / 5	11 Manager India Daily N Calcutta
103	D 14—25982	20	Mr Iranje R Viceroc Bon l y

ALLAHABAD }
Th 11th May 1880 }

W H EGERTON [illegible]
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
W84	M 37—[illegible]8800	100	Naray n Rawje Muthe N ik
W85	M 19—1062	10	J H Irvine Bombay

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
H7[illegible]	C 78—[illegible] 7	20	Miss Grace Wilson Bassim
H82	M 8[illegible]—[illegible]8	50	G V Bhanap Sirsi
H83	M 35—88[illegible]07	50	Sad shio Vithul I itamker M ma
M[illegible]9	M 3[illegible]—1311 —1311[illegible]	10	Ghulabhoy Doolubl dass Bombay

BOMBAY }
The 11th May 1880 }

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
52	O 56—[illegible] C8 / O 3—417 14	20 / 20	Mr C D n kl v
3	O 70—[illegible]	500	Ab B k ir Ca
51	O 68—31C17	100	Ih Off Dv C m miss of M unl h

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
53	I 11—20 6		Bibu K l l D Muk j
54	I 77—1 [illegible] / I 4463	[illegible]	Bibu Hur Churn R y
5	O 53—[illegible]0460 / O 7[illegible] 16[illegible]	20 / 10	B l i Pu k Tall Bos
[illegible]	O 5[illegible]—81 2 —8100[illegible]	20 / [illegible]	Mr J W M rri n
57	I 33—3[illegible]758 / O 41—[illegible] 47	50 / 10	M I G M rai
58	I 13—17700	[illegible]0	Mr A W I iul
39	I 4—8016[illegible] —803[illegible]	5 / 5	II I t ury Officer A t [illegible]uib
40	O [illegible]1—70 0 / O 51—70 10	10	Shaik Iuke i M I i l

CALCUTTA }
The 14th May 1880 }

R A STERNDALE
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Calicut Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 9—37517	10	F P I Pillay As t
J 5—977 7	[illegible]0	V t I

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 10—467 C	100	B Subbi vaiyah Closi ett Bar l D t t
I 5—96319	20	P R N iray n y & C Ma l
I 3—35 18	10	C I ithasu atl y C t tty
J 10—4563[illegible]	100	V nkatı n v C tty Ar k I[illegible] k M r
I [illegible]—43889	10	W V i d i j i M d ar C dej tt M i
J 10—38548 —38545	100	O C u un I j D p ty Collect r C l it

CALICUT }
The 7th May 1880 }

J C WINSCOM
Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

2 B

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg N	N of N tes	V lue	Name of Cl imant
		Rs	
35	F 13—71000	100	Pharoo Mull Murree
36	L 7—58—27	5	Dya Ram Lahore

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
17	L 12—65842 —65843	20	Koylash Chunder Paul & Co Calcutta

LAHORE,
The 8th May 1880

C G VANSITTART

Asst to Ac tt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg N	No of Notes	Value	Name of Cla mant
		Rs	
8	B 46—36758	5	E Palpoo Pillai 1st Class Assistant Apothe ary Alwaye

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
1	B 60—18163	10	Kumaraswami k mar lii cl in poly
13	B 58—2331	10	M 1 Cowder M l lin Sul il & Co T apli at M l
14	B 46—875C3 —8/5/1	5 5	S Rai w i l J c l K oper l id ci l C m is sio c s C cuit B i n
25	B 9—"—/8	100	Kadiv itti M v nl utti H iji B dag u i
3	B 6—100 5 —10155 *	100	I Venk ta wam Cash ke per I uri l Col l ct rs Cutch ry
4	B 10—8113 —81131 *	5	Akt 1 Cawd H ain Sa l b Ierc i tt M dras
	B 57—4"C(3 —476(*	20	V Lakshmana Nava h li je tin S l ol M t r P n k l un Ra g l ci yakulam

Wro gly j od

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 3 l Ma (1880

H S GROVES

Offg Asst to Actt G l l a j of Paper Curren y D t tor Offg Comm r

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 11th May 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

F	B x lo at	Date	I St r
		1880	
I rs G lf	6 30 P M	11tl May	F om B nl y
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Madr s d C yl G lle P i g S g p H g k ng and Sh a gh a l o *ai* H ngk g f Y k han a	6 30	18th	F n lk t y
Australian C l	6 30	18th	D d
F reign M il d B l s	6 30	19th	D do
Do Bo k po t a d P tt pa ket	6 30	18tl	Do do
Rangoo Moulmei a d Strait	6 30	20th	St *A abia*
Aky b C ittago g Aky b Ky k l l yon B sse nd Rang on	6 30	21st	Str *Euph te*
Mad as C l B t l ling p and Ch in Straits d H ng k ng	6-30	18th	Str *M y and J pa*
Po t Blair d Cam rt			

I etters to C ylon I tende l f l pat l by the Australian Mail St at must b r g il t t) I il P k t rat *is* 2 an pe ½ z th po t o l th l fr B nb y tt Gall l eing cor tra t N gl t d letters t Ceyl will be r eived for d spat h by the b v pi t ty

N B Tl L tte B x ll l s t 6 30 P M prec sely aft r wh l ho F r igi l t fully j i l l le g a tra postage tamp f t a (4) a as on sch ov will t v d t p t 7 M

W MERRETT
Offg Presidency Post Master

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th May 1880

Angel H	Flym Miss E	Outl waite W
Bell J	Flyn Mrs	P i l R C (Sear l e G eral)
B ltl ar J M T	Go s M	Rollo Miss Norat
B rth l w Mrs A	G C	R cket Mrs
B en D O	G A H	R d ig s H
B ll S g Fl i		R be ts M M
C l ll Mrs Ca oli		Sl t n F ank
C k l W		Shi l C
Cl l r G		
Cl k James (S S l g)	h lly	Smitl M I ll
C lly D	J acker	J w A Wilso
C l y J l (x)	Law c A	ll Will
I C M C	La la Mr	Lal Ila l J
D k k H	I M Y	C pt W lst
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D rh W	M l M C	
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Iette s n a k d Ca t I at O kept t called for

Ak m Ally (khalas)	I y s, H y W	Owl ridg
Alg rs —	H w Ms us	P lt l
A H M	F ts F d k A	I l M ll
A d rs C	F te M W f	I l l
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Atki Al d r	Gasj F (l l l p	R ad J
Al wit M	Gill V l l	R ll l C
B ll tt W lll	ll C A	R l ll l
B i M t W	ll b l l	R l l
B th M C	ll W C	R l k
B yl y V B F	H w d C pt F C	R be U
Boud M l	H y W J	S ll M l
B ll Mo J	H rr J	S l V
B l	H ll J	M d
B l m Mr A n	J ll (khal)	V
B ll l J	Ja l S	S l A H
B l R d F C	J S g M j M	t F ll
C A B	J C W	S ll l V
Cl b ll C	Ka k M l	St l Si s
Cl k R l D J	I j l l l l	S l l
Cl l M S B ll	k k l	S tt R l G
C ll r ll	l k l ll W	ll C
C ftr C	k t V	ll J l
C l M F	M l ll	P ll ll
C l V t l F	M M s	I wi ll l
C H /	M L l	V t k V t
I a R	M j M l G k	Wight C l
D tt	Mill t J H	Will W J
D id I F	M A d w	W l J H
Ik d	M kl	W d W
I gl l W	M M l M	W l l J
D g M B	N l V C	Y g l W
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گورنمنٹ سکریٹریٹ سوج

یہہ دوا کونیدائیوں کے [illegible] قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے [illegible] کام اور [illegible] کے اور سواے اوسکے ہرکوئی ایک [illegible] خرید لینے سے نقدی بلا حساب نرخ ذیل خرید [illegible] 10 [illegible] یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ، [illegible] ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ [illegible] آنہ

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن [illegible] کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقدی بعد [illegible] ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ [illegible] آٹھ آنہ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ، ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے والدی [illegible] دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی علاوہ قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا با [illegible] آنہ

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... *1 1*
... Palmyra Point adopted to ... and observations *1 1*
... *R 1*
... showing the ... *M ... 1 8*
... *Re 1*
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Notices issued during the year 1878

1 A 1 1 —

No 1 ...
2 ...
3 ...
4 ... Shoal Light vessel
5 ... and ... Light Bombay
6 ...
7 ...
8 ... Burma
9 ...
10 ... Signal on Little Bassas Rocks ... Signal
11 ...
12 ... Light vessels ... Hooghly
13 ... Little Bassas Rocks Ceylon
14 ... Bombay
15 ... Persian Gulf
16 ...
17 ... Hooghly
18 ... Harbour Works Madras
19 ... Gulf
20 ... Light at Klang Strait Strait of Malacca ...
21 ... the reported shoal
22 ... Harbour Works Madras
23 ... Island
24 ... Blue Light ... at Krishna Shoal ...
25 ... of Harbour Works Madras
26 ... Sub Marine ... between Diamond Island and the ...
27 ... of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

Notices issued during the year 1879

1 ... —

No 1 ... Channel Light vessel
2 ... Archipelago
3 ... Vakalapudi
4 ... False Point Light
5 ... of the entrance to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore

No 6 Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa Nuggu)
7 Fixed Light at entrance to Poona Creek
8 Fixed Light at G sjnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay
9 Wreck marking vessels
10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light
11 Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka
12 Delagoa Bay—Cockburn Light-vessel removal in Bad Weather
13 (1) Alteration ... Beacons and Leading Lights—By ... (2) Fixed Light on Flag ... River—Rocky Islets (3) R v l ... Low Isles—Trinity Bay (4) Leadi ... Cook Town—Endeavour River Jetties at ... Bay
14 Sunk ... off Alguada Reef and Diamond ...
... Light on Nyse ... Point—New Zealand ... N N W and S ... of the Southern ... Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands
17 Aus... th ast Gulf of St Vincent (1) ... d An ... nag ... near ... light called ... Port ... (2) Buoys ... ing Battery Practice Range ... Williams ... First Coast—Cap ... rn Channel ... 3) Fixed and ... light on North Reef
18 ... H ... gly—Lengthening of the Time Ball Calcutta ... and ... light ...
19 (1) D ... additional Light at South ... —Port ...
( ) ... ast—North Coast
( ) F ... M ... ... Malum Strait
20 (1) ... eastward of Durnford Point—Africa ... th ... t
( ) ... l ... r
(3) ... l ...
1 B ... (... gai)
(1) Alt ... ght at St ... and St ...
(2) ... rre
3 B ... fl ... (... dishgar) India—West Coast
4 B ... Zanzibar Har... r
... Alt ... Light Bay of Bengal—...
... R ... Madras ...
2 ... Madras ...
28 ... of Light at ... (S... rin ...
... Coast
30 ... Coast
31 ... from ... Bengal—Coast ... Burma
3 Batt ... —C ... t
33 Bu ... Shoal Ground—Calcutta—India —West Coast
34 ... Coast
35 Buoy ... (... edasi ...) —India—West Coast
36 ... graph ... of ...
37 Bla ... Buoy off ... Point ... rdowar (Godavery)—Bay of Bengal
38 Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year
39 Leading Light in Suez Bay
40 Madras ... Coast
41 ... of Black Buoy off Point Cordware (Goda very) ... can la
42 M ... as ...
43 Bu ... India—West Coast

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No 1 ... graph Cables ... Zan zibar Har ... —Africa—East Coast
2 Disc ... M ... Lights at ... Shoal Light Vessel—Gulf of Martaban
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JARDINE SKINNER & Co

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The 1st May 1880 }

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N[illegible] } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *ll l p ll hel f om t me to ti n nta j h Off l l per a d information as the Go e ment of In lia m y d em t) l f nte est to th Fubl a l u h as) tu) refully made know*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(TELEGRAPH)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1879

ROUTE

CLASS OF MESSAGES	W. Route 1 No.	W. Route 1 Value	W. Route 2 No.	W. Route 2 Value	W. Route 3 No.	W. Route 3 Value	W. Route 4 No.	W. Route 4 Value	E. Route 1 No.	E. Route 1 Value	E. Route 2 No.	E. Route 2 Value	E. Route 3 No.	E. Route 3 Value	E. Route 4 No.	E. Route 4 Value	TOTAL No.	TOTAL Value
INDIAN		R A		R A		Rs A		R A		R A		R A		R A		R A		R A
Sent	1 119	8 908 9	1(1	7 8	91	585 (	1 61	10 534 14			6	41	1(1	3 0	4	1 8	7 10(	3 11
Received	01	5 1 8	1(	4.16 8	9(	[illegible]56 7	6	1(14)			6	19 1	14	(8		4)	9	2 10 11
Total	1 723	1 61 1	(1	1 194 0	191	1 41 10	5	3(7 14			1 141	1 9(9	1 1 1 1		(9	91	13 15	15 .81 6
TRANSIT																		
From East to West—																		
Received *Via* Madras	14	7 6	31	1 15 1	11	28	3(4	148 3									3 11	15 (63 10
Received *Via* Rangoon	1	1 14	4	9 12			149	) 6									1 4	939 0
Received *Via* Laungha								20 (										0 0
From West to East—																		
Sent *Via* Madras	983	1 85 11	42	215 8	7	1(14	1	15 13					2(1	1 14) (			3 43	15 36 4
Sent *Via* Rangoon																		
Sent *Via* Laungha																		
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi				9 0														
Via Karachi and Bombay			3	15 0	3	[illegible] 8											5	.3 4
From East to East.																		
Total	398	1 1 31 1(	81	3 1(3	17	4 1	59	8 1 (1					1 14 1					11 91 4

GRAND TOTAL 1 863 | 90 1(4 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 18[illegible]

ROUTE		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT)			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER		
		To India	From India	Total	To India	From India	Total
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Via* Teheran	[illegible]04	1 019	1 [illegible]9	14 [illegible]	1[illegible] 3[illegible]	1[illegible] 03
	Turkey	108	1 [illegible]	2[illegible] 4	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
	Persian Gulf *via* Karachi	93	91	184	1 91	1	1 [illegible]
RED SEA	*Via* Suez	3 [illegible]76	4 602	8 [illegible]8	81 46	[illegible]8 43	[illegible]80
	TOTAL	4 881	5 8[illegible]8	10 719	100 00	100 00	100 00

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IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80

[illegible] 1880

C TAYLOR

Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal,
P W Dept , Irrigation Branch

The 23rd April 1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENT

PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RUK SIBI SECTION KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY

Nos 261 62 R E dated Simla 28th April 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India P W Dept

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos 079 80 R C, dated the 6th February 1880

Read also—

No 6 R —238 dated 12th March 1880

From—COLONEL C J MERRIMAN C S I Acting Secy to the Govt of Bombay P W Dept

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department

In continuation of my letter No 5 R —164, dated 24th February 1880 I am directed to forward for the consideration of the Government of India a minute dated 10th March 1880 by the Governor of Bombay on the ' Services of Engineer Officers on Surface Railway between Indus Valley and Sibi ' together with the report (in original) by Colonel Lindsay R E referred to in paragraph 1 of the minute

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 10th March 1880

1 I have much pleasure in submitting for the consideration of the Government of India the report (in original) received from Colonel Lindsay R E Engineer in Chief of the Kandahar Railway on the completion of the Jacobabad Sibi Section of that line

2 The work which was begun on 5th October 1879 was completed on 14th January 1880 and represents the construction of 133½ miles of surface broad gauge railway in 101 days showing a daily average of 1⅓ miles—a fact which of itself speaks to the energy and zeal displayed by all concerned

3 I entirely concur in the commendation bestowed by the Engineer in Chief on the officers mentioned in his report, but would more particularly bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the names of the following gentlemen specially mentioned by Colonel Lindsay for the reasons stated in paragraphs 17 and 18 of his report Mr J R Bell, the Superintendent of Works an officer well known for his ability in several of the special branches of the Engineering profession Mr MacIvor, Mr Routh and Mr Hutchinson and of the platelaying division Mr Monk Executive Engineer whose services have been conspicuous on this occasion and whose administrative ability is well proved Mr Tait and Mr Moyle a young officer who has rendered remarkably good service also Mr Peel

4 I would also add the names of Captain Hall and Lieutenant Rayner of the Transport Department, serving with the Railway authorities

5 I would further mention, for the kind consideration of the Government of India the name of Mr Maclean of the Government Telegraph Department whose exertions in keeping the telegraph line well up with the advancing railway are well worthy of commendation

6 Of Colonel Lindsay himself it is almost superfluous for me to speak The services of this officer are already well known to the Government of India and I will but add that it is to his untiring energy, superior discretion and ceaseless exertions that the rapid construction of the railway is especially due I am sure that his high professional qualifications will be specially manifested in the further progress of the line through the difficult country which lies before us

7 Lastly I have to record my sense of the services rendered to me by my Military Secretary Major E S Rivett Carnac, 11th Hussar whose practical experience in the field in various countries was of great use to me in ensuring rapid and useful progress in a work of this nature

No 486 dated 15th February 1880

From—LIEUT COL J G LINDSAY R E Engineer in Chief Kandahar State Railway

To—The Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the completion of the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar Railway and to place on record as briefly as possible a few facts regarding its construction Mr Mallet, Engineer in

Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, received orders on 10th September to begin the line at Ruk On 12th September I was desired to proceed from Darjeeling to Jacobabad and select a line from that towards Dadur Mr J R Bell then at Simla was appointed Superintendent of Works, and the Engineers named in the margin were posted to the line, and joined on the dates specified

Lieutenant Colonel J G Lindsay R E	Sept	19th
Mr J R Bell		16th
Mr H L Monk	„	18th
Mr J Tait		25th
Mr G Moyle		22nd
Mr Routh		19th

2 The first few days were occupied in laying down sidings at Ruk Station, and making preliminary arrangements for the reception and carriage of material The platelaying on the main line began on 5th October In the meantime I had examined the country between Jacobabad and Dadur by the Bagh and Lehri routes, and had recommended to His Excellency the adoption of the direct line

3 On the 15th October Sir Richard Temple arrived at Ruk, travelled by the line as far as Shikarpur, the first station and as the work had been well started by Mr Mallet and the forward line selected, His Excellency handed over charge of the undertaking to me on 16th October, the platelaying on that date having advanced nearly to mile 13th from Ruk

4 The orders of the Government were to make a surface line of railway from Ruk to Dadur at a mile a day The obstacles met within the first 45 miles were the different irrigation canals and channels On these temporary wooden bridges were made, the line was cleared of jungle to allow of a double cart-road, and a one foot bank, just enough to pack the sleepers, was thrown up In this preliminary work the civil authorities, who had immediate command of local labor, greatly assisted From mile 45th the difficulty lay in the fact of there being a waterless desert for a distance of 84 miles

5 A survey party as named in the margin, marked out the line and built small sheds every six miles They were supplied with water by means of camels and carts from the right and left but the quality was bad and the supply small, and it was soon realized that all water for the platelayers and cattle must be brought from the rear

Mr MacIvor Executive Engineer —25th September
Mr Routh Assistant Engineer —19th September
Mr Hutchinson Assistant Engineer —4th October

6 His Excellency the Governor, before finally approving of the line I had recommended rode over it on 26th October

7 For the supply of the large quantity of water required two reservoirs were made at mile 45th where advantage was taken of a small channel which brought Indus water by the Begari and Nourwah canals Mr Tait, the Engineer in charge of the local irrigation works undertook to and did, keep this reservoir full of water, and the necessary steam-pumping machinery was fixed there Mr Bell with much forethought had procured ten tank wagons from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, each containing 2,000 gallons of water General Trevor, the Director General subsequently procured five more of these vehicles, which were supplemented by 400 gallon tanks, eight of which were placed on each wagon frame

8 On an average there were 3,800 men in the platelaying camp and 1,400 cattle these required 20,000 gallons of water daily, which was sent them

9 From the beginning it was anticipated that there would be trouble in inducing the laborers to enter on their work in the desert It was true that its horrors could not be exaggerated the workmen of course heard of the manifold dangers before them long before they reached the desert border, and it remained to be proved whether their confidence in the Engineers who led them would overcome their natural fears or not Camps were established every six miles across the desert firewood and forage were stacked there, and at the first three camps portable mat huts (which were moved on as the line advanced) were erected The workmen struck, as had been anticipated they were asked to state their fears fully and the preparations that had been made for their safety and comfort were patiently and distinctly described to them All demands for an increase of pay were refused, while it was shown that extra work on the part of the men would bring extra wages The strike was in my opinion most firmly and judiciously dealt with by Mr Bell and Mr Monk The men were convinced that they would be taken care of they saw and heard of the preparations made for their safety, and after a delay of five days started work again with a will, and, with only one day's holiday worked as, I believe, men seldom have worked in this country until the line was completed to Sibi

10 A Storekeeper and Assistant Locomotive Superintendent who joined on the dates named, were appointed to the line On the first devolved the duty of receiving loading, and despatching all the material at and from Ruk and the second had charge of all rolling stock and workshops These duties were admirably performed, material and stores arrived at the front with almost perfect regularity, and all work connected with the Locomotive Department was most satisfactorily done

Mr L C Desmazures	September	20th
Mr M MacInerney		28th

11 The permanent-way with which the line was laid is particularized in the margin the many different descriptions of it entailed, as may be imagined considerable trouble, and great care had to be taken that the material was not mixed

Railway from which received	No of miles	Description of permanent way
East Indian Railway Company	30	80-lb iron rail with cast iron chairs and wooden sleeper supplied by East Indian Railway
Do do	40	Ditto ditto purchased
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	45	84-lb bull headed steel rails, new cast-iron chairs; 25 miles sleepers supplied by Great Indian Peninsula balance purchased
Punjab Northern State Railway	19½	60-lb flat footed steel rails, wooden sleepers spikes made in Bombay
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company	4½	72-lb new steel rails with cast-iron pot sleepers
Do do	8	Old 70-lb iron rails with cast-iron posts keyed inside
Do do	10	Old rail corroded very badly with salt water cast-iron chairs with wooden sleepers purchased
Do do	5	Old 72-lb rails with cast iron chairs; wooden sleepers purchased
Total	172	

12 Some time elapsed before the full staff required were able to join The Engineers named in the margin* joined on the dates specified, and were employed in various duties connected with the completion and up keep of the line as it was laid down

13 The progress of the work may be briefly recorded as follows From the 5th October to 16th December the daily average was 1 05 miles from 16th December to 14th January the average daily progress was exactly 2 miles, the greatest length laid in any one day was 2¾ miles and the whole 133½ miles were laid in 101 days, giving a daily average of 1⅓ miles

14 For the purpose of carrying forward permanent way material from the front, where it was daily brought by train, His Excellency allotted six hundred carts of the Bombay Transport Train, which were first under Lieutenant Rayner and afterwards under Captain Hall To show that the work they did was well done I need only mention that they used to lead forward over 600 tons of material daily on an average lead of four miles loaded, four miles empty Had it not been for the transport carts the work would either have been delayed, or the people of the district heavily taxed by the necessity of forced labor

* Mr P Dease, Assistant Engineer 1st October 1879
Armstrong Temporary Executive Engineer 3rd Nov
Collet Assistant Engineer 15th
" Cole " 15th
Keelan 20th
Baxter 30th
Parry 6th Dec
Lloyd Temporary Assistant Engineer 7th
Rebsch Assistant Engineer 8th
Hodges 28th Nov

15 Dr Faulkner, Indian Medical Department, was posted to the Railway He paid much attention to the sick along the long length of line to which his duties extended and well looked after the sanitation of the Railway camps

16 The Subordinate staff, who advanced with and followed up the platelaying party were those named in the margin † They worked throughout with unremitting energy and skill

† Bristow October 5th
Hamilton November 28th
Robinson October 1st
McInerney September 29th
Dwyer 22nd

17 His Excellency the Governor has spent so much time actually on this work that he is well aware of the merits of the Engineers who have been engaged on it, and it is only necessary for me to name those who have borne the most prominent part in the undertaking On Mr J R Bell, the Superintendent of Works fell the burden of the work and to his ceaseless energy and ability its successful completion must be attributed

Mr MacIvor with his Assistants Messrs Routh and Hutchinson, when the heat was still severe marked out the line to Sibi and to Dadur With Mr MacIvor to deal with, I felt that the work entrusted to him would be well and efficiently done, as indeed it was

18 The platelaying division was under Mr Monk Executive Engineer, assisted by Messrs Tait and Moyle I need only draw attention to the result of their labors to show how well and how devotedly they worked Mr Peel, Assistant Engineer, was early in the field, and most efficiently carried out the preliminary work and arrangements north of Jacobabad In this hurriedly written narrative of an important work, directed by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, I am actuated by a desire to name all who have well borne their part in it, and trust that I have not omitted any who have contributed to its success I write this in justice to those whose labors have resulted in the completion of this line in less than the time named by the Government of India—in less time, I may be permitted to say than was thought possible even by the most sanguine

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Resolution —His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to add the names of Mr C V MacIvor, Executive Engineer, and Messrs R S Routh and W C Hutchinson, Assistant Engineers, to the list of officers whose services have been specially recognized in Public Works Department Resolution Nos 079 80R C, dated the 6th February 1880, and to whom certain privileges have been granted

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Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

J S TREVOR, *Major General, R E,*
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No VII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
		22nd February 1879	21st February 1880	to 22nd Feby 1879	to 21st Feby 1880		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
17th April 1880	East Indian, Main	8,37 727	9 02 651	60 25 303	68 14,686		20 547
	Jubbulpore	88,600		8,09 880			
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	71 360	65 351	5,08 765	5 93 174	84,409	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 28,696	78,127	9 17 976	6 15 469		3 0[illegible] 507
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2 33 395	2,06 003	15 83 890	17 80 550	1 96,660	
10th ditto	Madras	1 20 964	1 14,153	8 70 075	8 59 743		10 332
10th ditto	South Indian	52 971	60 196	4,42,596	4,72,084	29 488	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	7 32 502	6 46 598	46,34,183	41 48 602		4,85 581
17th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 93 1[illegible]2	1 66 490	12 92 156	11 20,340		1 71 816
	TOTAL	24 59 437	22 39 572	1 70 84,824	1 64 04 [illegible]98		6 80 226
	State						
17th Apl 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2,779	2 150	20 120	19 487		633
17th ditto	Nalhati	2 028	1 584	13,471	12 884		587
17th ditto	Rajputana	91 926	95 700	6 47 792	7 39 997	92 205	
17th ditto	Holkar	22 768	17 413	1 24,994	1 41,959	16,965	
10th ditto	Khamgaon	1 834	1 385	8,445	7,812	-	633
10th ditto	Amraoti	2 343	2,224	12 376	12 810	434	
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	2.392	1 091	18,9[illegible]0	38,[illegible]08	19 758	
10th ditto	Nizam's	12 080	11 910	93 864	99 348	5 484	
17th ditto	Tirhoot	9 890	11 079	74 163	73 562		601
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	25 132	39 976	2 13,242	3 68,256	1 55 014	
17th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	6,797	6 758	49 501	[illegible]50 785	1 284	
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	29 594	46 132	1 42 834	2 07 838	65 004	
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	25 712	26 931	1 57 797	2 2[illegible] 395	64,598	
13th Mar 1880	Sindia	1 614	3 085	13 059	18 195	5 136	
17th Apl 1880	Dhond and Manmad	9 358	9 606	65 159	92,385	27 226	
3rd ditto	Indus Valley	50 283	1 05 414	3 84,017	6,56,282	2,72,265	
17th ditto	Patna Gya		6[illegible]31		63 547	63 547	
17th ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 723	2,041	15,471	15 639	168	
10th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		11 168		75 765	75 765	
17th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		680		5,627	5,627	
	TOTAL	2 99 245	4,03 158	20 55,255	29,23 281	8,68,028	
	GRAND TOTAL	27 58,682	26,42 730	1 91 40 079	1 93,27,879	1 87 800	
	Gross Estimated Expenses			94,18,833	94,70,661		
	Net Receipts			97 21 246	98,57,218	1,35,972	

No VIII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 1st Mar 1879	For week ending 28th Feb 1880	Total from 1st January to 1st Mar 1879	Total from 1st January to 28th Feb 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
17th Apl 1880	East Indian, Main	9 16,544	9 67 043	69 41,847	77 81 679		87 859
	" Jubbulpore	1 17 811		9 27 091			
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	86 580	80 248	5 95 355	6,73 422	78,067	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 28,122	85 163	10 46 098	7 00 631		3 45 467
Ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,31 576	2,38,461	18 15 466	20 09 011	1 93 545	
10th ditto	Madras	1 15 841	1 12 634	9 85 916	9 72 377		13 539
Ditto	South Indian	55 886	59 665	4 97 982	5 31 749	33 767	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 26 456	5 66 758	52 60 639	47 15 360		5 45 279
Ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	2 04,973	1 71 118	14,97 129	12 71 459		2 05,670
	TOTAL	24,83 299	22 71 090	1 95 68,123	1,86 75 688		8,92 435
	State						
17th Apl 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	3 376	4,273	23 496	23 760	264	
Ditto	Nalhati	2 096	1 890	15 567	14 774		793
Ditto	Rajputana	92,279	1 22 669	7 40 071	8 62 666	1 22 595	
Ditto	Holkar	20 845	15 955	1 45 839	1 57 915	12,076	
10th ditto	Khamgaon	1 168	1 464	9 613	9 276		339
Ditto	Amraoti	2 511	2 041	14,887	14,852		3[illegible]
Ditto	Wardha Coal	3 166	16 644	22,116	55 352	33 236	
Ditto	Nizam's	11 092	9 593	1 04,956	1 08 941	3 985	
17th ditto	Tirhoot	8 458	15 167	82 621	88 730	6 109	
Ditto	Punjab Northern	[illegible]1 780	81 979	2,55 022	4 50 234	1 95 212	
Ditto	Sindia Neemuch	7 039	7 583	56 541	58 368	1 828	
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	31 268	40 815	1 74 102	2 48 653	74,551	
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	24,085	32 820	1 81 882	2 55 215	73 333	
13th Mar 1880	Sindia	[illegible]892	2 932	14 951	21 127	6 176	
17th Apl 1880	Dhond and Manmad	8,619	9 17[illegible]	73 778	83 213	9 435	
3rd ditto	Indus Valley	50 101	2 11 496	4,34 118	8 67 777	4,33 659	
17th ditto	Patna Gya	[illegible]	[illegible]7 958		71 505	71 505	
Ditto	Muttra Hathras	3 384	2 151	18 855	17 790		1 065
10th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		12,305		88 071	88,071	
17th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 448		7 075	7 075	
	TOTAL	3 13 159	5 82 011	23 68,414	35 05,294	11 36 880	
	GRAND TOTAL	27 96 458	28 53 101	2 19 36,537	2 21 80,982	2 44,445	
	Gross Estimated Expenses			1,07 94,970	1 08,68 681		
	Net Receipts			1 11 41 567	1 13 12 301	1 70 734	

No IX of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Lat t return received	Railways	For week ending 8th March 18"9	For week ending 6th March 1880	Total from 1st January to 8th March 1879	Total from 1st January to 6th March [illegible]	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
17th April 1880	East Indian Main	8 0 820	8,52 793	77 49 667	86 34 472		1 34,442
	Jubbulpore	91 556		10 19 247			
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	65,900	79 748	6,61 255	7 53 170	91 915	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	98 979	81,495	11,45 077	7 82 127		3 62 950
Ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	2,37 617	2 13 700	20,53 283	22 22,711	1 69 428	
10th ditto	Madras	1 21 208	1,22,846	11 02 124	10 95 224		11,900
Ditto	South Indian	52,467	66 685	5 50 449	5 98,434	47 985	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6,98,492	5 42 887	59 59 131	52,58,247		7 00 884
Ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 96 170	1,85 343	16 93 299	14 76 802		2 16 497
	TOTAL	23 70 409	21 45 497	2 19 38 532	2,08,21 187		11 17 345
	State						
1/th Apl 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2,947	2 426	26,443	26,186		257
Ditto	Nalhati	1 944	1 730	17 511	16,503		1 008
Ditto	Rajputana	83 484	1 05 760	8 23 505	9 68,427	1 44 922	
Ditto	Holkar	18 218	16 192	1 64,057	1 74,107	10 050	
10th ditto	Khamgaon	1 716	1 047	11 329	10 322		1 007
Ditto	Amraoti	2 165	1 742	17 0 2	16,591		458
Ditto	Wardha Coal	2 035	2,502	24,151	57 945	33 794	
Ditto	Nizam s	12 209	21 205	1 17 165	1 21 14[illegible]	3 981	
1/th ditto	Tirhoot	8 253	12 494	90 874	1 01 225	10 351	
Ditto	Punjab Northern	50 721	48 476	3 05,743	4,98 710	1 92,967	
Ditto	Sindia Neemuch	6 532	8 466	63 072	66,834	3 762	
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	34,723	43 573	2 08,825	2,92,225	83 400	
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	23 455	28 897	2 05 337	2 84 112	78 775	
13th Mar 1880	Sindia	4,093	2 425	19,044	23 552	4,508	
17th Apl 1880	Dhond and Manmad	9 406	14,227	83,244	97 440	14,196	
3rd ditto	Indus Valley	65 701	57 074	4,99 819	9,24,852	4,25 033	
17th ditto	Patna Gya		9 463		80 969	80,969	
Ditto	Muttra Hathras	4,504	2 [illegible]1	[illegible]	19 842		3 517
10th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		14 308		1 02,373	1 02 373	
17th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		892		7 967	7 967	
	TOTAL	3 32 116	3 36 035	27 00 530	38,91 331	11 90 801	
	GRAND TOTAL	27 02 525	25 81 532	2 46 39,062	2 47 12 518	73 456	
	Gross Estimated Expenses			1,21 24 882	1,21 09 134		
	Net Receipts			1 25,14 180	1 26 03 384	89 204	

No X of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways.	For week ending 15th March 1879	For week ending 13th March 1880	Total from 1st January to 15th March 1879	Total from 1st January to 13th March 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
17th Apl 1880	East Indian, Main	7,19 024	8 76,492	84 68,691	95 09,964		49 441
	Jubbulpore	71 467		10 90 714			
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	61 406	62 923	7 22 661	8 16,094	93 433	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67 379	86 180	12 12 456	8,68,307		3 44,149
Ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,31 143	2 53 900	22 84,696	24,76 611	1 91,915	
10th ditto	Madras	1 22 179	1 20 923	12 29 303	12 16 147		13 156
Ditto	South Indian	51 246	62,247	6 01 695	6,60 681	58 986	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5 83,954	5 37 056	65 43 085	57 95 303		7 47 782
Ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 75 153	1 61 307	18,68 452	16 58,108		2,10 344
	Total	20 83 221	21 80 028	2 40 21,753	2,30 01 215		10 20 538
	State						
17th Apl 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 377	2 291	28 820	28 478		342
Ditto	Nalhati	1 992	1 693	19 503	18 196		1 307
Ditto	Rajputana	86,748	89 748	9 10 253	10 58 174	1 47 921	
Ditto	Holkar	15 518	17 922	1 79 595	1 92 029	12 454	
10th ditto	Khamgaon	1 305	1 303	12 634	11 625		1 009
Ditto	Amraoti	1 595	1 493	18 647	18 086		561
Ditto	Wardha Coal	1,254	1 978	25,405	59 922	34,517	
Ditto	Nizam s	14,67[illegible]	16 425	1 31 842	1 3[illegible] 571	5 729	
7th ditto	Tirhoot	9 787	12 529	1 00 611	1 13 754	13 143	
Ditto	I unjab Northern	39 434	59 851	3 45 177	5 58 561	2 13 384	
Ditto	Sindia Neemuch	6,208	9 486	69,280	76 320	7 040	
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	30 364	36 659	2 39 189	3 28 885	89 696	
17th ditto ..	Northern Bengal	[illegible] 850	25 822	2 27 196	3 09 934	82 738	
13th Mar 1880	Sindia	2 723	3 0[illegible]	21 767	26 644	4,877	
17th Apl. 1880	Dhond and Manmad	10 709	8 247	93 953	1 05 687	11 734	
3rd ditto	Indus Valley	[illegible]8 464	[illegible]34,941	5 43 283	10,09 792	4 66,509	
17th ditto	Patna-Gya		7 803		88,772	88 772	
Ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 946	1 925	26 305	21 767		4,538
10th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		11 409		1 13 [illegible]82	1 13 782	
17th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 110		9 076	9 076	
	Total	2,92,910	3 95,727	29 93 440	42 87 055	12 93 615	
	GRAND TOTAL	23 76,131	25 75 755	2 70 15,193	2 72 88 270	2 73 077	
	Gross Estimated Expenses			1,32,94,176	1 33 71 252		
	Net Receipts			1 37 21,017	1 39,17 018	1,96,001	

No XI of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways.	For week ending 22nd Mar 1879	For week ending 20th Mar 1880	Total from 1st January to 22nd Mar 1879	Total from 1st January to 20th Mar 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Guaranteed						
17th Apl 1880	East Indian, Main	8,27 094	9 08,598	92,95,785	1,04,18,569		46,812
	Jubbulpore	78 875		11,69,589			
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	68 142	58,251	7 84,808	8,74,845	89,542	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,388	87 112	13 18,839	9,[illegible],419		3 68 420
Ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,61 100	2 63,900	25,45,796	27 40,511	1,94,715	
10th ditto	Madras	1 17 068	1 16,412	13,46,371	13 32,559		13,812
Ditto	South Indian	54,036	67,282	6 55 731	7 27 963	72,232	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	7 51 677	5,63 017	72 94,762	63,58,320		9,36,442
Ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1,72,006	2,05,962	20,40 458	18 64,070		1 76 388
	TOTAL	24,30 381	22 70 534	2,64,52 134	2 52 71,749		11 80 385
	State						
17th Apl 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2,513	2,300	31 333	30 778		555
Ditto	Nalhati	2 082	1,657	21 585	19 853		1 732
Ditto	Rajputana	88,722	86,695	9 98,975	11 44,869	1 45,894	
10th ditto	Holkar	15 998	14,899	1,95 573	2 06 927	11 354	
Ditto	Khamgaon	1 833	932	14,467	12 558		1 909
Ditto	Amraoti	2 649	1 643	21 296	19 730		1 566
Ditto	Wardha Coal	2,025	2 230	27 430	62 152	34,722	
Ditto	Nizam s	16,928	14,570	1 48,770	1,52 141	3 371	
17th ditto	Tirhoot	14,616	9 847	1 15,[illegible]	1 23 601	8,344	
Ditto	Punjab Northern	35 517	36,768	3,80 694	6,45,329	2,64,635	
Ditto	Sindia-Neemuch	6 682	8,455	75,912	84 776	8,864	
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	29,546	42,244	2,68,735	3,71 129	1 02 394	
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	20,500	25 719	2,[illegible]96	3 35,654	87 958	
13th Mar 1880	Sindia	3,517	(a) 2,883	25,284	29 527	4,243	
17th Apl 1880	Dhond and Manmad	13 420	15,229	1,07 373	1,20,916	13,543	
3rd ditto	Indus Valley	44,821	58,[illegible]	5,88,[illegible]	10 68 020	4,79 916	
17th ditto	Patna Gya		9,023		97 795	97 795	
Ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 916	2,269	29,221	24,035		5 186
10th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		11,658		1 25,440	1,25,440	
17th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		1,081		10 157	10 157	
	TOTAL	3,04,265	3 98,330	32 97 705	46,85,987	13,87 682	
	GRAND TOTAL	27,34,640	26,68 864	2 97 49 839	2 99,57 136	2,07,297	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			1,46,39 896	1,46,78,997		
	NET RECEIPTS			1,51,09,943	1 52 78,139	1 68 196	

(a) Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts of the four previous weeks

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 21.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

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SUPPLEMENT No 21

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla, the 12th May 1880

No. 721—THE Most Honourable SIR GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K G , P C , MARQUESS OF RIPON, EARL DE GREY of Wrest, County Bedford, EARL OF RIPON, County York, VISCOUNT GODERICH of Nocton, and BARON GRANTHAM of Grantham, County Lincoln, and a Baronet is expected to arrive at Aden on or about Wednesday, the 26th current, and at Bombay on or about Tuesday, the 1st proximo, in the P & O S S *Ancona*, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India

The Resident at Aden will receive the MARQUESS OF RIPON with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval Authorities, for the landing and reception of the MARQUESS OF RIPON at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the MARQUESS OF RIPON throughout his journey from Bombay to Simla

One of the Principal Civil Officers of each Government, Administration, or Agency will be deputed to meet the MARQUESS OF RIPON, as he enters the limits of such Government, Administration, or Agency, and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits

At the Railway Stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform

As the MARQUESS OF RIPON will travel by night, arrangements will be made by the several Local Governments, in communication with the Military Authorities, for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner at the Stations where he may halt during the day The Government of Bombay will notify to the several Governments and Administrations the names of the Stations where the MARQUESS OF RIPON will halt for the day

At Stations between Bombay and Umballa other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs the attendance of Officers is dispensed with

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the Stations along the Line at which the train stops

Orders regarding the reception of the MARQUESS OF RIPON at Simla will be issued hereafter

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SANITARY

The 21st May 1880

No 82—The official designation of the "Statistical Officer attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India" will for the future be "Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments"

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th May 1880

No 103—The Reverend H K O'Connor a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 7th instant

Mr O Connor's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

The 21st May 1880

No 109—The services of the Reverend K E Barrow, M A, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 25th March last

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EDUCATION

The 17th May 1880

No 197—Under section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Batala Christian Boarding School, with effect from the 1st January 1880, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts

No 198—Under section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Government High School Rangoon, with effect from the 1st January 1879, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts

No 199—Under section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Government Engineering College, Howrah, with effect from the 1st April 1880

METEOROLOGY

The 20th May 1880

No. 69—Mr A N Pearson is appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter for Western India during the absence of Mr F Chambers on the leave granted to him in Notification No 52, dated the 15th ultimo, or until further orders

Mr Pearson assumed charge on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 17th May 1880

No 125G P—With reference to Notification No 25G P, dated 30th January 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw, as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, during the absence of Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 127G P—With reference to Notification No 27G P, dated 30th January 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw, as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

The 21st May 1880

No 130G-P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Friedrich Dickmann, as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr A. Barckhausen

No 132G P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Hermann Chiaves, as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L Hernandez

No 134G P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Hermann Chiaves, as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L Hernandez,

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GENERAL

The 17th May 1880

No 1000G-G—Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razzak is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer

of the Baghelkhand Agency during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon S J Goldsmith, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th April 1880

The 20th May 1880

No. 1023G G—Mr P J C Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore* and Assistant Political Agent at Busreh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th May 1880

The 21st May 1880

No 1031G G—The services of Mr C E Buckland, C S, Officiating Press Commissioner with the Government of India are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 19th May 1880

A C LYALL,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 22nd May 1880

No 686—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Indian License Acts Amendment Act 1880 the Governor General in Council hereby directs that when any person is engaged in any trades, dealings industries or callings in more than one of the local areas to which—

The Northern India License Act, 1878,
The Madras License Act 1878,
The Bombay License Act, 1878, and
The Bengal License Act 1880,

respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under more than one of such Acts, he shall be chargeable with a fee only under the Act under which he is liable to pay fees in respect of his principal place of business and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he were engaged in all such trades, dealings industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies

When any question arises as to what shall for the purpose of this direction be deemed to be the principal place of any business the Governor General in Council will decide such question

No 687—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880, the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the following authorities to decide any question which may arise as to what for the purposes of the Northern India License Act 1878 shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of any person who falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule annexed to the Act last herein before mentioned, and carries on his trade or dealings in more than one district situate either in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab or in those administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, namely,—

(1) If such person carries on business exclusively in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the authority who shall decide such a question is the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab

(2) If such person carries on business exclusively in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the authority who shall decide such a question is the Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces.

No. 731—Whereas doubts have been raised as to the liability to stamp duty of the receipts endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, has remitted the whole of the duties, if any, payable under the said Act on such receipts

R B CHAPMAN,

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 21st May 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 298—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India —

Rank and Names	Corps.	Presidency to which posted
Lieutenant R. E. Goold Adams	74th Foot	Bombay
Lieutenant D FitzA R. Anckotill.	1st Battalion 1st Foot.	Bombay
Lieutenant W W V Pakenham	1st Battalion, 1st Foot.	Madras.

No 299—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information, in continuation of G G O No 256 of 1880 —

MILITARY No 110 — INDIA OFFICE, *London, 15th April* 1880

1 In my despatch No 92 dated 31st March, 1880 I informed you of the appointment of five Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment

2 One of these, Surgeon J McD Stewart, having tendered his resignation of the service I have accepted it, and in order to fill up the vacancy thus left in the Bengal Establishment, and assign the new Surgeons, as far as possible, to the Presidencies for which they have expressed a preference, I have sanctioned the transfer to your Presidency of one of those recently appointed to Bombay, *viz*, Surgeon J F Tuohy, M D * * * *

No 300.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces

in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service —

Surgeon George William Patrick Dennys,—arrived at Bombay, 20th April, 1880

Surgeons John William Unthank Macnamara and Joseph Sykes,—arrived at Fort William, 23rd April, 1880

No 301 —COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H M P Hawkes, s c, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 3rd Class, on probation is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 20th May, 1878

No 302 —VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps

In G G O No 238 of 1880, appointing Captain T M Maxwell "to officiate as Adjutant," read *to be Adjutant*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 303 —The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major R H deMontmorency, s c, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade North Western Provinces and Oudh, (m c) for 1 year 182 days —6 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868

Captain R Warburton s c, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, (m c) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant H St P Maxwell s c, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade Officiating 1st Grade Assam, (m c) for 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

This cancels the furlough granted to Lieutenant Maxwell in G G O No 178 of 1880

Conductor G McArthur, Sub Engineer 2nd Grade, North Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department (m c) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868

No 304 —Surgeon P N Mookerjie, Medical Officer 30th Regiment of (Madras) Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency

No 305 —Conductor F Fraser, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India (m c) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 24th April, 1880

No 306 —Conductor T Robinson Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m c) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868 with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it

PENSIONS

No 307 —First Class Apothecary S S Hart is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 308 —The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant-Colonel

Major Bernard Cruoroft,—15th May, 1880

No 309 —LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 27th January, 1880, page 392

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Majors

Captain John Colledge Dated 4th November, 1879

Captain Albert FitzWilliam Taylor Dated 20th November, 1879

To be Captains

Lieutenant Alfred Charles LeQuesne Dated 6th November, 1879

Lieutenant Arthur James Brander Dated 6th November, 1879

BENGAL ARMY

CAVALRY

To be Major

Captain George D'Aguilar Jackson Dated 20th November, 1879

INFANTRY

To be Major

Captain Arthur Frederick Jones Dated 20th November, 1879

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

To be Surgeons Major

Surgeon Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D Dated 30th September, 1879

Surgeon Arthur Stephen Dated 30th September, 1879

Surgeon John Henry Newman, M D Dated 30th September, 1879

Surgeon Hugh Johnstone Dated 30th September, 1879

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 20th February, 1880, pages 783 and 784

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonels

Major Henry Archibald Mallock. Dated 9th December, 1879

Major James Seonce Dated 9th December, 1879

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Macdonald Dated 10th December, 1879

Major William Price Morland Holroyd Dated 10th December, 1879

Major Francis Frederick Rowcroft Dated 10th December, 1879

Major Harry De Brett Dated 10th December, 1879

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Smith Maclean Dated 14th December, 1879

Major Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice Dated 20th December, 1879

Major Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham Dated 20th December, 1879.

To be Majors

Captain Lachlan Foster Jamieson. Dated 2nd December, 1879

Captain David Clapham Andrew Dated 9th December, 1879

Captain Samuel Hunter Cowan Dated 9th December, 1879

Captain Henry Stephen Hutchinson Dated 9th December, 1879

Captain John Edward Campbell Dated 10th December, 1879

To be Captain

Lieutenant Ernle Edmund Money Dated 13th December, 1879

BENGAL ARMY

CAVALRY

To be Majors

Captain William Burnet Craigie Dated 4th December, 1879

Captain Edward Hay Dated 4th December, 1879

Captain Arthur William Reddie Becher Dated 20th December, 1879

INFANTRY

To be Majors

Captain James Gawler Macleod Dated 9th December, 1879

Captain Trevor John Chicheley Plowden Dated 10th December, 1879

Captain Francis Eddowes Hastings Dated 10th December, 1879

Captain Richard Henry Salkeld Dated 10th December, 1879

Captain and Brevet Major Dawsonne Melancthon Strong Dated 10th December, 1879

Captain Henry Herbert Rankin Dated 10th December, 1879

Captain Francis Edwin Wiggens Dated 10th December, 1879

Captain Edward Phillipson Mainwaring Dated 20th December, 1879

Captain William Benjamin Ainslabie Dated 20th December, 1879

Captain William Hopkinson. Dated 20th December, 1879

* * * * *

BREVET

To be Lieutenant-Colonels

Major Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General H Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 17th October, 1879

Major Arthur Dewar Parsons, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Major-General G Sturrock, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 18th October, 1879

To be Majors

Captain (now Major) Edwin Robert Ives, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Milne Dated 17th October, 1879

Captain (now Major) Alfred Thornton Davis, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General Sturrock Dated 18th October, 1879

"London Gazette," dated the 24th February, 1880, *pages* 835 *and* 836

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces —

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Dowell Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 8th November, 1879

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st December, 1879

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Archimedes Searle Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1879

Lieutenant-Colonel James Crawford, Madras Staff Corps Dated 30th November, 1879

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Chadwick Graham Bengal Army Dated 12th February, 1880

Major William Jackson Stewart Bengal Staff Corps Dated 6th December, 1879

Major Anthony Wingfield, Madras Staff Corps Dated 28th January, 1880

Surgeon Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, Bengal Army Dated 1st January, 1880

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to resign the Service —

Major Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 5th December, 1879

Surgeon Robert Moodie, Bengal Army Dated 2nd January, 1880

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major Generals

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Dowell Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 8th November, 1879

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Paterson Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st December, 1879

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Archimedes Searle Madras Staff Corps Dated 20th December, 1879

To be Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel James Crawford, Madras Staff Corps Dated 30th November, 1879

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major Anthony Wingfield, Madras Staff Corps, Dated 28th January, 1880

"London Gazette," dated the 16*th April,* 1880, *page* 2557

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant

Lieutenant William Simpson Marshall, from the 40th Foot Dated 27th September, 1878, but to rank from 21st September, 1874

* * * * *

No. 310 —PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant W M Cargill, to be Sub Conductor, Supernumerary, in recognition of his services in the field

No 311 —NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry

Jemadar Nursing Sing to be Subadar *vice* Gunness Panday, invalided,—1st November, 1879

Havildar Shaik Soobrattee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Suddaful Sing, deceased,—20th September 1879

Havildar Ramsurroop Tewary, to be Jemadar, *vice* Urjoon Sing, invalided, Havildar Desputtee Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nursing Sing, promoted,—1st November, 1879

Havildar Shaik Ramjon, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahabeer Sing, deceased,—1st January, 1880

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers)

Jemadar [illegible] Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Chunda Singh, deceased,—23rd December, 1879

Jemadar Bhola Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kalka Tewaree, invalided,—23rd January, 1880

Havildar Bussunt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Assa Singh, promoted,—23rd December, 1879

Havildar Mezt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Esur Singh, deceased,—3rd January, 1880

Havildar Wudawa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, promoted,—23rd January, 1880

No 312 —PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry

Jemadar Sohel Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kanh Singh, deceased, Havildar Hazura Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sohel Singh, promoted,—7th March, 1880

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 17th May, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 11th to 17th May, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service					Rs A. P		
F M Barclay	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	1st April 1879	No will found	705 8 0		

Next-of-kin —Charles Barclay Surgeon-General Madras Army (retired). Administrator General, Bengal administering.

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 15th May 1880

No 156 —Mr H Bell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Engineer in-Chief Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for sixteen months under section 21 and subsidiary leave under sections 34 and 35 of the Civil Leave Code

No 157 —W B Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade will assume charge as Engineer in-Chief of the Executive Divisions to the north of Neemuch now under Mr Bell's control, during the absence of the latter officer or until further orders

The 19th May 1880

No 158 —Mr W A Billings, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, is transferred to the Central Provinces

Major J Grierson, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to British Burmah

The 20th May 1880

No 159 —Mr H Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Engineer in Chief, Rathial-Pindi Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 47 days under sections 41 to 44, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st June 1880 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

Mr F L Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade will act as Engineer in Chief of the section during Mr Lambert's absence

The 21st May 1880

No 160 —With reference to Notification No 88, dated 27th February 1880, by the Director General of Railways, Mr S Sayer, Locomotive Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on the Rajputana State Railway and permitted to resign his appointment on the forenoon of the 1st March 1880

J S TREVOR, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st May, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No X OF 1880

An Act to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District

Preamble. WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjab, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multan District,

and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply. 1 All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879 were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

STATE RIGHTS IN MINERALS AND MINING LEASES

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No 7, dated Simla, the 1st September 1879

We have now the honour to reply to Your Lordship's despatches marginally noted, concerning the rights of the State in minerals, and the terms that should be imposed on gold mining leases on Government lands in the Wynaad districts of Madras There has been delay in coming to a decision on these points, because we were obliged to take legal advice on some of the questions raised, and because we desired to ascertain the policy recently adopted in Australia regarding mining leases in the gold fields of that continent.

No 40 dated 10th May 1877
No 69 dated 10th October 1878.

2 Regarding the State rights in minerals, three distinct questions had first to be considered, namely—

(1) whether the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, prevails in British India, and whether grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder, when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines,

(2) whether, apart from such prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver, or other minerals on any other ground,

(3) whether, if both these questions are answered in the negative, the mineral resources of the land can be taken into account in assessing land revenue

3 The Madras Government, in their letter No 320, dated 23rd January 1877, concurred with their Advocate General, and expressed an opinion that the royal prerogative regarding gold and silver mines did not prevail in India They held that it would be impolitic, even if it were legally possible, to assert any Government right in the mineral resources of lands sold under the Waste-Land Sale Rules, or in lands held by certain ancient proprietors of the Malabar district The Governor of Madras in Council advised also that the claims of ryots to the mineral wealth of their holdings should not be disturbed, and on this point His Grace in Council differed from the view expressed by the Madras Board of Revenue The Madras Government pointed out that, if large numbers of gold-workers were to come to the mines, police and other expenses would be thrown on the Government, to meet which a reasonable royalty might properly be imposed The Governor of Madras in Council also recommended that, until the policy of Government with reference to mineral rights in the soil was settled, all sales of Government land under the Waste Land Sale Rules should be made subject to the reservation of the State rights in minerals found underneath those lands

4 We referred the three questions stated in the second paragraph of this letter for the opinion of our Advocate General, of our Standing Counsel, and of one of the first lawyers in Calcutta We submit copies of the opinions of these gentlemen for Your Lordship's information It will be seen that they all three agree that the prerogative of the Crown regarding gold and silver mines does not exist in India outside the presidency towns, and that grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder when the terms of the grant are silent as to such mines While there is no doubt that all the prerogatives essential to the maintenance of the executive power, such as the right of making war, peace and treaties, are in force throughout British India, yet, as the right to mines of gold and silver is merely a fiscal prerogative, and is not essential to the maintenance of the executive power,

it stands precisely on the same footing as the prerogative rights to whales and sturgeon, wrecks, treasure trove, waifs and estrays—cases in which no one would maintain that the Crown has any right in India apart from express legislation Such prerogatives, in fact, belong to that part of the English Common Law which has arisen from, and is adapted to merely local requirements, and is not therefore in force in this country Moreover, since the Indian Legislature, in the Punjab Land-Revenue Act (XXXIII of 1871), section 29, thought it necessary to declare that in the Punjab mines of metal shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and since, by the Ajmere Land Revenue Regulation (II of 1877), section 3, the Government is, with certain exceptions, presumed to be the sole owner of all mines until the contrary is proved, it would be inconsistent to contend that the prerogative right to gold and silver mines exists in India, as, if it did, there would have been no need for these express statutory provisions, or at least these particular metals would have been excluded in framing them On these grounds, we consider that the opinion of the law officers may be finally accepted, and that whatever be the rights of the Government of India in the matter, no claim on the part of the State can be preferred on the ground of the prevalence in India of this royal prerogative outside the limits of the presidency towns. As to the right of grantees, the decisions in England are to the effect that mines of gold and silver will not pass by a grant from the Crown without express words granting them We are, however, advised that the principle of such decisions is wholly inapplicable to India When this principle was established in England, grants from the Crown of its land had the effect of impoverishing the Crown, being made from favour and without consideration moving from the grantee But in India such grants have, it is believed, usually been made in consideration of a money payment, and have therefore had the effect of enriching the Crown We are aware that this argument was used unsuccessfully before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Woolley* v *The Attorney General of Victoria*, Law Reports, 2 App, Ca 163, 165 But the reason why it failed was that the Common Law of England (including all the prerogatives and the consequences thereof) had been introduced into the Colony of Victoria, from which that appeal was presented No such introduction, it is conceived, can be held to have taken place in this ceded and conquered country The reason why in England grants from the Crown are construed strictly against the grantee is generally said to be that prerogatives are conferred on the Crown for public use, and are therefore not to be understood as diminished by any grant beyond what it takes away by necessary and unavoidable construction But where no such prerogative exists, of course that reason ceases We therefore consider that grantees of waste lands (whether or not the grants expressly comprise "all products both above and below the surface") are, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder

5 In regard to the second question, whether the State possesses other general or special rights in minerals lying under lands which are private property, our Advocate General differs from the other two learned gentlemen who were consulted Their opinions referred mainly to Bengal and the permanently-settled districts, with the circumstances of which they were conversant Mr Paul considers that the State has rights in the minerals found in permanently-settled estates, while Messrs Bell and Evans think that the State does not possess such rights We consider that the latter is the opinion most likely to be taken by the Courts And we are confirmed in this view by the practice of the past twenty years, whereby the Government or any private parties who desired to work coal or iron within the limits of a permanently settled estate have been obliged to buy, or at any rate have bought, the right of so doing from the zamindar of the lands underneath which such coal or iron might exist Regarding the circumstances of other provinces, and the way in which State rights in minerals had been asserted or waived, enquiry was made from Local Governments in the year 1871 The replies to that enquiry are recorded in the Proceedings of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department for August 1872, Nos 26 to 37, copies of which are now submitted for Your Lordship's perusal. It appears from these papers that in most parts of the country

no established law or practice was known upon the subject, and that, as no mines had been opened, no occasion had arisen to determine the rights of the State in respect to such property In the North Western Provinces, however, it had been ruled that, where the surface land had been declared private property, the ownership extended, in default of some distinct and special reservation, to what was below the surface In newer provinces, on the other hand, such as the Punjab, there was no settled judicial precedent making mines and metal private property And accordingly opportunity was taken to declare by legislation (section 2 of Act XXXIII of 1871) that mines of metal in the Punjab and also in Ajmere (section 3 of Regulation II of 1877) should be deemed to be the property of Government Similarly, in the Central Provinces, at the time when proprietary right in their lands was conferred upon the landholders, the full right of Government to minerals was reserved under the provisions of the Settlement Code So also in Berar, a notification issued by the Resident in 1868 concerning the settlement then in progress declared that "the prior right to all valuable things below the surface belonged to the State"

6 On the third point, namely, whether minerals belonging to private proprietors can be taken into account in assessing the estates of those proprietors to land revenue, the Advocate General and the other learned gentlemen consulted are, in the main, agreed that, when temporarily settled estates come under resettlement, the minerals, just like the other resources of such estates, constitute assets on which land-revenue may fairly be assessed This practice has been already partially followed in provinces where miscellaneous items are reckoned into the village assets for the purposes of the assessment of land-revenue

We have already noticed (paragraph 3 of this despatch) the views of the Madras Government and of the Madras Board of Revenue regarding the rights of ryots to all mines and minerals in their holdings Seeing that different classes of tenure may be grouped under the generic term of 'ryotwari tenure,' we hesitate finally to accept, without further enquiry, the view that all holders of ryotwari lands are entitled to all mines and minerals under the holdings Probably the *jenmies* of Malabar, whose tenure is ancient, may be so entitled But we shall ask the Madras Government to consider further the question of the rights of ordinary ryots in the minerals under their holdings

7 Such being the opinions of the Law officers, and such being the reports or recommendations of the several Local Governments, we would advise Your Lordship to answer the three questions summarised above (paragraph 2) thus —

(1) The Crown has in British India no special prerogative over gold and silver mines outside the presidency towns, and grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines

(2) No general rule, applicable to all provinces, can properly be laid down, either that minerals and metals found in proprietary lands belong to Government, or that they do not so belong Even in different parts of the same province, the law and the fact on this matter may be different When the question arises in each province, it will have to be answered for that province only, in accordance with the practice of the Government and with judicial (or other) precedent But in any province where proprietary rights have been a recent creation of the British Government, where their precise nature and extent are still unsettled, and where custom or practice about mines has not had time to grow up, advantage should be taken of favourable opportunity to declare by legislation that mines of metals in such provinces are State property

(3) Mineral resources of temporarily settled lands, where the proprietors are held to be the owners of such resources, may be taken into account at any resettlement as assets on which the public demand for land-revenue may be assessed

Further, we should have no hesitation in proposing legislation, if necessary, to provide for raising from mining communities the expenses of special police, special communications regulating the water supply, or other special administrative arrangements which might be necessary for the protection or welfare of such communities Such legislation would be in accordance with the principle adopted in section 14 of Act V of 1861, where provision is made for enlisting special police for the protection of, and at the cost of, any manufactory or public work

8 We have considered the proposal of the Madras Government that in future sales of waste lands the State should reserve full rights and property in all metals and minerals which may be found in such lands, and also all reasonable conveniences for working such minerals or metals, either by itself, or through other parties We agree that it is expedient henceforward to sell or grant on lease waste lands subject to these reservations We solicit Your Lordship's sanction to our modifying the Waste Land Sale Rules accordingly, and we enclose copy of a circular order we have issued, directing that, until Your Lordship's orders are received, sales or leases of waste lands shall be made subject to such reservation of full State rights in mines and minerals, together with all convenient powers for getting the same

9 Lastly, there remains the practical question, which requires early decision, namely, on what terms shall mining leases on Government waste lands in the Wynaad, Coorg, or adjacent auriferous tracts be given We recognise the fact that it is of great importance to India that these gold sources should be worked to the best advantage, we admit that, if gold should be produced in large quantities, the effect of such production on the exchanges between England and India would be of great value, and we think that the terms as to royalty, area of mining leases, and the mode of working should be as liberal as may be possible without encouraging undue speculation We learn from Mr Brough Smyth that the most approved system of mining leases in Australia now is to let the land at a moderate rent (ten shillings) per acre, the lessee being bound to employ per acre, or per running yard of reef, a certain minimum quantity of labour on *bonâ fide* mining operations of an approved kind If the lessee fails to fulfil this condition, he forfeits his lease, and the terms of the mining lease make the Governor of the Colony the final arbiter, on such evidence as may be laid before him, whether a particular lessee has, or has not, failed to fulfil the condition In the early days of gold mining industry in Australia, heavy fees (£3 and £2 per month) were charged for mining licenses. Subsequently an export duty was levied on gold taken from the colony, but latterly the Colonial Government of Victoria has found that the largest indirect advantages to the Colony are secured by making the mining leases simple and liberal, subject to the one condition that a certain quantity of labour is employed on *bonâ fide* mining operations for each acre leased

10 Plans for levying a royalty on the ton of quartz raised, or for establishing a local office of assay and levying a royalty on the gold, have been proposed But we consider that, for the present, while the industry is undeveloped, our object should be to make the terms of mining leases of Government lands as simple and liberal as possible In order to prevent large areas falling into the hands of speculators, it has been suggested that a certain limit of available capital, or a certain quantity of (stamping or other) machinery, should be required per acre of land leased But we are advised that these conditions have been tried, and have been found inoperative and unsatisfactory in Australia, and that the simple condition that a certain quantity of labour shall be employed per acre in *bonâ fide* mining has been found to work best For the present, therefore, we would propose to authorise the Government of Madras to grant gold-mining leases of Government lands, in lots of from one to thirty acres, for a term of ten to twenty years, at a rent of five rupees an acre, subject to the condition that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on *bona fide* mining operations in such manner as the Government may approve The leases should be liable to forfeiture on failure of this condition, or failure to pay rent, as soon as either failure had continued for a period of six months, and should be renewable, at the lessee's option, on such terms as the then

Government may settle, at the expiration of the original term The Governor of Madras in Council would be declared to be in each case the final arbiter, whether the lessee had, or had not, fulfilled the conditions of his lease

We would propose thus to leave wide discretion to the Local Government with reference to the term of each lease and the area comprised therein We do not propose to levy any royalty or other tax, for the present, on the industry, because we deem it most important to attract capital to the Wynaad gold fields The cost of bringing machinery for quartz-crushing to the spot will be heavy, the pioneers of the undertaking will have to buy their experience in many directions, and it is very undesirable that the first ventures now to be made should be unsuccessful

11 If Your Lordship approves the foregoing sketch of the terms on which gold mining leases of Government lands might be granted, we shall authorise the Government of Madras to act thereupon, and we shall cause draft leases to be drawn up by our legal advisers.

12 There is apparently ground for believing that some of the best gold reefs that are known in India lie in the estates of the Raja of Nellambor, and of other private proprietors The Alpha Gold Company's works were opened in the Nellambor lands As yet the Raja has made his own terms with companies intending to carry on gold mining, and at present we are not prepared to urge the Madras Government to undertake legislation with a view of compelling private landowners to give gold-mining leases on any particular terms, or against their will

13 We shall be glad to be favoured with early instructions from Your Lordship, not only on the subject of the terms on which mining leases should be granted in the Wynaad, but also on the three questions raised in paragraph 2 and answered in paragraph 7 of the present despatch And we solicit Your Lordship's confirmation of our orders directing that, in all future sales or agricultural leases of waste lands in any part of India mines and minerals found on such lands shall be reserved to the State, together with all convenient powers for working and getting and carrying them away

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From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No 35 (Revenue—Minerals), dated India Office, London, the 25th March 1880

I HAVE considered in Council your letter, with accompaniments,* dealing with the important questions of the general rights of the State to minerals in India, of modifications of the Waste Land Rules necessary to secure these rights, and of the terms on which applications to mine in Government waste lands in auriferous tracts shall be complied with

* No 7 (Home Revenue and Agricultural Department) of 1st September 1879

2 You point out that, regarding general State rights in minerals, three distinct questions have to be considered In the first place, you hold, and I concur in your view, that the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, does not prevail in British India, at least outside the presidency towns You proceed to infer that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface, are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder If this proposition be limited to grantees of waste lands "in fee simple" under the rules framed in different provinces in accordance with the instructions given by my predecessor, Sir C Wood, in his despatch No 14 of 1862, I do not dispute it But I must point out that the expression "grantees of waste land," used without limitation, might be held to include persons who have received, under ordinary terms of settlement, the proprietary rights in lands formerly waste and unoccupied, and to such grantees this view does not apply.

3

3 As regards the second question, whether, apart from the prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver, and other minerals found in proprietary lands, you are disposed to agree with Messrs Bell and Evans that, in the permanently settled districts, the State does not possess such right. This was the view arrived at by my predecessor, Sir C Wood, after consideration of Mr Millet's report, dated 26th March 1842 But, without weighing this opinion against that of your learned Advocate General, I am disposed to think that, even if the legal right to minerals in permanently settled estates could be established, it would not be desirable to enforce it I agree with you that the indirect advantages resulting from making available the mineral resources of India are likely to be more valuable to the State than any direct returns, and I therefore consider that it would not be desirable to enforce the right of the State, supposing that such right can be established, to mines in permanently-settled estates Industries requiring skilled and scientific management and the extensive application of capital have flourished under the permanent settlement, and I apprehend that, speaking generally, the landholders of the Lower Provinces are sufficiently alive to their own interests either themselves to develop the mineral resources their estates may contain, or to afford facilities to others to do so

4 This, however, does not apply to many other parts of India I look upon it as pretty certain that the mineral resources of their lands will not be effectually worked by the peasant proprietors themselves of Madras or Bombay, or by the village communities of Northern India, and I apprehend that other promoters of mining enterprise would be likely to meet with considerable obstacles from intricacies of tenure and the difficulty of dealing with numerous small landholders I consider, therefore, that care should be taken to reserve all State's rights to minerals which still exist And I am of opinion, especially with reference to the views of the Madras Government mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 6 of your letter, that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established law or practice, such rights should be presumed still to exist throughout India I take it that the notion that payment of an assessment based on the agricultural value of land, and intended to cover the right of cultivation, conveys property in minerals below the surface of the soil is essentially a modern one, and would never have occurred to the Native Governments to which our own succeeded I approve therefore of the instructions you propose (paragraph 6 of your letter) to give to the Government of Madras on this subject With regard to the other provinces, you state that no general rule, universally applicable, can be laid down, either that minerals found in proprietary lands belong to the State, or that they do not so belong But, speaking generally, in the North West Provinces it was ruled, but not, as it appears, by judicial authority, that when the surface is private property, the ownership extends, in default of special reservations, to what is below the surface The precise degree of authority possessed by this ruling should, however, receive further consideration In the Central Provinces and Berar the full right of Government to minerals has been reserved at settlement, while in the Punjab and Ajmere, and it may be added, in the Bombay Presidency,* it has been declared by legislation that mines are the property of Government You conclude therefore that, whenever the question as to the right of the State to minerals found in proprietary lands actually arises, it will have to be answered for that locality in accordance with practice and precedent But that where the nature and extent of proprietary rights are still unsettled, and where custom and practice regarding mines has not been established, opportunity should be taken to declare by legislation that mines are State property With these views I fully concur

* Section 60 of the New Land Revenue Code

5 With regard to the third question, you consider that where proprietors of lands temporarily settled are held to be the owners of the minerals they may contain, such mineral resources may be taken into account for assessment on resettlement In this view I concur, but request that care may be taken not to confer proprietary rights in minerals by including them among assessable assets where such ownership has not been proved previously to exist.

6 Upon the second point discussed in your letter,—the modification of the Waste-Land Rules suggested by the Government of Madras,—I agree with you that, in future, sales and leases of waste lands for agricultural purposes should be generally made subject to reservation of the full right of the State in mines and minerals, and of right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government, or the assignees of Government I approve the circular you have issued on this subject, and sanction the necessary modification of the Waste Land Rules

7 Regarding the last subject discussed in your letter,—the terms on which applications to mine in Government waste land in Wynaad and similar auriferous tracts shall now be granted,—you point out that, if gold should be largely produced in India, the effect on exchanges would be highly beneficial, and that it is consequently of great importance that the gold sources in India should be worked to the best advantage You consider therefore that the mining terms granted by Government should be as liberal as possible without encouraging undue speculation, and you deem it of importance thus to attract capital to the Wynaad gold fields You have ascertained that Australian experience is that the largest indirect advantage to the State is secured by making mining leases simple and liberal, on the one condition that a certain quantity of labour is employed per acre on *boná fide* mining operations You propose therefore to authorise the Government of Madras to grant gold mining leases of Government lands, in lots of from 1 to 30 acres, for terms of 10 or 20 years, at a rent of Rs 5 per acre, on condition that not less than five labourers per acre are regularly employed on *boná fide* mining operations, in such manner as Government may approve Power will be given to the Government of Madras to enforce fulfilment of these conditions, and the leases are to be renewable at the expiration of the original period on such terms as the Madras Government may then settle You thus leave to the Government of Madras wide discretion with reference to the term and area of each lease, and you do not propose for the present to levy any royalty or other tax on the industry

8 These arrangements appear to me to be judicious, and I approve them With reference however to the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, and also to the last clause of paragraph 7 of your letter, I am of opinion that it should be made clear that for the term of leases now granted there will be no liability to any future royalty or other tax in addition to the rent, with the exception of any taxation which may hereafter be found necessary to provide, at the expense of mining communities,—the expenses of special police, communications, water supply, sanitation, or other similar administrative arrangements needful for their own protection or convenience

9 Finally, I have to observe that the arrangements you now propose appear to refer to mining operations in Government waste lands only Should, however, it be decided that mineral rights in any owned or occupied lands in Madras are vested in Government, and should gold be discovered in any such lands, I presume that, with due regard to the rights of the cultivating proprietors, mining privileges will be granted on terms similar to those now approved for Government lands

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From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations,—No 1 40—48 (Minerals), dated Simla, the 15th May 1880

In continuation of my Circular No 2 11—19, dated the 1st September 1879, I am desired to forward copy of a despatch No 35, dated 25th March 1880, from the Secretary of State for India, regarding rights of Government to minerals in this country The policy of the Government of India, as already announced, is generally approved, subject to certain additions to be noticed below

2 The most important declaration contained in the despatch is that expressed in the fourth paragraph Hereafter, except in permanently settled

estates, it will be presumed throughout India that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established usage, the State has a right to minerals

3 Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the despatch, under which the ruling that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface, are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder, is limited to grantees of waste land "in fee simple," made in accordance with the rules framed upon the instructions given in Sir C Wood's despatch No 14 of 1862 Should any question hereafter arise in respect to grants of waste land made on other terms, Local Governments and Administrations will have to consider, in each class of cases, what is the specific effect of the form of grant regulating them as touching rights to minerals The general ruling above quoted must be held not to apply to ordinary cultivating leases made in the course of settlement operations, or in the routine of district revenue work

4 The direction in paragraph 5 of the despatch, to avoid conferring proprietary rights in minerals by including them amongst the assessable assets where such ownership has not been previously proved to exist, will be duly observed in making temporary settlements The view of the Government of India, that where proprietors of temporarily-settled lands have been judicially held to be owners of minerals contained therein such mineral resources may be taken into account for assessment on resettlement, has been accepted by the Secretary of State But, as explained in paragraph 2 above, in the absence of a judicial decision, the presumption will be that such landholders are not owners of the minerals underneath the surface of their lands

5 With reference to paragraph 6 of the despatch, I am to request that the rules regarding the sale and lease of waste lands for agricultural purposes in force in may be modified, so far as may be necessary, to make leases and sales under them subject to reservation of the full right of the State in mines and minerals, and of right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government or the assignees of Government Full publication should be given to the modifications of rule made under these instructions, and copies of such orders as may be passed by the on the matter should be forwarded to this Department for information

C BERNARD,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH MAY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the week presents no new features either in distribution or amount, except that in Mysore it was heavier, and that from Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India States, where, with the single exception of the Kanara District, there was no rain in the previous week, slight showers are reported. Cultivation is progressing satisfactorily Agricultural prospects and public health remain generally good

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (May 19th)—		
Bellary ...	·58 (average of nine stations)	*Ragi* 32·4 paddy harvesting in two taluks standing crops generally good
Kurnool	·44 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 34·13.
Ganjam ..	·34 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 31 69
Kistna	·67 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 33 1.
Chingleput (Madras) ..	1 02 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 22·74 wet and dry crops being harvested standing crops doing well.
Coimbatore ..	1 57 (average of sixteen stations)	*Ragi* 24 15 crops fair harvest of paddy in two taluks, outturn full.
Tanjore		*Ragi* 25 54 crops generally good harvest of chillies, outturn ½
Madura	83 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 25 58.
Malabar ...	91 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 19 7
Travancore ...	88	
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay— (May 19th)—		
Kurrachee ..	...	River at Kotri on 16th 10 feet 9 inches against 6 feet 1 inch on same date last year *kharif* preparations and rice transplanting progressing fever and cattle-disease in four and small pox in two talukas
Hyderabad ..		Fever in three cattle-disease in two, and small pox in five talukas; dust-storm on the evening of 18th with very hot wind from the north lasted for about half an hour
Ahmedabad		Ploughing and manuring operations going on public health good.
Baroda		Sugarcane crop in good condition land being prepared for *kharif* cultivation public health good
Surat ..		Fever in three talukas one death from cholera in Surat.
Násik		Public health good land being prepared for new crops
Colaba (Bombay)	A few drops on 12th	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly lightning on the 18th.
Poona (May 16th)		Cattle-disease continues in Khed
Ahmednagar		Preparation of land for monsoon crops nearly finished sky clear
Sholapur		Prospects unchanged public health good.
Dharwar	53 in seven talukas	More rain required *rabi* harvest completed land being prepared for sowing, slight fever in six and cattle-disease in one taluka.
Kanara		Monsoon crop preparations continue weather cloudy
Rajkot	10 on 16th	Weather very hot health good
		General Remarks —Land being prepared for monsoon crops slight rain in Kattywar and Dharwar public health generally good, except in Sind, where fever is prevalent.
Bengal— (May 19th)—		
Chittagong	2 58	Weather fair but unusually hot prospects of crops favourable; *aus* seedlings being transplanted; *pansa aus* thriving well cholera in several places
Dacca	·95	Prospects of crops promising public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·81	No crops on ground rice and jute being sown prospects good late rain very beneficial some cholera in Satkhira and Baraset
Moorshedabad	1 30	*Aus* and *aman* paddy sown; rain general and good for cultivation; fever in some thanas of sadr and cholera in Sujagunge, otherwise public health good
Rajshahye ..	1 16	Last two days of week very hot sowing of *aman* considerably advanced, cutting of *boro* still continues prospect of *til* good; public health good.
Burdwan ..	·51 Culna 58 Cutwa 67 Raneegunge 1 90.	Weather seasonable sowing of *aus* going on, *aman* cultivation begun; a few cases of cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued*		
Rungpore	1 49	Weather hot, prospects of crops good price of rice low; public health fair
Bhágalpur	14	Rain enabled cultivators to begin preparing land for next crops; public health good
Purneah	77	Prospects of crops good farming operations well forward; plenty of moisture health fair
Patna	47	Prospects favourable rain enabled cultivators to commence preparing land for future crops
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather moderately hot, with strong east wind; general health good in head-quarters a few cases of small pox and cholera in Mudhoobunnee prices stationary
Hazáribágh	88	Weather unusually cool for time of year lands being ploughed for autumn and winter crops prices cheap solitary cases of small-pox and cholera and cattle-disease here and there, otherwise general health good
Cuttack	·9	Ploughing and sowing continue; small pox decreasing prices almost stationary
		General Remarks—Rain in nearly all districts during week; general prospects favourable cultivation forward and crops on ground promising in Central and Eastern Bengal *aus* and jute sowing mostly finished and *amun* sowing commenced small pox and cholera still in some places, otherwise general health good.
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (May 18th)	A smart shower on 17th	Wind still easterly weather close after the fall of rain the clouds dispersed cholera still in the district, but almost disappeared from the city prices stationary
Allahabad („)	Slight and partial showers	The rain was chiefly to the north of the Ganges cholera still in some centres but most severe at present in the extreme south east fever not more prevalent than usual wind easterly wheat 21¼ seers, coarse rice 19$\frac{7}{16}$ seers unhusked rice 27¾ seers
Gorakhpur („ 17th)	1	Wind east weather cool with occasional storms cholera decreasing; prices are easy wheat 22¼ seers.
Jhansi („ 19th)		Estimated outturn of *rabi* is 14 annas slight fever prices fluctuating
Agra (18th)		Weather changeable and unseasonable there is sickness, but not to a great extent.
Bareilly („ 19th)		Wind easterly appearance of weather more settled health fair
Meerut ( )		Wind variable frequent dust-storms; fever reported in places prices stationary
Kumaun („ 18th)	6 at Champawat, 26 at Pithoragarh 4 Naini Tal, 3 Almorah 9 Haldwani between 8th and 15th.	Health good *rabi* outturn good prices of wheat 13 seers barley 14 seers rice 11 seers *kharif* crop being sown wind variable
Lucknow („ 19th)		Wind variable mainly easterly cattle-disease reported, but not increasing barley 30 seers wheat 21 seers
Partabgarh („ 17th)		Weather cool slight showers in parts of two tahsils sugarcane is being irrigated cholera decreasing
Sitapur („ 19th)	1	Wind easterly a great deal of grain still on the threshing floor; no new grain crops a few cases of cholera again reported no cattle-disease wheat 23 seers barley 35 seers
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Cholera on decrease
		General Remarks—Slight rain during the week weather cooler; wind variable but mainly east *rabi* outturn in Kumaun good and in Jhansi average cholera reported in Lucknow Sitapur and Allahabad but decreasing in Gorakhpur Benares, Fyzabad and Partabgarh some fever in Allahabad Jhansi, Agra, Meerut and Lucknow Cattle-disease still continues in Lucknow
Punjab—(May 18th)—		
Delhi		Harvest completed prices steady fever springing up
Hissar		*Rabi* outturn much smaller than anticipated; weather fair prices steady fever prevalent
Umballa		Crops harvested and nearly gathered health fair
Jullundur	1	Health good; crops cut prices rising
Amritsar		Crops being threshed prices steady
Lahore	7	Crops cut health good
Ferozepore	1	Crops being gathered; prices steady
Siálkot	Between ·2 and 4	Crops unharmed by the rain prices steady health good
Ráwalpindi		Report not received
Peshâwar		Harvest prospects bad
Mooltan		*Rabi* crops being harvested health good prices rising
Dera Ismail Khan		Crops being reaped small pox prevailing
		General Remarks—Harvest prospects generally favourable health fair
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (May 19th)		Ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing no epidemic; prices stationary
Jubbulpore	·08	Cloudy; cool; winnowing completed; small pox continues prices stationary

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued*		
Saugor		Hot threshing completed ploughing for *kharif* commenced small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent prices stationary
Seoni		Cloudy crops harvested
Hoshangabad		Occasionally cloudy; winnowing progressing small pox continues; prices stationary
Raipur (May 15th)		Cloudy stormy hot no crops on the ground prices risen
Sambalpur (" 14th)	33	Cloudy very warm sugarcane plants doing well ploughing continues slight small-pox
		General Remarks—Cloudy, hot slight rain at Sambalpur and Jubbulpore *rabi* harvest almost completed ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing prices stationary
British Burma— (May 19th)—		
Akyab	1 50	Total rainfall 10 84 slight small pox reported from Naaf, otherwise public health good cattle-disease very slight
Rangoon	74	Total rainfall 7 75 5 deaths from small pox three deaths from small pox in Hanthawaddy District otherwise public health good; health of cattle good
Bassein	12	Total rainfall 10·12 health bad in town 3 deaths from small pox; fevers prevalent cattle-disease in Bassein township 30 deaths weather extremely oppressive
Prome	1 40	Total rainfall 5 11 small pox almost disappeared in town but prevails in district
Amherst (Moulmein)	1·09	Total rainfall 12 63 public health good ploughing commenced in some places
Toungoo	1 33	Total rainfall 5 47 5 deaths from small pox, otherwise public health good
		General Remarks—Small pox continues somewhat prevalent in Pegu division slight cattle disease general health otherwise good weather very oppressive at end of week
Assam— (May 19th)—		
Gauhâti	1 42	Cultivation of *asu* in progress prospects of tea good
Sylhet	5 61	Cultivation progressing satisfactorily prospects good
Cachar	1 77	Weather extremely warm half of *aura murali* and *dumahi dhan* sown cultivation of *sali dhan* commenced common rice 14½ seers per rupee public health good
Dibrugarh	2 48	Sugarcane cultivation nearly all done sowing for *sali* commenced; weather getting warm cattle disease still prevalent
Mysore and Coorg— (May 19th)—		
Bangalore	2·93	Crops generally in good condition fever still prevails, as also murrain among cattle prices slightly fallen
Mysore	5 51	
Mercara	76	
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (May 19th)		Weather cloudy ploughing operations progressing
Akola		Health good weather getting warmer
Hyderabad		*Rabi* harvesting continues small pox prevalent in some places weather hot white *jowar* 16, yellow 17 coarse rice 10 and wheat 10 seers per current rupee
Central India States— (May 19th)—		
Indore		Weather hot and cloudy health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)		Sky cloudy fever still prevailing wheat 16 *bajra* 30 *jowar* 38, seers per rupee
Sutna		Weather seasonable cholera abating *jowar* 35 seers
Rutlam	A few drops	Weather hot and cloudy public health good
Neemuch	20	Sky cloudy weather warm few cases of small pox out of cantonment limit
Goona		Weather hot and cloudy crops good health good wheat 19 seers per rupee
Bhopal		Health and prospects good
Agar		Health good agricultural prospects favourable
Nowgong		Health fair
Mánpur		Weather cloudy fever and small pox disappearing
Rajputana—		
Abu		Report not received.
Sirohi (May 18th)		Tanks dry, wells fairly full; healthy; frequent storms
Marwar (" 14th)	Slight shower	Well water diminishing daily; health good crops almost gathered; nor'-west winds, clouds gathering, prices rising

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued*		
Meywar		Tanks dry well water low at Oodeypore plentiful; health good.
Harowtee (May 15th)	Slight showers with dust and storms.	Health good and seasonable.
Jhallawar		Health good a few clouds.
Ajmere (May 19th)	93	Daily storms winds high
Jeypore	Showers	Sandstorms and high winds preparation for *khurif* ploughing; health good.
Bhurtpore	Showers	Sandstorms and high winds preparation for *khurif* ploughing; health good.
Ulwur (May 18th)		Hot winds, ploughing general health fair
Nepal— (May 11th)—		
Katmandu	1 30	Continued rain is injuring the wheat crop rice already being planted; cholera still in the valley

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the Govt of India in the Govt Central Branch Press, Simla.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, MAY 22 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice Parts I IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	R	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight			

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT,—Original Side

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 13th May 1880

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Sidney Charles Scott, Esq 39 King Street Cheapside London Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Robert Williams, Esq, of Birkenhead England Solicitor a Commissioner within all parts of England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deed to be executed by them in respect of property in British India

The 19th May 1880

The following Rule passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now published for general information

By Order

R BELCHAMBERS

Registrar

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to take effect from the 1st day of June 1880 —

It is ordered that the Rule of December 1866 whereby every application for letters of administration is required to be advertised in the *Englishman* newspaper on Monday in three successive weeks be and the same is hereby repealed And instead thereof it is

ordered that whenever a Judge shall think fit to direct that an application for letters of administration shall be advertised he shall at the same time name the newspaper or news papers in which it shall be advertised, and give such directions as to the number of advertisements to be published and otherwise as may be necessary

RICHARD GARTH
LOUIS S JACKSON
CHARLES PONTIFEX
G G MORRIS
T SEWELL WHITE
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER
W F McDONELL
H T PRINSEP
A WILSON
L R TOTTENHAM
ALEX T MACLEAN
J BROUGHTON

Dated 17th May 1880

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 5th May 1880

Moonshee Ajudhya Purshad Extra Assistant Commissioner received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st May 1880

J WESTLAND
Comptroller General

INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 19th May 1880

No 125—Mr J Pierce Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director Persian Gulf Telegraph furlough for one year under Section 8 of Supplement F, and subsidiary leave not exceeding six days, under Rule 3 Chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code with effect from 1st May 1880, subject to confirmation by the Director in Chief, Indo European Telegraph

W PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Mussoorie, the 17th May 1880

No 171—Mr G A Knight Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade with effect from the 1st April last, *vice* Mr R A Gibson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, appointed to the Surveyor General's Office

J T WALKER, *Major Genl, R E,*
Surveyor General of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 14th May 1880

No 23—The Mooltan Division, Military Works, is abolished as a separate Division, with effect from 1st May 1880, and incorporated with the Lahore Division Military Works, as a sub division of that Division

Mr M R Lackersteen Executive Engineer Lahore Division took over charge of the late Mooltan Division from Mr W B Harington, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 1st May 1880

C W HUTCHINSON *Lieut Genl, R E*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Sirhind & Lahore Command

The 14th May 1880

No 71—Captain G Hildebrand R E, Executive Engineer made over and Mr J L Hilton Executive Engineer, received charge of Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 7th May 1880

No 72—Major W H Beckett, Executive Engineer, Kasauli Division Military Works is granted three months' privilege leave from the 10th May 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

D WARD *Lieut Colonel, R E*
Supdg Engr Sirhind & Lahore Command Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 17th May 1880

No 72—Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade is transferred from the Neemuch Nasirabad State Railway to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH,
Offg Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATIONS

Mooltan, the 13th May 1880

No 7—Mr J H Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent 3rd Class, is granted forty two days' privilege leave with effect from 19th April 1880, or such other date as he may have availed himself of it

The 15th May 1880

No 8—With reference to Notification No 5 dated 3rd April 1880 by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr P L Edwards, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 16th April 1880 and reported his departure from Kurrachee on the 20th idem

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R E,*
Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Kohat Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi the 12th May 1880

No 6—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 66 dated 27th April, Mr R T Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Section on the forenoon of 12th April

T GRACEY *Capt R E*
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 14th May 1880

No 20—Mr F H Tuck Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade is transferred from the Peshawar Division to the Office of Engineer in Chief which he joined on the 14th April 1880

F L O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore the 14th May 1880

No 4—With reference to Director General's Notification No 66, dated 27th April 1880, Mr R T Denne Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade joined the Traffic Department of this Railway on the forenoon of the 21st April 1880

No 5—With reference to Director General's Notification No 56 dated 5th April 1880, Mr R C Williams, Apprentice Engineer, joined the Traffic Department of this Railway on the forenoon of the 21st April 1880

W SEDGWICK, *Capt R E,*
Offg Manager

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 15th May 1880

No 14—CORRIGENDUM—In Manager's Notification No 47 dated 10th September 1879, for "on forenoon of 12th August 1879," read on forenoon of 12th June 1879

W S S BISSET, *Capt, R E*
Offg Manager

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up				2 00 00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 [illegible]	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 04 52 886	1	9	2 02 47 935	14	3
Public Deposits at Branches	97 95 049	12	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 43 07 935	15	10
Bank Post Bills &c				4,40 468	11	1
Sundries				14 85 647	4	4
RUPEES				6 87 71 927	13	6

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				64 74 994	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				64 51 465	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				96 36 036	5	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 80 61 293	5	6
Balances with other Bank				3 87 448	8	1
Bullion				2 14 588	3	11
Dead Stock				10 26 461	0	7
Stamps				9 129	12	0
Sundries				2 63 [illegible]	0	6
				4 25 31 389	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 05 85 556	6	0	2 62 40 537	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 56 54 981	9	11			
RUPEES				6 87 71 927	13	6

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 20th May 1880

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R. HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

COMPTROLLER GE

No 359—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N B—Amounts are converted into

Revenue and Receipts	Estimates 1879 80	April 1878 to Jan 1879	April 1879 to Jan 1880	Comparison of two Years	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
I —Land Revenue	21 945 000	16 528 756	16 495 565		33 191
II —Tributes	703 000	518 378	531 086		17 292
III —Forest	670 100	281 789	343 554	61 765	
IV —Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2 [illegible] 000	2 141 812	2 268 443	123 631	
V —Assessed Taxes	890 000	668 268	757 482	89 214	
VI —Provincial Rates	2 740 000	2 182 999	2 197 292	14,293	
VII —Customs	2 248 000	1 834 275	1 [illegible] 681		93 594
VIII —Salt	7 000 000	[illegible] 680 [illegible]	6 005 413	325 360	
IX —Opium	9 000 000	7 745 958	8 803 423	1 057 465	
X —Stamps	3 087 000	2 [illegible] 977	2 026 369	75 392	
XI —Mint	180 000	133 179	193 770	60 591	
XII —Post Office	983 000	[illegible] 10 233	816 143	105 910	
XIII —Telegraph	357 000	222 470	266 193	43 723	
XIV —Minor Departments	32 400	13 641	[illegible] 511	33 870	
XV —Law and Justice	888 000	[illegible] 508	[illegible]	19 126	
XVI —Police	233 000	[illegible]	171 [illegible]	[illegible]	
XVII —Marine	206 000	161 568	138 875		22 693
XVIII —Education	133 000	88 192	116 086	27 894	
XIX —Medical	3 500	31 591	44 403	12 803	
XX —Stationery and Printing	46 000	22 2[illegible]	38 2[illegible] 5	15 980	
XXI —Interest	621 000	187 406	511 486	54 080	
XXII —Pension	430 500	11[illegible] 392	142 156		3 836
XXIII —Miscellaneous	328 100	113 136	207 330	94,194	
XXVI —Gain by Exchange	431 000	31[illegible] 873	140 143	110 176	
Total	[illegible] 946 900	[illegible] 3 869	15 641 525	2 277 656	
XXX —Army	814 500	723 416	798 055	74 639	
XXIV —Public Works Ordinary	461 000	140 503	319 113	178 610	
XXV —Irrigation	785 500	[illegible]	481 1[illegible]		208 629
XXVI —Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange	10 305 700	920 274	7 563 917		356 357
XXVII —State Railways	1 240 000	688 801	1 068 551	379 750	
XXIX —Provincial and Local Deficits	201 600				
XXVIII —Madras Canal	2 000				
Total	69 787 200	53 [illegible]	55 875 283	2 345 669	
England including Army and Public Works Ordinary &	213 100	176 245	201 799	25 554	
Grand Total	70 000 300	3 705 8[illegible]	[illegible] 077 082	2 371 223	

Comptroller General's Office
Calcutta
The 10th May 1880

C R C KILLNANDER,
Offg Deputy Comptroller General

NERALS OFFICE

tenth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878 79

sterling @ Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling

EXPENDITURE	Estimates 1879 80	April 1878 to Jan 1879	April 1879 to Jan 1880	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1 —Interest on Debt	3 684 500	2 592 098	2 450 320		141 778
2 —Interest on Service Funds	385 000	244 042	243 629		413
3 —Refunds and Drawbacks	530 000	268 277	284 100	15 823	
4 —Land Revenue	3 0[illegible] 300	2 165 156	2 339 096	173 940	
5 —Forest	505 000	255 848	276 916	21 068	
6 —Excise	118 000	72 857	94 880	22 023	
7 —Assessed Taxes	29 000	28 986	26 686		300
8 —Provincial Rates	53 000	126 344	40 068		86 276
9 —Customs	203 000	167 106	166 065		1 041
10 —Salt	383 000	473 817	295 312		178 505
11 —Opium	2 433 100	1 607 699	1 956 690	348 991	
12 —Stamps	74 000	60 233	64 007	3 774	
13 —Mint	87 300	80 542	68 027		12 515
14 —Post Office	983 300	758 713	857 751	99 038	
15 —Telegraph	392 200	226 721	246 801	20 080	
16 —Administration	1 273 000	999 320	1 011 360	12 040	
17 —Minor Departments	316 000	243 079	269 314	26 235	
18 —Law and Justice	3 3[illegible]9 500	2 892 819	2 811 711		81 108
19 —Police	2 142 000	1 937 809	1 997 108	59 299	
20 —Marine	310 300	291 081	257 885		33 196
21 —Education	1 024 500	747 288	781 502	34 214	
22 —Ecclesiastical	159 300	127 020	128 631	1 611	
23 —Medical	673 000	494 125	516 003	21 878	
24 —Stationery and Printing	345 300	202 933	237 719	34 786	
25 —Political	387 700	321 552	329 155	7 603	
26 —Allowances	1 887 300	914 720	1 067 344	152 624	
27 —Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2 000	3 259	3 612	353	
28 —Superannuation	634 000	531 784	684 816	153 032	
29 —Miscellaneous	245 000	177 221	249 283	72 062	
30 —Famine Relief	10 000	124 024	46 303		77 721
38 —Loss by Exchange	3 952 000	2 664 317	2 537 401		126 916
TOTAL	29 980 000	21 880 771	22 421 675	540 904	
37 —Army	14 135 300	10 331 379	12 105 735	1 774 356	
31 —Public Works Ordinary	4 752 200	2 719 763	2 158 308		561 455
32 —Irrigation	1 034 800	777 520	667 446		110 074
33 { Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange	5 444 700	3 890 055	3 793 426		96 629
33 { Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	700 800	837 619	591 358		246 261
33 { Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	14 000	23 822	14 222		9 600
33 { Land and Supervision	75 700	43 207	43 045		162
34 —State Railways	995 000	640 726	1 862 771	1 222 045	
36 —Provincial and Local Surpluses	16 800				
35 —Madras Canal					
TOTAL	57 155 300	41 180 892	43 791 016	610 124	
England including Army Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest	14 246 200	11 966 070	12 461 802	494 732	
TOTAL	71 401 500	53 147 962	56 252 818	3 104 856	
Productive Public Works					
Capital Expenditure in India	2 720 700	2 090 311	1 680 119		410 192
Ditto ditto in England	779 300	489 483	429 942		59 541
TOTAL	3 500 000	2 579 794	2 110 061		469 733
GRAND TOTAL	74 901 500	55 726 756	58 361 879	2 635 123	

J WESTLAND

Offg Comptroller General

2 6

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1880

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan 1853-54.	Of 24-25	Of 28-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	T... of 1865	Reduced 4 ... Loan of 1879	Of 1860 (4½ per cent Loans)	Of 1861 (4½ per cent Loans)	Of 1879 (4½ per cent Loans)	Transfer 4½ Loan 1879 ...	T... 1879 ... Po...	5 per cent Debentures ... June 188	5 per cent Loan 1856	4 per cent Loan 1859-60	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 15th April 1880	55 600	38,506	2,346	15 46,880	30 99 0·0	2,54,13 400	1 14,19,200	1 9. 9 30	3 22 58, 00	41 41,4·0	3 80,5·0	95,82 00	8,16 3 600	65 2·0	33 83 000	68 900	3 10,200	19 24,98 332
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April 1880					3,500	1 66 600	5 300	95 300	10 000				15 500		...			2,96,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1880					12,500	6 1 ,500	20 000	17 [illegible]00	23 000				68,000					6 58,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1880						72 700		8 500	17 500		1 000	99,500	6 69 700		2 000			8,65,900
	55,600	38,506	2 346	15 46,880	31 15 000	2,61 70 200	1 14,44,500	1 9..11 100	3 09 [illegible]00	41 41 400	3 81 500	96 82,200	8,23 91 800	65 200	33,84,000	68 90[illegible]	3 10 200	19 43 18 432
Deduct—																		
Amount written off the London Registers	1,500				30 000	3,07,200	6 000	99 500	1 04,5[illegible]0			69 000	6 02 000				6 000	12 15 700
Balance on 30th April 1880	54,100	38 506	2,346	15 46, [illegible]	30 85 000	2,58 63 000	1 14.38 500	1 91 20 600	3 22,04,700	41,41 400	3 81 500	96,14,200	8 17 9 800	65 200	33,84,[illegible]	68 900	3,04 200	19 31,02,732

NOTE.—From 9th Ja... 186 ... 9th Feb 188 ... faced ... India, 3 ... l k... ... f red ... L... ... 3 1 2 1 khs

1st Mar 188	to 15th M	11	7
16th	31st	7	1
1 Apl	15th Apl	12	20
16th	to 30th	19	1
		3 830 lakhs.	3 248 lakh
		3,248	
Bal nce ... India		582 lakhs	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE }
BANK OF BENGAL }
Calcutta, 18th May 1880 }

R HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st March 1880

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Gwalior and Central India	Ditto	0	4	0	4
Khandesh and Bombay Native States	Ditto	0	4	0	4
Mysore	Ditto	0	4	0	4
Rajputana	Ditto	0	4	0	4
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MAPS OF 1H1 SURVEY OI INDIA —*continued*

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Do 7	Ditto	1	12	2	0
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Do 51	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Do 52	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Do 60	Ditto	1	4	1	8
TECHNICAI CHARTS					
S ale 1 Inch = 4 Miles					
Burmah Secondary Triangulati n 1 idlimi inary Numerical Chart Season 18/8 /9* Th 1 ctmyo *ud* Frome M1 mount and Bas in to Cape Negi ns Lat 15 10 to 16 20 Lon 94 1r t 94 40 and Legu Rangoon and Coast Lat 16 15 to 16 30 Long 95 50 t 96 5	Double Elephant	1	0		
Fast rn F1 ntier Series Pi lir inary Numerical Chart Season 18 7 78* Lat 13 0 to 14 31 Lon 9 0 to 9 0 (with add ndum to Chirt of Season 18 6 7 Lat 15 14 to 15 30 Long 97 30' to 98 30	Double Elephant	1	0		
Gwalior and Ce tral India Surv y Chart of Triangulation Degree Sheet No XII Lat 24 to 25 Long 74 t 75	Medium	0	8		
Kumaon and Garhwal Seri s Prelimi nary Chart of Northern conti nuati n of—Seasons 1864 68* Lat 29 45 to 32 30 Long 78 45 to 81 15	2 Sheets D E	1	8		
Do do Southern continuation Season 1871 72* Lat 29 0 to 30 0 Long 78 0 to 80 30	Double Elephant	1	0		
Madras Coast Series Preliminary Num ri al Chart Season 1878 79* Lat 11 0 to 12 15 Long 79 0 to 80 0	Ditto	1	0		
Mysore Topographical Survey Chart of Triangulation Degree Sheet No VIII Lat 13 to 14 Long 77 to 78	1 Sheet D E	0	8		

Publ 1 ed an l avail ble at th Su veyor General s Office Dehra D n

J O N JAMFS,
Assistant Surveyor General

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
Calcutta, the 2?th April 1880

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	T M	G I	I p t	Under Assay	Assayed	Balance D t
1880	Rs	R	R	Rs	R	Rs
M 1				14	66 4 8	37 61 001
11				14	1 31 4	3 (4
1				13	8 (4 13	1 64 94
71				14	61 1 1 1	1 14
14				13	731	1 61 94
14				11	61 (197	3 60 94

CALCUTTA MINT
The 17th May 1880

J F ILNNANT *Col R I*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 20th May 1880 Rs 17 31 14 12 6

J WESTLAND,
Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1880

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Val Rs	Name of Claimant
193	D 11—92985 D 5—33416 D 14—35261	10 20 20	Subadar Tull Awustie Se1 ore

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Val Rs	Name of Claimant
104	D 18—49621	100	Khotan Mull Chunder Mull, Shik rpur
14	D 17—06931 —06932 *	50	Mr M rwanjee Cowasjee Lungra Bombay

* Mismatched

ALLAHABAD
The 19th May 1880

W T PIERCY *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No 1880	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H84	M 8—97375	5	G Sashachalum Naidoo Chickamangalore
H85	M 41—84529	10	Sumsoodin Abdoolji Sohagpur
H86	M 33—75392	20	Reverend A L F Fernandez Bunkerim
H87	M 34—59070	20	Wykee Achhees Bombay
H88	M 47—02656	10	Shantaram Narayan Bombay
	—96788	10	
	M 50—09355	10	
	" —30776	10	
	—474_6	10	
M30	M 42—77745	10	Mayachand Tribhowun Bombay
	—206_9		

BOMBAY
The 18th May 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value R	Name of Claimant
[illegible]	O 31—0 027	50	Babu Sashibhusan Chakravarti
	—11970	50	
	O 57—80(65	20	
	O 16 1 38	10	
_8	O 58—,8088	0	Mr C Dunckley
	O 60—1 0(	20	
[illegible]	O 5)—_4813	20	Mr J N F Wood
[illegible]	O 46—11,,3	10	Mrs C A Watts
	O ,_—4 (38	10	
[illegible]	O 58—10007	20	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee
	O 50—8 4CC	10	
	O 51—10383	10	
[illegible]	O 31 _ 863	50	Babu Mohimmohun Datta

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
[illegible]	I 68—16101	100	Dilawar Hossein Ahmed
60	O 75—20038	10	Babu Bhavan Churn Bhaduri
	—32801	10	
	O 54—f 6	10	
61	O ,0—80737	500	Mr J Johnston
	—80738	500	
	—80 39	500	
	—80740	500	
[illegible]	O 18— 0 37	10	Moolky Dhur
63	O 59—50740	20	Munshee Jussim[illegible]deen
	—50,41	20	
	—50747	0	
	—50 48	20	
	O 57 54133	20	
64	O 6,—5311(	100	Messrs Khatamal and Chandramal
	—3 31_	100	
	—47256	100	
	—49712	100	
	O 66—234,7	100	
	O 58—31833	20	
	O 57—51150	20	
	—59109	20	
	O 25—9(476	_0	
	—81,71	20	
	I 76—4,112	10	
	O 53—081 8	10	
	O 54—(6621	10	
	—66(2	10	
	—666 3	10	
	—666_4	10	
	O 77—20798	10	
	—20799	10	
	—20803	10	
41	I 55—20617	5	The Chief Pay Master East Indian Railway Calcutta
	—20616		
42	O 59—58421	20	Babu Ram Lad Lal
	—58422		
43	I 59 37856	10	Jumma Khan
	—37857		
	A 50—91680	10	
	A 51—010"0		
	I 9—51430	5	
	—51408		
44	A 81—73592	20	Bhood Sein Chowba
	—73591		
	I 26—46328	5	
	—46327		
45	L 15—60762	5	Babu Poolin Chunder Das
	—60761		
46	O 14—39867	10	Messrs W H Jones & Co
	—39868		
47	O 58—19925	20	The Chief Pay Master East Indian Railway Calcutta
	—19923		

Calcutta Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued*

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
48	I 11—42354	5	Babu Bykantonath Ganguly
	—42874		
49	O 24—91160	20	Babu Mohindronath Sein
	—91161		

CALCUTTA
The 21st May 1880

R A STERNDALE
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
G 14—41212	10	Mr Muncherjee Dadabhoy Ghorvala
— 27 _6	10	
G 14—41_10 *	10	Mr Gopal Dass Luggage Clerk I V S R Rohri
—41211		

* Mismatched

KURRACHEE
The 14th May 1880

W PATTON
Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
9	B 47—03767	_	The Inspector of Post Offices Bangalore Division
10	B 61—41018	50	The Presidency Post Master Madras
11	B 5)—83658	100	The Post Master General Madras
	B 6_—1 351	100	
1	B (2—61254	100	Stroeram Singappagarow Cloth Merchant Bruce Pettah Bellary
13	B 62—38415	100	R K Venkata Rao Vakil Appeal Court Ernakulam in Cochin

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
15	B 20—984_8	1 000	Messrs. Abdul Cawder & Co Ootacamund
	B 45—00098	1 000	
	—00705	1 000	
	—01209	1 000	
16	B 57—50286	20	Messrs John Mahomed & Co Bangalore
	— ; 88	20	
17	B (2—18383	100	Bulwant Ramachendra Clerk Photozincographic Office Poona
18	B 49—35149	10	P Thiruvangadam Despatching Clerk Government Telegraph Office
6	B 61—31549 *	50	Chandam ah Sahib No 27 Andersons Street Black Town Madras
	26552		
7	B 6_—CJ746 *	100	P Abdulla Sahib Periyamettu Madras
	—68476		

* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 10th May 1880

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Paper Currency Dept for Offg Commissioner

Nagpur Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No 1880 81	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H2	F 7—82790	10	Muncharjee Dadabhoy Ghorvala Refreshment Indus Valley State Railway Khanpur
H3	F 9—82C28	50	Narbadapershad Agurwara Bania, Mandla
	—8_624	50	
	F 10—73681 **	100	
	—,3682	100	
	—73683	100	
	—73684	100	
	—73685	100	

NAGPUR
The 18th May 1880

W D COWLEY
Asst to Depy Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 21st May 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

F r	Bo l sen t	Date	l er St amo
		1880	
Per ian G lf	6 30 r M	22 d M y	From Bon bay
Madras C l n nd tl o l tr n liat P t	6 30	24th	St S B
Mad as d C yl	6 30		l & O St B kh
Foreign M ll d B ml v	6 30	26th	F lt t y †
Do Bo k po t at d l tter pa kets	6 30	25th	D d
Ra goon d M ulme n	6 30	2 tl	St S wl
Akyab nd Ra g n	6 30	28th	St C mm ll
Cl ittag g nd Bas l	6 30		St Mah tt
Mad C yl n Bat v Si g p e and Cl ina	6-30		Fre h Str M m

Th postage on letters to Madras a d to C yl n i tend d f despatch by P & O t amer 3 annas po ½ oz Pr p y ent is opt al and regist tion availal le

† Mail fo Ma ritiu M l ft (Sey helles) Réun n May tte and Nossi Be can be f warded by thi pportu ity

N B—The Letter Box will lose at 6-30 M pre s ly aft wh l hour Foreign letters fully p paid and bea g n tr p st g stamp of four (4) annas on cal cove w ll be rec iv d up to 7 r M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Po t Office on the 21st May 1880

Angelo H	DaBo d u M ss E	M rrison N
Bell S	D F ka, H	M y rs Mon (St p
Beal Mrs	D w n J (M R A S)	S l l
Bremne F	D lt l M A	O B b
Blai M s C	Edd so M J	Ra M b
Bru e M M	Elt (S ia)	R t Mrs C A
Burr w Mrs	Fly Mi k	Rhite J
Clah rn G	Fl y c Mrs L	R ket Mrs
Const ne Mrs	G t l m	R b t M M
C llye Dr	Ha ri Mrs	R d ig es H
C llies A K	Jack D d	Sh Lal Banerjee
Condey J hn (a x)	J h tu n Mrs	Swar es Mrs A
Corn r Mrs M	J pl Margaret	T yl & C n y
Crawford Miss N C	k lly Edwin	V a Mrs
C rtain, C	L wla Mrs	W lki so W T
Dagni F	le y J R T	W lli ms W
David J k	Marrim n Sergt C F	Wilsor M ss Kate

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Akram Ally (khalasi)	Forst r Mr W H	Phula T W
Algers —	Ga rl k, D	l w ll, C
Anderson C	Gasper F (Polic Inspr)	Read R
Anderson Sig r A	Gillmm A John	Ro ll k O
Atkinson Al a de	Cos ell C A	Rob t R F
Abra w t M sea	H b l J an.	Rol i s n Geo
Bartl tt, W ll	H s y, W C	R n k C
Baso Mast W	H wa ds, C pt F C	Robe tson Mrs
B th M ss C	H rtt H hl C C	Sc ller Madame
Bo d Mrs E	l mail (khal i)	Setl A
Bouillion M ia J	J hn t Mrs	S y s, Made noiselle Vl t r
B F	J h to S	
Brah m Mrs Ann	Jo rman G W	Sharp A H
Bullen F T	K k R.	Shea l H
Burns, J	K t A N	Sher Sh h Mo nshee
Bush Re d T C	McCa thy Mrs	S uuder
Cave A B	M Lare Duncan	Si w A Wilson
Ch. mi erli C	M y Made ne G k	Sm tl T A
Clarke Revd. D J	M ddleton J H	Stond i an Miss
Collier Thomas	Mu Andrew	Suttor Re d G
Crafton George	M kl n Geo	Ho nes, G
Cruise Mrs F	M Master Mrs	Thoms n J hn
Cordeiro Anto io E	N b N C	Iwi er H D
C H Y	N to Miss A	V ts Sig Art ro
Dance R	Owb n lg H S	Wigl t C F
D id J E	lalton J R T	W d W
Denso Edwi	l ta l, M n H	Wh lan, J
Dougla J W	Pa l, R C (Searcher Ge eral)	Young Colonel W S
Eyre Henry W		

Newspapers

Brooks F G	Len o Ja nes	Wilson J R
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Gaspe Edmond	Garrick Mrs D	Street, James.
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E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

NOTICE

The interest and responsibility of Mr Thomas Henderson Wordie in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr William Ogle Bell Irving has been admitted a partner from this date

JARDINE SKINNER & Co

CALCUTTA
The 1st May 1880

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 21 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY MAY 22, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT t th GAZETTE OF INDIA ll be pul h d f o n t me to t m co ta n ng Offi l P pe a d nformatio as th G nm nt of Ind a may d em to be of ter st to th Pu l s ch a m u sefully t mad known

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No Offi al O r Notificat ns th publ cat on of wh h th GAZETTE OF INDIA l l I a wh h t ha lee t m y to publ sh in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE ll l t l th SUPPLEMENT Fi h O ders and N t fi ati n the lod y of the GAZETTE must be lo ke l to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 826, 827 832 AND 833 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA ' DATED 15th MAY 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Divisions	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight S C	Wheat: Past fortnight S C	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Barley: Present fortnight S C	Barley: Past fortnight S C	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight S C	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight S C	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Rice, Common: Present fortnight S C	Rice, Common: Last fortnight S C	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight S C	Great Millet: Last fortnight S C	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*: Present fortnight S C	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight S C	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Lesser Millets, Ragi & (K arn Vera goo Sawee Chee a, C raloo M hwa, N gl t) P cum M Elus Cora &c: Present fortnight S C	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight S C	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Gram: Present fortnight S C	Gram: Past fortnight S C	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Firewood: Present fortnight S C	Firewood: Past fortnight S C	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Salt: Present fortnight S C	Salt: Past fortnight S C	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of last year S C	Remarks
Madras	Nellore	7 8	5 13	7 10				13 14	13 14	8 14	15 0	15 0		*7 6	22 2	21 2		21 11	19 2	25 8	25 14	20 0	21 0	18 14	18 6	93 5	93 5	97 3*	12 11	12 11	12 11	
Rajpootana	Bikanir	10 8	10 0					2 14	2 10		5 8	5 0					15 12	15 0					15 8	15 8					11 8	11 12		

This is no th a erage of head cart nd b llock loads as given n last year s statem t b t the price f head l ad alo e

R B CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first month of the official year 1880 81 and of the four preceding years

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

YEAR	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL																	
	BENGAL			BOMBAY			SINDH			MADRAS			BRITISH BURMA			TOTAL		
	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	R	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1876-77	6 71	63	7 34	3 38	17	3 55	13	4	17	1 51	62	2 13	88	4 88	5 76	12 61	6 34	18 95
1877 78	6 80	1 13	7 93	5 03	20	5 23	32	7	39	1 38	21	1 59	1 03	4 64	5 67	14,56	6 25	20 81
1878-79	7 59	84	8 43	5 09	28	5 37	27	4	31	1 46	44	1 90	1 55	5 13	6 68	15 96	6 73	22 69
1879 80	7 03	76	7 79	4 48	27	4 75	25	4	29	1 11	37	1 48	1 21	6 72	7 93	14,08	8 16	22,24
1880-81	5 68	50	6 18	5 33	27	5 60	58	4	62	1 41	92	2 33	1 15	5 95	7 10	14,15	7 68	21 83

N B—The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH
Calcutta 17th May 1880

R B CHAPMAN
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI 1879 80 UP TO 29th FEBRUARY 1880

Canal and Division	Water distributed during February 1880: Full supply	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total area of irrigation during the fasl	[illegible] corresponding [illegible]
Ganges — Northern	10 00		740	193	28 668	3[illegible] 2
Ganges — Anupshahr	6 80		700	[illegible]	42 510	63 414
Ganges — Meerut	9 30		969	7[illegible]	69 736	[illegible]
Ganges — Bulandshahr	7 35		9[illegible]2	799	34 215	111 [illegible]4
Ganges — Aligarh	5 50		944	[illegible]	101 384	128 3[illegible]
Ganges — Cawnpore	6 20		958	3 7	[illegible] 414	113 4[illegible]
Ganges — Etawah	4 80		771	632	13[illegible] 2[illegible]	1[illegible] 200
TOTAL GANGES CANAL			6 104	4 4[illegible]2	505 718	6[illegible]103
Lower Ganges — Narora						
Lower Ganges — Kásganj				149	12 800	1[illegible]45
Lower Ganges — Mainpuri				123	13 270	5 [illegible]86
Lower Ganges — Bhognipur						
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL				272	26 070	16 631
Eastern Jumna Canal			1,250	480	129 087	160 301
Agra Canal			2 000	423	33 14	67 82
Rohilkhand					57 686	52 512
Bijnor					1 595	643
Dun					7 131	8 308
Jhánsi					334	318
Hamirpur					773	745
TOTAL					761 542	963,643

District	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat	Barley	[illegible]	Other [illegible]	[illegible]	Total area	Rainfall [illegible]	Rainfall [illegible]
Saharanpur	1 [illegible]0	717	518	5[illegible]1	4[illegible]3	53 421	[illegible]	4
Muzaffarnagar	[illegible]52	1[illegible]30	2[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]11	1[illegible]	4
Meerut	10 510	[illegible]81[illegible]	[illegible]	123	2[illegible]4	118 [illegible]3	1 [illegible]	3 1
Bulandshahr	[illegible]	1[illegible]1	3[illegible]	[illegible]424	1[illegible]	54 [illegible]1	4[illegible]	2 1
Aligarh	31[illegible]1	2[illegible]	4	[illegible]113	381	[illegible]111	2 1	2[illegible]
Muttra	3 213	2[illegible]3	[illegible]	3[illegible]	7[illegible]	1[illegible] 164	9	1[illegible]
Agra	[illegible]32	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	335	21 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etah	2 [illegible]	11 1	[illegible]	[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible]	44 [illegible]	1 0	[illegible]3
Mainpuri	3 [illegible]3	[illegible]3	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1 8 3	[illegible] 48	1[illegible]	2 2
Farukhabad	1[illegible]	[illegible]1[illegible]3	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]3 [illegible]1	1	[illegible]
Etawah	[illegible]1	2 [illegible]	1	[illegible]	5 51	[illegible] 413	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cawnpore	2[illegible]	54[illegible]	[illegible]3	1 1 [illegible]	1634	[illegible] 8[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2
Delhi	1					1	3	[illegible]
Gurgaon	22	1 [illegible]	1[illegible]5	21	8 [illegible]	3 593	[illegible]5	[illegible]7
Dehra Dun	[illegible]94	134	3[illegible]	[illegible]13	504	[illegible]131	6 1	5[illegible]
Bijnor	1[illegible]32	[illegible]5	4	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 9	3 9
Tarai	3 60[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible]3	215	2	4[illegible]3	3 5	3[illegible]
Bareilly	9 4[illegible]	1 18[illegible]	21[illegible]	1 [illegible]5	44	1[illegible] 18	3 7	3 3
Pilibhit	34 34	2 [illegible]5	4[illegible]	891	9[illegible]	4[illegible] 8[illegible]		
Jhansi	109	100	[illegible]3	30	22	334	1 5	1 5
Hamirpur	24	669	23	21	36	773	3 7	2 0
TOTAL	1[illegible]3 124	188 1[illegible]1	10 532	52 578	37 147	761 542		
TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	558 903	188 676	32 [illegible]	98 [illegible]	81 [illegible]2	963 343		
Increase								
Decrease	95 788	51[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]1	2 1[illegible]1		

Remarks

Cubic feet per second

Ganges Canal—Volume [illegible] through Solani aqueduct [illegible] 511

[illegible] 134

[illegible] 3

[illegible] 99

[illegible] 12 — 19

Net consumption 442

B[illegible] [illegible]

Eastern Jumna Canal—

[illegible] 691

[illegible] 18

[illegible]

[illegible] 63 — 11

Net consumption 480

Agra Canal—

Entering canal 1 [illegible]

Leaving 9

[illegible] escape 468

[illegible] 129 — 606

Net consumption 423

ALLAHABAD,

G H D WALKER

Asst Secy to Govt, N W P P W D, Irrigation Branch

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1880

Nature of Traffic	Ganges Canal — Principal Items of Traffic — Up — Maunds	Up — Number	Down — Maunds	Down — Number	Total Up and Down — Maunds	Total Up and Down — Number	Agra Canal — Principal Items of Traffic — Up — Maunds	Up — Number	Down — Maunds	Down — Number	Total Up and Down — Maunds	Total Up and Down — Number
Grain												
Wheat	475		5,220		5 695				2 800			
Gram	25				25						2 800	
Rice	2 007				2 007							
Paddy or dhan												
Bejhar (or mixed grain)	66				166							
Dál	1 117		6 016		7 127							
Juár	7 484				7 484							
Bájra	231				231							
Maize (or Indian-corn)	160		1[illegible]2		1 172							
Total	11 665		12,742		24 407				2 800		2 800	
Cotton			19 749		19 749							
Oil-seeds	20		1 727		1 747							
Salt	518		23 234		23 [illegible]2						...	
Metals	6 136		382		6 518							
Building materials	3 2[illegible]1		3 085		[illegible]		1 400		[illegible]353		20 059	
Miscellaneous goods	7 514		31 091		38 [illegible]		1 750		50		2 [illegible]0	
Firewood	1 510		10 344		11 854				1 000		1 000	
Bamboos			7 642	153 840	[illegible]2	153 840						
Timber			10 692	11 456	10 692	11 456						
Miscellaneous timber	574	1 148			574	1 148					...	
Live stock												
Grand Total	2[illegible]	1 148	121,241	165 296	15[illegible]50[illegible]	166 444	11 450		6 909		20 359	
Total during corresponding period of last year	90 941	14 812	130 434	94,615	[illegible]	10[illegible]	6 334		17 920		24,254	
Increase				70 681		5 [illegible]17	13 116				2 105	
Decrease	68 [illegible]	13 664	9 193		[illegible]8[illegible]				11 011			

Remarks.

Particulars	Ganges Canal 1879	Ganges Canal 1880	Agra Canal 1879	Agra Canal 1880
Tonnage including weight of timber and bamboos	8,532	4,649	868	941
Ton mileage	1,141,910	870 606	70 429	98 651
Value of goods Rs	5,66,433	7 61 719	25 476	21,337
Number of passengers		28		

ALLAHABAD
The 23rd March 1880

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P P W D, Irrigation Branch

The Gazette of India,
EXTRAORDINARY.
Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, MAY 25TH, 1880

MILITARY SECRETARYS OFFICE

NOTICE

Simla, the 24th May 1880

ALL Gentlemen, attending the Levée on the 29th instant, will enter Government House grounds by the Eastern approach

Gentlemen riding will dismount at the Sentry-box at the Eastern edge of the lawn, and their horses will be passed down by the "Boorj," below the garden, to the open space near the new Guard-room and Stables

On leaving Government House, Gentlemen should give their names to the Jemadar of Police, who will pass the word down the line for their horses to be brought up as they are required

By Command,

W L DALRYMPLE, *Lieut -Col*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 22] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

II Malta District Laws Act 1880

PART V —Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rules —(Nothing for publication)

SUPPLEMENT No 22

PART I.

Government of India Notifications Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla the 28th May 1880

No 226 —With reference to the Resolution of this Department No 225 of this date sanctioning rearrangement of the first four grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the province of Assam, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Assam Commission with effect from the date of Mr J I S Driberg's transfer to the rank of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade —

1st Grade	Mr H H Metcalfe
2nd Grade	Babu Gunabhiram Sarma Barua Purananda Sarma Barua
3rd Grade	Mr R Lea H M Hinde W G Black Babu Harish Chandra Chaki
4th Grade	Babu Raj Mohan Do B I Sarat Chandra Banerji M A B L Latik Chandra Barua Siva Prasad Chakravarti

No 227 —Babu Jagat Bandhu Nag, B I, Extra Assistant Commissioner 6th Grade is promoted to the 5th Grade *vice* Babu Siva Prasad Chakravarti

No 228 —Mr C G M Kennedy is appointed *substantively pro tempore* an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, in Assam, *vice* Babu Jagat Bandhu Nag, B L with effect from the date of his taking charge

FORESTS

The 20th May 1880

No 299F —Mr C Greig, Conservator of Forests Central Circle North Western Provinces and Oudh is promoted substantively for a time only from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 11th April 1880

The 28th May 1880

No 307F —Mr G I Taylor Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade with effect from the 1st April 1880

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla the 27th May 1880

No 61I J —Whereas their Highnesses Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior and Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Dhar the Nawab of Jowra, the Raja of Rutlam, and the Raja of

Sillana have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of the lands forming the Sindia Neemuch (State) Railway including the lands occupied as stations out buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their territories in exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 and of all other power enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

The Engineer in Chief and the Executive Engineer for the time being of the Sindia Neemuch State Railway shall respectively exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portions of the aforesaid land as are situated in the Central India Agency

The 28th May 1880

No 64*I J*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Sindia State Railway including the land occupied as stations out buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway which lie within the territories of the Gwalior State in exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

1 The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the district as described in Act X of 1872 (the Criminal Procedure Code) within the aforesaid portions of land

Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects it shall be in the discretion of the said Cantonment Magistrate to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on him

2 The Political Agent at Gwalior and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Cantonment Magistrate within the aforesaid portions of land

3 The administration of the police within the aforesaid portions of land shall be delegated to the person for the time being holding the office of Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police who subject to the control of the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar shall exercise within the aforesaid portions of land all such police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory

4 The Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police for the time being shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 of this notification) exercise within the aforesaid portions of lands the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class as described in Act X of 1872 in subordination to the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar

No 67*I J*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of the Sindia State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within the territories of the Dholpur State in exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

1 The Political Superintendent for the time being of Dholpur shall exercise the powers described in section 36 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) and the powers of a Magistrate of the district as described in the same Act within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of the Dholpur State

Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Superintendent to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him

2 The Sessions Judge of Agra and the High Court North-Western Provinces shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Political Superintendent of Dholpur within the whole of the aforesaid lands

3 The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to the person for the time being holding the office of Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police who, in subordination to the Political Superintendent of Dholpur shall exercise within the aforesaid lands the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory

4 The Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police for the time being shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 of this notification) exercise within the aforesaid lands in subordination to the Political Superintendent of Dholpur the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class as described in Act X of 1872

POLITICAL

The 26th May 1880

No 137*C P*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction

The 28th May 1880

No 139*G P*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Robert McCraken as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon

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GENERAL

The 26th May 1880

No 1056*C G*—Lieutenant A M Muir, 1st Punjab Cavalry is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Political Officer in Kandahar with effect from the forenoon of the 30th March 1880

No 1060*G G*—Major O Moore C ugh 2nd-in Command, Mhairwara Battalion, substantive

pro tempore, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 8th October 1879

Lieutenant J A Bell, Officiating Adjutant Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed, with effect from the same date

The 28th May 1880

No 1074G C—Mr J A Grant c s, Assistant Commissioner Thull is placed temporarily on special political duty at Kuram with effect from date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr A Christie, proceeding on furlough

No 1079G G—Muhammad Hyat Khan c s i, on special political duty under the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave from the 1st April to the 3rd June 1880

The services of Muhammad Hyat Khan are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June 1880

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

STAR OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Simla the 28th May 1880

No 128 I—The following notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd April 1880 is republished for general information —

INDIA OFFICE
London April 20 1880

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Hon ble Gathorne Viscount Cranbrook Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 28th May, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 313—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Richard Cranley Onslow 1st Battalion, 12th Foot Officiating Squadron Officer 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—7th June, 1879

No 314—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H M Elliot Bombay S C Wing Officer and Quartermaster 18th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 12th May, 1880,

No 315—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry

Major H M Pratt, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Colonel R D O C Bracken retired

Major J B Slater Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Pratt

2nd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant C Grant 102nd Foot a direct probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 316—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Brigadier General Sir C C G Ross K C B S C, Commanding the Presidency District (m c) for 182 days —the period to the 10th July, 1880 under G G O No 922 of 1861 and the remaining portion under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Captain H R Young 39th Foot Brigade Major on the establishment (m c) for 1 2 days, under G G O No 513 of 1876

Captain H H Swettenham S C Wing Officer and Adjutant 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (m c) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

No 317—Deputy Surgeon General J Gibbons, C B Army Medical Department is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board under the provisions of G G O No 1037 of 1871

PROMOTIONS

No 318—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette*" *dated the 23rd April*, 1880, *pages* 2638 *and* 2639

BREVET

Major General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, V C K C B Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieutenant General in Afghanistan Dated 11th November, 1879

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Government in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonels

Major George Robertson Hennessy Dated 4th February 1880

Major Montague Charles Perreau Dated 4th February, 1880

Major Robert Stanwix Robertson Dated 4th February 1880

Major Henry Dawkins Fardley Wilmot Chester Dated 2?th February, 1880

To be Major

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Oliver Wingate Dated 10th February, 1880

To be Captains

Lieutenant Arthur M Leod Mills Dated 1st February 1880

Lieutenant Henry Alexius Abbott Dated 15th February 1880

Lieutenant Gilbert Gausford Dated 22nd February, 1880

BENGAL ARMY

CAVALRY

To be Major

Captain William Walters Biscoe Dated 4th February 1880

INFANTRY

To be Majors

Captain Richard Octavius Vyvyan Dated 4th February 1880

Captain James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle Dated 24th February 1880

* * * *

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service

To be Surgeons Dated 31st October 1879

BENGAL

George William Patrick Dennys

John William Fitzpatrick Macnamara

Henry Ogilvy Stuart

Joseph Sykes

John Francis Tuohy M D

Charles Alexander Danby

* * * *

THE Queen has approved of the grant of honorary rank to the undermentioned Native officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces —

Subadar Major Narrainsawmy Bahadur (Queen's Own) Madras Sappers and Miners to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant from 23rd April 1880

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces —

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Mansfield Nuttall C B Bengal Staff Corps Dated 12th December 1879

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Grant Lang-nore Bengal Staff Corps Dated 31st January 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harvey Tuckett Duncan C S I, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st February 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Palmer Davis Bombay Staff Corps Dated 28th February 1880

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cadell Bengal Staff Corps Dated 20th February 1880

Major Robert Graham Briggs, Madras Army Dated 10th March 1880

Surgeon General George Smith M D, Madras Army Dated 10th April 1880

Deputy Surgeon General John Robert Theobalds, Madras Army Dated 1st April, 1880

Deputy Surgeon General William Judson vanSomeren M D, Madras Army Dated 3rd April 1880

Deputy Surgeon General David Wyllie, M D, Bombay Army Dated 31st March, 1880

BREVET

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major Generals

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Mansfield Nuttall C B Bengal Staff Corps Dated 12th December 1879

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Grant Lang-nore Bengal Staff Corps Dated 31st January 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harvey Tuckett Duncan C S I Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st February 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Palmer Davis Bombay Staff Corps Dated 28th February 1880

To be Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cadell Bengal Staff Corps Dated 20th February 1880

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major Robert Graham Briggs, Madras Army Dated 10th March 1880

To be Surgeon General

Deputy Surgeon General David Wyllie M D, Bombay Army Dated 31st March, 1880

To be Deputy Surgeon General

Surgeon Major Henry Thompson Shaw Madras Army Dated 1st March, 1880

London Gazette dated the 27th April, 1880, page 2727

BREVET

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel Dated 20th February 1880

No 319—NATIVE ARMY—

13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Futteh Sing to be Subadar vice Sheoshahai deceased Havildar Ramsahai to be Jemadar vice Futteh Sing promoted,—16th February 1880

No 320—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Mowaz Khan, to be Ressaldar vice Jehna Sing deceased, Jemadar Boodh Sing to be Ressaidar vice Mowaz Khan promoted Kote Duffadar Ashruft Khan to be Jemadar vice Boodh Sing promoted —11th April 1880

Jemadar Hakim Sing, to be Ressaidar vice Ahmud Ally Khan, invalided,—30th April, 1880

Ressaidar Hakim Sing, to be Woordie Major, vice Mowaz Khan, promoted,—11th April, 1880

1st Sikh Infantry

Jemadar Nawab Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Bassan Singh, invalided, Havildar Nand Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880

6th Punjab Infantry

Subadar Jani Khan, to be Subadar Major *vice* Mir Syed, invalided, Jemadar Bhola Sing, to be Subadar *vice* Mir Syed, invalided Jemadar Ghulami to be Subadar, *vice* Dula Sing invalided Havildar Jeypal Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Saidulla Khan, invalided, Havildar Soobha Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Sing, promoted, Havildar Mowaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulami, promoted,—1st May, 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 321—Major Alexander England, s c, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th May, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, THE 24TH MAY, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 18th to 24th May, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service.					Rs A P		
C Nugent	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers	23rd Decem ber 18/J	No will found	1 002 14 7		
C H Gaisford (a)	Lieutenant	72nd Highlanders	14th Decem ber 187J	Not known	2 231 2 5		24th July 1880
N J Spens (b)	Captain	72nd Highlanders	14th Decem ber 18/9	Not known	2,450 11 7		24th July 1880
Indian Military Service							
J F Car'hew	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps	4th May 18/9	Intestate	68 4 4		

(a) *Next-of-k.*—Lieutenant C lonel G isford The Grove Dunb y e Co Meath Ireland.
(b) *Next-of-k n.*—*Mother*—Mrs. Spens, Craig Sanquhad, Capar Fife N B.

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 28th May, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 25—Mr B P Creagh, 1st Grade Officer, to be Acting Commander, I G S *Canning*, during the absence on leave of Mr E Elton, or until further orders

No 26—Mr H R C Carrington, to be a clerk in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and is posted to the I G S *Enterprize*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 27—Mr F W Allen, 1st Grade Officer, in charge I G schooner *Constance*, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary leave

No 28—Mr E Elton Commanding I G S *Canning* is granted leave on medical certificate for six months under section 4 Supplement F, Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he availed himself of it

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 22nd May 1880

No 161—Mr W H Parker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is granted furlough to Europe for 12 months, and 10 days' subsidiary leave, under sections 23 and 35 of Civil Leave Code

The 24th May 1880

No 162—The following Assistant Engineers who have passed the examination prescribed in

paragraph 16, Chapter II, of the Public Works Code, are promoted from 3rd to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from the dates specified —

Central Provinces

Mr Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye,—9th April 1880

Mr G M Harriott,—5th May 1880

Hyderabad

Mr W A R Swinnerton,—9th April 1880

The 25th May 1880

No 163—The undermentioned officers appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways are posted as follows —

Mr W C Gibbons to the State Railways under the control of the Government of Bombay

Messrs C H Mackie and J R H Alloway to the State Railways under the control of the Director General of Railways

No 164—Mr F M Sage Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade British Burmah is transferred from the Provincial Establishment to the Railway Branch for employment in the Traffic Department of the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway

No 165—The promotion of Mr W F T Bennett to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade notified in Public Works Department No 46, dated 6th February 1880, has effect from the 1st October 1879

The 28th May 1880

No 166—Mr F Moore, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal is transferred to the North Western Provinces and Oudh

Mr H Stuart Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts North Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to Bengal

No 167—Mr A Grant, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay

No 168—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 149, dated the 7th May 1880, Captain G F L Marshall, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, returned to duty on the forenoon of 20th May 1880

J S TREVOR *Major Genl, R E,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st May, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No X OF 1880

An Act to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Panjab and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab been annexed to the Multan District,

and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Enactments in force in Multan District to apply

1 All enactments which on the second day of September, 1879 were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 21st May, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, K C S I
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey, G C S I, C I E
General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C S I
Major-General the Hon'ble A Fraser, C B, R E
The Hon'ble J Gibbs, C S I
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble C Grant

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multan District

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN also moved that the Report be taken into consideration

He said that the object of this simple Bill had been already sufficiently explained to the Council All that he need add to that explanation on the present occasion was that the Select Committee had made no change in the Bill since its introduction Inquiry had been made in order to ascertain whether any validating clause would be necessary in respect of things done during the time which had elapsed between the cession of this territory in 1872 and the time when the present Bill would become law It had been found, however, that no such clause was required, and that the Government of the Panjáb did not wish any other change to be made in the Bill Accordingly the Committee recommended that it should be passed in the shape in which it had been introduced

His Honour the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR remarked that the Bill was very short and simple, and the object of it appeared perfectly clear from the wording of it It had been found necessary to enact a law to provide that jurisdiction might be legally exercised over the lands of the Indus Valley State Railway transferred from Baháwalpur territory to the Multan District, and the Bill as it stood met that want completely

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN also moved that the Bill be passed

The Motion was put and agreed to

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL

The Hon'ble MR GRANT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces He said this Bill, and the Tenancy Bill which he would subsequently move for leave to introduce, were of a kind familiar to the Council, several similar measures having been enacted in the course of the last few years As in those cases, the Land-revenue Bill would provide for the

assessment and collection of the land-revenue, and for the maintenance of the machinery required for those purposes, whilst the Tenancy Bill would complete the scheme of revenue administration by regulating the relations of landlords to tenants, and the fund out of which the revenue was ultimately paid

The Land revenue Bill would, however, differ from most of its predecessors, and indeed from the form in which it was itself at first cast, in being limited as closely as possible to the subjects just enumerated, and so in excluding much matter of a class which, though usually treated as belonging to Revenue administration proper, really lay quite apart from it Whether it was because we inherited some of the traditions of the Native rulers whom we succeeded, or because the position of the Government, as partner in so vast an estate, tended somewhat to cast its other relations into the shade, the fact was notorious—that the collection of land revenue had always been allowed in this country to stand forward as the representative function of the executive as might be exemplified in the common designation, so puzzling to English ears of the chief administrative official of a district as the "Collector," or in the recognized division of the public services into two branches, the Judicial and the Revenue Departments, the latter embracing, as was well known, almost every miscellaneous duty which could be imposed on an executive official, such, for instance, as supervising girls' schools or looking after the board and lodging of travellers, or even providing fireworks for fairs Probably for that reason few Land revenue Acts were quite free from some admixture of foreign matter, and in the Central Provinces Revenue Bill, as it first stood, there were chapters on pre emption, partition Government wards and irrigation tanks, all of which had now been transferred to a separate Bill As Land revenue administration pure and simple was a subject on which the authorities were pretty well agreed, its principles having been settled by a long course of experience the transfer would not only shorten the Revenue Bill, but also, by excluding from it most questions on which difference of opinion was likely to arise, would, he hoped, have the effect of accelerating its passage through the Council

How important it was that the Revenue Bill as well as the Tenancy Bill, should be passed without avoidable delay would, he thought, be apparent if he explained briefly the existing condition of the Land-revenue and Rent Law in the Central Provinces In doing so, he would endeavour to pass as lightly as possible over all details, geographical and historical, which might be found in any ordinary gazetteer or book of reference

The Central Provinces, as was well known, were made up of various fragments, including a large division of the North Western Provinces, a district from Central India another from Orissa, the remains of an extinct Marátha kingdom, and a wild strip of territory from Haidarabad For present purposes it would, perhaps, be sufficient if he confined his remarks to the two larger of these component portions formerly known as the Nágpur Province and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories

The Saugor and Nerbudda territories had now been under British rule for rather more than sixty years, during the first two-thirds of which they were tossed about from Administration to Administration They were originally divided between the political authorities of Nagpur and Central India, but were soon united under a Governor General's Agent of their own From his charge they were transferred to the Government of the North-Western Provinces Then broke out the rebellion of 1842, and the Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, took them into his own hands In a few years, however, they were restored to the North Western Provinces, and lastly, in 1861, they were incorporated into the newly created Central Provinces.

Thus, in little more than forty years, there were five changes of administration, with an average duration scarcely exceeding eight years to each. It would readily be conceived that in such circumstances there was little opportunity for the law to settle down and consolidate The spirit of the Regulations was, it was true, prescribed for the guidance of local officials, but it did not seem to have penetrated very deeply, for in 1834 Mr Mertins Bird, a distinguished and still remembered Member of the North-West Revenue Board,

who was deputed to visit and report upon the country, wrote that "none of the British officers had read a word of the Regulations applicable to the province," and that they "knew nothing of their spirit or of what was valuable in them" Twenty years later a scheme of coercive processes for the collection of the land revenue was introduced by the North West Board of Revenue, but as parts of the existing province were not confiscated and annexed until after the rebellion of 1857, whilst others again, though managed by us from an early period, were not formally ceded to us until 1860, it was impossible to say that the powers with which the Local Government was thus armed were of universal application even in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories

In the Nagpur province the difficulty was, not to say how far the revenue-law was applicable, but what was the law—indeed, whether there was any law at all After the death of the last Bhonsla Rajá in 1853, and on our assumption of the country in 1854, it was decided by Lord Dalhousie that the system which had been employed in the management of the State by Sir R Jenkins, during a Regency lasting from 1818 to 1827, should be resumed The essence of that system was declared to lie in the adoption of 'plain, simple and efficient Regulations based on the ancient laws and usages of the country" It did not seem, however, to have provided any particular procedure for the collection of the land revenue Probably it would not have occurred to any-one at that time that special powers were needed for such a purpose The land was undisputedly the property of the State, and, even if there could have been any doubt on the point, the Resident, assuming, perhaps, some of the despotic powers of the Native dynasty which he represented, had been long accustomed to solve far more intricate questions by his simple fiat Thus, when he determined to put down complaints of witchcraft, he ordered fifty lashes, and if necessary more, to be administered to all over officious witchfinders, and he suppressed even in a more summary way, an ancient and lucrative usage of the country *viz*, the sale of poor men's widows for the benefit of their richer neighbours and of the Government An authority, thus competent to declare a new offence and suppress an old usage, would certainly not be unequal to enforcing, even without legislative aid, the collection of revenue admittedly due to the State

When by degrees a more settled system was introduced, the moderation of the land revenue assessment, and the long habituation of the people to executive guidance, for a time kept administrative jars and legal difficulties in the background Of late years however, the diffusion of legal knowledge and the increasing facility for obtaining legal advice had on some occasions placed the Government and the land revenue payers at arm's length, if not in actual collision, and, although, by the exercise of some mutual forbearance those cases had been compromised or otherwise settled, it was high time that the rights and liabilities to each other of the Government and the land holders should be clearly defined, and that land revenue administration should no longer proceed more or less in the dark

Passing on to the Tenancy question, we came upon the firmer ground of positive law, though it might be questioned whether the reign of a foreign law was altogether preferable to the kind of legal anarchy, tempered by local custom, which it replaced The present law of landlord and tenant in the Central Provinces was the well known Act No X of 1859, which had been described as the "raiyat's charter,"—the complement, in regard to tenants, of the beneficent legislation which conferred a permanent settlement on the landlords of Bengal Act X might perhaps have been entitled to those high eulogies in the Lower Provinces, where landlords had, by their long start, gained considerable vantage-ground over their tenants, and used it—so it was said—to obtain enhanced rents by means of confinement and other modes of restraint But in Upper India the new law was certainly no unmixed boon to tenants Even in the North Western Provinces it altered the law to their disadvantage by introducing a rapid and summary procedure for enhancing rents instead of the slow and cumbrous process of a civil suit, and by materially enlarging the grounds on which a Court might decree enhancement

In the Central Provinces, where, as we had seen, custom was stronger than law, it substituted machinery which, if somewhat rigid and ill adjusted to

local circumstances, was none the less powerful in skilled hands, for a system of complete conservatism, founded, partly no doubt on sympathy for the people, but also on a fear of all changes and disturbances which might prejudice the collection of the land revenue Mr Bird, whom MR GRANT had already quoted, described very graphically the lengths to which this apprehension led the revenue authorities—how they forced bankers to give loans to insolvent cultivators—how they refused to enforce Civil Court decrees against cultivators until the revenue had been collected—how all agricultural stock was exempted from distraint—and, generally, how all other interests were subordinated to the paramount object of getting in the State dues As at that time cultivators were scarce, the displacement of a cultivator would have been discouraged, not only as injurious to him, but as objectionable on fiscal grounds, and the result was that old cultivators in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories enjoyed a very considerable measure of protection, and indeed were practically secure against ejectment, so long as they paid a moderate rent with reasonable punctuality Not only were those privileges directly curtailed by Act No X of 1859, but, as Mr Jones, the author of these Bills, pointed out—

"with the inevitable tendency of written to drive out unwritten and customary law, it spread among all ranks of officers a more or less definite impression that it was not very necessary to enquire what rights tenants had before its introduction, and that they could have no rights except those which it recognized An Act which was intended to confer rights on tenants was construed as if it had demolished rights which, before its introduction, they possessed "

Now, no definite law could, of course, restore to tenants, even if such restoration were desirable, immunities which they derived from the very absence of a defined legal system, but this much at any rate might be advanced with confidence respecting the Bills which he asked leave to introduce—that they had been prepared with much research, and with careful regard to the interests, not only of tenants but of landlords, by one of the most experienced of the officials who had served in the province, and that they had since been subjected to repeated and minute criticism, both here and in the Central Provinces When the time came for him to explain the details of the Bills, the Council would, he hoped, find that they adequately met all reasonable requirements

The Motion was put and agreed to

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL

The Hon'ble MR GRANT then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Central Provinces

The Motion was put and agreed to

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL

The Hon'ble MR GRANT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt certain persons and property from municipal taxation He said it was a Bill for the purpose of empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt military officers and men (not being in civil employ), and also public property, such as horses and wagons, from certain forms of municipal taxation in municipalities which were not also military cantonments As regards military cantonments, that object had already been attained by section 24 of the recently passed Cantonment Act, No III of 1880, and it had been proposed to deal with the case of military men and public property in ordinary municipalities by introducing the necessary provisions into the Bill to regulate the levy of Town duties and Tolls in Municipalities That Bill, however, could not be proceeded with immediately, and hence it had been thought advisable to complete the necessary legislation by asking the Council to deal with the subject independently

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 28th May, 1880

SIMLA, } D FITZPATRICK,

The 21st May, 1880 } *Secretary to the Government of India,*

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH MAY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —General rain has fallen in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras and Mysore and Coorg In Bombay Central India Rajputana and the North Western Provinces and Oudh slight showers fell in a few districts and States In the Central Provinces and the Punjab the rain was very partial Autumn sowings are being pushed on actively General prospects and the public health continue good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— **(May 26th)—**		
Bellary	90 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 28 8 harvesting of second crop paddy in one taluk standing crops generally good
Kurnool	07 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 31 13
Ganjam	1 4 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 32 33
Kistna	09 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 33 12
Chingleput (Madras)	00 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* ... wet and dry crops being harvested standing crops doing well
Coimbatore	1 01 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* ... crops generally fair harvest of paddy in Udamalpet, outturn full
Tanjore	30 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 2. 1 crops generally good harvest of chillies outturn ¾
Madura	29 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 25 08
Malabar	16 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 1 17
Travancore	06	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair
Bombay— **(May 26th)—**		
Kurrachee		Weather cloudy rain expected river at Kotri on 24th 8 feet 11 inches against 8 ft ... on same date last year ... on 10th ... 11 acres and filling all tanks 8 cases of small pox in Dadu taluka ... and cattle disease in ... taluka
Hyderabad		... in four talukas cattle disease in Naushahro taluka small pox in Tando Bago ... and Naushahro taluka unusual high wind with dust increasing
Ahmedabad		Sugarcanes being watered in Dholka ploughing and manuring operations progressing
Baroda	Slight showers in part on the 22nd	Weather cloudy public health good
Surat		... in three talukas
Nasik	Showers in five talukas	...
Colaba (Bombay)		Average ... temperature ... warm ... normal ... till the 21st ... north ...
Poona		... *Ugra* ... *i ain* falling
Ahmednagar		... preparation of land ...
Sholapur		... unchanged public health good
Dharwar	06 (average of three talukas)	... lands being prepared for sowing rice sowing ... cattle disease in two talukas
Kanara	00 (average)	...
Rajkot		Weather ... public health good
		General Remarks ... generally unchanged slight rain in Baroda Nasik Dharwar and Kanara
Bengal— **(May 26th)—**		
Chittagong	3 48	Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain prospect of crops fair small ... cholera in several places cattle disease continues
Dacca	2 23	Prospect of crops good public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	90	No crops on ground jute sowings progressing favourably prices of common rice stationary health generally good a few cholera cases in Baraset
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of *bhadoi* paddy good *boro* reaped in ... favourable in some thanas ... light ...
Rajshahye	1 20	Days growing hot sowings of *aman* and *aus* nearly completed harvesting of *boro* ... *til* doing well a few cholera cases in thanas ... and ...
Burdwan	2 10 Cutwa 1 18 Culna 55 Raneegunge 7	Weather rainy sowing of *aus* still going on cholera in Khandaghosh and Selimabad thanas

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Rungpore	2 51	Weather hot and cloudy prospects of crops favourable health good
Bhagalpur	14	No crops on ground land being prepared for *bhadoi* public health good
Purneah	11	Prospects of crops good progress of farming operations well forward plenty of moisture health fair small pox fever and cholera flying about
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects good land being prepared for *bhadoi* cholera in Dinapore
Durbhunga	2 4	High east wind crops good prices continue stationary general health good in head quarters a few cases of small pox and cholera in Mudh ...
Hazáribágh	88	M... n ... ... ntly set in the ... ... h earlier mango damaged a little by high wind and hail ... ... ploughing for autumn and winter crops going on with ... of sp... chol ra and small pox here and there general health good
Cuttack	Sufficient rain	Rice plants on low lands germinated prices stationary small pox decreasing
		General Remarks Rain in almost all districts during week general prospect favourable agricultural operations in full swing in Bengal proper sowing ... and jute nearly completed and ... *aman* going on in ... in Behar land being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings in Orissa and Chota Nagpore ploughing and sowing rapidly progressing sugarcane indigo and other ... on ground doing well fever very prevalent in Chittagong Hill Tracts and small pox and cholera still in some places otherwise public health good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (May 25th)		Weather till yesterday very close a strong north east ly wind set in last night ... thr at ... ... sporadic ... still continu ... ... stationary
Allahabad ( )		Weath ... ... nally ... rain ... ... di trict ... ... *khan* ...
Gorakhpur (24th)	*Nil*	Strong east wind weather continues cool cholera still decreasing wheat 2... ... grain ...
Jhansi (26th)	Slight shower on the 25th	Prices stationary fever continues
Agra (2 th)		Weather unsettled wind ... ... to day fever continu...
Bareilly (26th)	4	Wind ... ... f 21...
Meerut ( )	Slight rain	Wind variable very hot ... ... rm ...
Kumaun (25th)	Showers	Health good *kharif* ... ... wind variable
Lucknow (20th)	5	Weath ... thunderstorm wind east ... rain and fever ... a few cases of cattle dis ... ... 30 ...
Partabgarh (24th)		Weather close ... wind variable
Sitapur (26th)	*Nil*	Prevailing wind east weather unsettled prices steady health good no cattle disease
Fyzabad ( )	21	Violent storms and hail sugarcane being ... ...
		General Remarks — Weather ... ... and ... ... wind ... ... but chiefly from ... ... slight rain in Jhansi Meerut and Kumaun and heavier rain in Bareilly ... ... Lucknow ... Benares ... ... Lucknow and Fyzabad ... spreading in Allahabad fever ... in Jhansi and Agra but decreasing in Lucknow ... ... cattle disease in Lucknow
Punjab— (May 25th)—		
Delhi		Prospects good fever decreasing prices fluctuating
Hissar		Crops fair ... ... small prices ... ... weather seasonable fever prevalent
Umballa	1	Crop harvested and being gathered health fair
Jullundur		Crops ... and gath... ... health good prices steady
Lahore		Crop cut health good
Ferozepore		Crops being gathered prices falling
Sialkot		Three fourths of crop harvested health good
Rawalpindi		Health fair ... ... cholera in district
Peshawar		Harvest prospect bad ... ...
Mooltan		Crops ... ... health good prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan		Small pox prevailing ... ...
		General Remarks — Health fair harvest prospects generally good
Central Provinces— (May 26th) -		
Nagpur		Hot close ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing
Jubbulpore		Cloudy close crops harvested small pox continues prices easier
Saugor		Cloudy hot ploughing for *kharif* in hand small pox and cattle-disease continue prices declining
Seoni	16	Cloudy ploughing for *kharif* continues
Hoshangabad		Cloudy hot small pox continues prices fallen
Raipur (May 22nd)		Very hot cloudy fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings prices slightly risen

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued*		
Sambalpur (May 21st)	A few drops of rain	Cloudy; ploughing for *Kharif* progressing; prices rising. *General Remarks*—Cloudy; hot; light rain at Seoni and Sambalpur; preparation for *kharif* sowing continues; prices rising in Eastern Districts; falling in the Nerbudda Valley Districts.
British Burma— **(May 26th)—**		
Akyab	5 06	Total rainfall 15 [illegible]; light small-pox in two townships; otherwise public health [illegible]
Rangoon	3 44	Total rainfall [illegible]; small-pox [illegible] small-pox and fever [illegible] a few deaths [illegible]
Bassein	2 40	Total rainfall 12 2[illegible] [illegible]
Prome	4 97	Total rainfall [illegible]
Amherst (Moulmein)	8 29	Total rainfall 20 [illegible]; public health [illegible] everywhere
Toungoo	2 92	Total rainfall [illegible] small-pox [illegible] public health good. *General Remarks*—Small-pox [illegible] ploughing commenced [illegible]
Assam— **(May 26th)—**		
Gauhati	3 01	Dry, hot, morning [illegible] rains [illegible]
Sylhet	2 4	Cultivation [illegible] well
Cachar	5 0[illegible]	Weather [illegible]
Dibrugarh	29	Sowing [illegible] weather warm [illegible]
Mysore and Coorg— **(May 26th)—**		
Bangalore	1 92	Crops in good condition [illegible]
Mysore	2 [illegible]	
Mercara	33	
Berar & Hyderabad **(May 26th)—**		
Amraoti		Weather cloudy [illegible]
Akola		[illegible]
Hyderabad	[illegible] showers of rain [illegible]	[illegible] continue
Central India States **(May 26th)—**		
Indore	79	[illegible]
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather [illegible] cloudy [illegible]

[illegible]

Rainfall		Akyab	[illegible]	B[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		In[illegible]	In[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rainfall up to [illegible] 1880			1 [illegible]				
For week ending [illegible] April 1880			11	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
	Total		2 [illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For week ending 10th April 1880		04	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]		
	Total	04	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
For week ending 1[illegible] April 1880		5 13	1 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible] 7	5 08	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
For week ending 2[illegible] April 1880			43	2 [illegible]		[illegible]	1 19
	Total	77	5 49	8 8[illegible]	1 [illegible]		2 [illegible]
For week ending 1[illegible] May 1880		[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible] 77	5 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For week ending [illegible] May 1880		[illegible] 57	[illegible]	1 [illegible]			1 14
	Total	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India States— *continued*		
Sutna		*Jowar* 35 seers
Rutlam	76	Weather clear public health good
Neemuch	1 42	Sky cloudy public health good
Goona	03	Hot crop good wheat 19 seers health good cloudy
Bhopal		Public health good
Agar	Light shower of rain	Health and prospects favourable
Nowgong		Health fair
Mánpur	55	Weather cloudy
Rajputana—		
Abu		Report not received
Sirohi (May 23rd)	Drops	Tanks dry wells full healthy high winds clouds
Marwar		Report not received
Meywar (May 21st)	4	Tanks dry water low in wells in districts plentiful in Archund and Oodeypore health good thunder and dust storms
Harowtee (22nd)	01 in Deoli 44 in Kotah and 23 in Shahpura	Unseasonable heavy clouds duststorms wind variable
Jhallawar	1	Showers accompanied with thunder
Ajmere (May 26th)		Winds high continual storms health good
Jeypore		Thunderstorms in parts preparation for *kharif* ploughing heat great health good
Bhurtpore		Thunderstorms in parts preparation for *kharif* ploughing heat great health good
Ulwur		Report not received
Nepal— (May 18th)—		
Katmandú	29	The wheat has suffered from the rain of the past six weeks the ground is so moist that rice and Indian corn are being generally sown no appearance of settled weather

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the Govt of India at the Govt Central Branch Press, Simla

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court Comptroller General &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL S OFFICE

NOTICE —The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned —

Henry Gill Barnie, Engineer and Manager of the Ballinghatta Co Ld, died at Calcutta on the 29th June 1879

Wilhelmina Ann Maxwell, of Esk Bank, in the District of Hartley, New South Wales Spinster at Esk Bank, on the 11th October 1869

William Maxwell of Esk Bank, in the District of Hartley, New South Wales, at Esk Bank, on the 28th November 1874

Henry Bayley, an Assistant Superintendent of Police Shahabad on 3rd June 1879

Thomas Benjamin Oman a pupil of the Calcutta Free School, at Calcutta, on the 17th March 1877

Joseph Faucett Beddy, Assistant Commissioner of Sironcha in the Central Provinces of India, at Wadigudiem, on the 20th August 1879

Pauline Harriette de Wet, of No 32 Edwards square Kensington in the County of Middlesex, in England widow in England on the 8th October 1877

Harman Felix Collier of Tiphook Factory, in the District of Luckimpore, in Assam, a Tea Planter, in Luckimpore, on the 18th October 1878

Alexander Brown Hunter, Commander of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Steamer *Ashley Eden*, at Thayetmyo on the 22nd February 1879

George Scorgie, Assistant Manager of Hyan Tea Garden, in the District of Nowgong, in Assam, at Gowhatty, on the 16th August 1878

George Blandford of Bromley, in Kent England in England on the 20th November 1848

Robert Spence Mate of the Ship *Merchantman* lost at sea in the Barque *Lady Robinson*, which sailed from Point de Galle Point in the month of October 1878, and has not been heard of

Arthur Ormsby Brown, of the Bengal Civil Service and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of British Burmah, at Rangoon, on the 9th October 1879

Francis John Cruise otherwise called Frank Cruise of Mohenderpore in the District of Purneah Indigo Planter at Paris on the 16th May 1879

Phillip Edward Anderson, a Lieutenant in the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, at Candahar, on the 6th August 1879

Ernest Newman Perry a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 40th Regiment near Quettah in Beloochistan, on the 19th June 1879

Jeremiah Offerman an Assistant Apothecary in the Subordinate Army Medical Department at Jullunder on the 24th September 1879

Michael Patrick Dunne of Shamsabad in the District of Azimgurh Zemindar at Shamsabad on the 14th December 1879

Henry Thoby Prinsep of Briary House Freshwater in the Isle of Wight in the County of Southampton in England Esquire late Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India in England, on the 11th February 1878

Carl Joseph Goebbels of No 5 Creek Row, Calcutta Pianoforte Tuner at Calcutta on the 18th August 1879

Edmund Mainwaring Laughton an Assistant in the Shumshernuggur Tea Garden in the District of Sylhet on the 30th May 1879

William Robinson of Gowhatty, in the District of Kamroop in Assam a Tea Planter, at — on the 30th September 1879

William Wilson Johnston a Guard in the East Indian Railway at Jubbulpore on the 22nd August 1879

Samuel Smith, of 23 Westbourne Terrace Road, Paddington in the County of Middlesex in England on the 20th May 1879

Henry Rait of No 5 Mountjoy Place in the City of Dublin but late of Hillsboro House Thicket Road Anerly in the County of Surrey in England on the 28th April 1876

Donald McCorkindale of Seebpore in Howrah in the District of Hooghly at Seebpore on the 23rd January 1880

George Ewen Macpherson a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps at Kurnal, on the 17th September 1879

Charles Bennet the Honorable commonly called Lord Ossulston a Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Camp Dhumtaur near Abbottabad on the 29th June 1876

John Seton Blake Civil Surgeon of Prome, in British Burmah at Prome, on the 17th September 1879

Adolph Biermann, Curator of the Royal Botanical Garden Howrah, near Calcutta, at Howrah on the 14th February 1880

Margaret Back of Bedford, in England, a widow, in England on the 14th December 1862

Sarah Walker of Pinton street Pintonvelle in the County of Middlesex, in England, widow, in London on the 8th August 1846

William Walker, of Dunkirk in France, at Dunkirk, on the 9th January 1861

Sarah Barber of Bean Oak Farm near Wokingham in the County of Berkshire, in England on the 31st January 1877

John Watson, Conductor of Ordnance, Fort William in Bengal at Dum Dum, on the 25th March 1834

Ralph Crisp Assistant Manager of Rungajan Tea Factory in the District of Seebsaugor, in Assam at Rungajan Factory, on the 4th August 1879

E G Bulkeley Commander of the S S *Hetty*, at Calcutta on the 1st February 1880

Bernard Paul Phelan Manager of the Kolabari Tea Garden near Julpigori in the Cooch Behar Division in Bengal at Silliguri, on the 29th July 1879

Mary Warden of No 2 Claremount Place Lyndhurst road, in the County of Surrey in England widow in England, on the 2nd May 1860

Manuel Ellis Mitchoo a Christian inhabitant of No 4 Meredith's Lane in the Town of Calcutta at Calcutta on the 5th February 1880

Harriet Pratt of Chunar in the North Western Provinces of India widow at Chunar on the 16th December 1873

William Clark formerly Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality and lately of Surbiton in the County of Surrey in England in England, on the 22nd January 1880

Lionel Nightingale Sparks of Soongal Palum Illinga in the Kangra District Punjab, at Soongal on the 26th September 1879

Nevill Jackson Civil Surgeon of Buxar in the District of Shahabad and Superintendent of the Central Jail, at Buxar on the 7th December 1879

Richard Edmonds, a Driver in the service of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Co, at Howrah on the 10th February 1879 Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874, to Emma Edmonds widow of the deceased

Frederic Newell Arber, Inspector of Post Offices, Mozufferpore Division at Mozufferpore on the 25th August 1879 A like certificate granted to William Le Poer Mansfield as Attorney for Mrs Frances Arber mother of the deceased

William Austin Burke of Biddypatty a British subject, at Biddypatty on the 21st April 1880 A like certificate granted to Austin Burke father of the deceased

Henry Thomas Gaumisse, of Allahabad in the North Western Provinces of India, Government pensioner, at Allahabad on the 15th July 1872 A like certificate granted to Henry Valentine Gaumisse, son of the deceased

William FitzGibbon, a pensioned Conductor, at Calcutta, on the 15th April 1880 A like certificate granted to Thomas FitzGibbon, son of the deceased

James Galloway, Commander of the Flat *Gorruckpore*, belonging to the River Steam Navigation Co Ld, at Gowhatty on the 28th October 1879 A like certificate granted, under Section 37 to Eliza Watkins as a creditor of the deceased

Edwin Wormald a Fitter in the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Workshops at Lahore, on the 2nd September 1879 A like certificate granted to William Gale, as a creditor of the deceased

F CLARKE,
Offg Administrator Genl

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA
The 21st May 1880

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 5th May 1880

Moonshee Ajudhya Purshad Extra Assistant Commissioner received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st May 1880

J WESTLAND
Comptroller General

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No 6 of 1880

MALABAR COAST

CANNANORE

Alteration of Elevation of Red Light

The Port Officer Madras, has notified that the *Red* Light hitherto exhibited from the flagstaff will after the 15th June 1880 be shown from a stone structure erected on the ramparts of the fort near the flagstaff

The light (fixed red) will be elevated 64 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of six miles

By Direction of the Government of India,

A DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr* (*late I N*)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

Calcutta —Marine Survey Department
The 26th May 1880

This Notice affects the following —

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos 747 2737 827 and 748*b* Light List for 1880, and West Coast of Hindostan Pilot page 88

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart No 15*a*, Light List for 1880, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol 1 page 403

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Mussoorie, the 25th May 1880

No 172 —Mr E Jevezy, Head Assistant, attached to the Lithographic Branch, Surveyor General's Office Calcutta is granted furlough for one year under Section 8 Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th June next or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it

J T WALKER, *Major Genl R E*,
Surveyor General of India

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla the 24th May 1880

No 8 —Mr H R Rich an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for seventeen months and eleven days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 23rd December 1879

R MURRAY *Colonel*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P W D

NOTIFICATION

Mount Abu the 19th May 1880

No 1268 *S* —Lieutenant F Beauclerk, R E, and Mr W G Bayly Deputy Examiners, respectively made over and assumed charge of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 5th May 1880

By Order,

J P STEEL, *Major, R E*,
Secy to Agent Governor General, and Chief Commr in the P W D, Rajputana

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT — Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 20th May 1880

No 24 —Mr J D Davies Assistant Engineer on return from furlough is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command Military Works which he joined on forenoon of 10th May 1880

C W HUTCHINSON *Lieut Genl R E*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 19th May 1880

No 13 —With reference to Inspector General s Notification No 17 of 13th April 1880 Mr A J P Jones Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works

which he joined on the afternoon of the 9th instant

G P de PALEZIEUX FALCONNER *Lt Col R E*
Supdg Engr Meerut Command
Military Works

Sirhind & Lahore Command

The 22nd May 1880

No 73—Major W H Beckett, Executive Engineer made over and Captain G Hildebrand, R E Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Kasauli Division Military Works on the afternoon of the 11th May 1880

D WARD *Lieut Colonel R E*
Supdg Engr Sirhind & Lahore Command
Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION —Establishment

Simla the 20th May 1880

No 73—Mr E C Elliot Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade is transferred from the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section to the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH
Offg Director General

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Harnai and Gulistan Karez Sections

NOTIFICATIONS

Sharagh, the 15th May 1880

No 22—Mr W deW Peel Assistant Engineer availed himself on the forenoon of 12th April 1880 of the six months special leave granted him in Director General s Notification No 61 of 15th April 1880

No 23—Mr W C Hutchinson Assistant Engineer reported his departure from Bombay on the 20th March 1880 on nine months medical leave granted him in Director General of Railways Notification No 63 dated 17th April 1880

No 24—The following Officers appointed from the Indian Royal Engineering College reported their arrival on this line of Railway on the 31st October 1879, and were posted to the Survey Division Harnai Section, from that date —

Mr C J Cole, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

Mr F J H Collet, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade

No 25—Captain C E Shepherd S C Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, posted to this line under Director General of Railways' Notification No 47, dated 19th March 1880 reported his arrival on the afternoon of 8th April 1880, and is posted to the charge of the Gwaja Division Gulistan Section

No 26—Mr C V MacIvor, Superintendent of Works Harnai Section is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the forenoon of 5th May 1880

J G LINDSAY, *Lieut Col, R E*
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Rawal Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi the 18th May 1880

No 5—Referring to Director General of State Railways' Notification No 49 of 23rd March 1880 Pandit Siva Ditta Pinde Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade reported his departure on the forenoon of the 14th May 1880, to join the Kandahar State Railway

H LAMBERT
Engineer in Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager s Office

NOTIFICATION

Agra the May 1880

No 15—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification No 218, dated 13th May 1879, Babu Navina Chundra Rai reported his return to duty at Agra on the forenoon of the 15th May 1880 and resumed charge of his duties as Pay Master of the Rajputana and Sindia State Railways Southern Section, from Mr J Dawson

W S S BISSET *Capt R E*
Offg Manager

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Dates	Silver tendered	Certificates issued: Government Treasury	Certificates issued: Currency Department	Balance of Bullion: Undergoing Assay	Balance of Bullion: Assayed	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	R	Rs
May 17				13	66 70 587	37 60 004
18			13		66 70 601	37 60 107
19					66 0 601	37 60 107
20					66 76 167	37 60 107
21					66 76 167	3 60 107
2					66 76 147	37 60,10

CALCUTTA MINT }
The 25th May 1880 }
J F TENNANT *Col R E*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 27th May 1880 Rs 59,58,885 12 6

J WESTLAND,
Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA }
The 28th May 1880 }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22 89 940	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs 1 02 05 267 0 3; Public Deposits at Branches Rs 97 67 613 2 6	1 99 72 880	2	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2 53 03 199	6	4
Bank Post Bills &c	9 66 122	6	4
Sundries	15 43 908	13	7
RUPEES	7 00 76 050	13	0

ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Government Securities	63 09 524	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	63 57 072	6	
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	1 01 38 437	9	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 83 59 914	1	4
Balances with other Banks	4 49 220	1	10
Bullion	8 97 7[illegible]	12	8
Dead Stock	10 26 12[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	9 74[illegible]	2	0
Sundries	2[illegible] 1 [illegible]32	13	1
	4 30 [illegible]	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs 1 30 70 8[illegible] 0 15 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs 1 39 43 388 12 10	2 70 11 1[illegible]	12	0
RUPEES	7 00 76 050	13	0

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta 27th May 1880

W WESTLAND, *Offg Chief Acctt & Deputy Secretary*

By order of the Directors, R HARDIE, *Secy & Treasurer*

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
[illegible]	D 14—311 9	[illegible]0	Mohi [illegible] Agra [illegible]
1	D 11—48[illegible]3 / —48 [illegible]17	10	[illegible]

ALLAHABAD, The 26th May 1880

W H ICKERION [illegible], *Deputy Controller Currency Office*

Bombay Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No 1880	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
W 36	M 47—4 621	10	Sawal [illegible]

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No 1880	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H89	M 43—19417	100	[illegible]
H90	M 7—903[illegible]	5	[illegible] Dhulia
H91	M 45—[illegible]28 4 / M 34—31 01	10 / 20	Munji Khetsy Bomby
H9[illegible]	M [illegible]0—[illegible]81[illegible]0 / —[illegible] / M 31—48[illegible] 8 / —7[illegible] 1 / —[illegible]1081 / M [illegible] —[illegible]15 [illegible] / M 3[illegible] 28[illegible]	10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10	F M W[illegible] Bombay
H[illegible]3	M 48—0100[illegible]	10	J H Fernandez Kurla[illegible]
H94	M 49—[illegible] / M 50—02[illegible]43 / —0[illegible]34[illegible]	10 / 10 / 10	Wm Henderson Ahmednagar
H[illegible]	M 49—697 [illegible]7 / M 34—[illegible]2788 / 84050	10 / 20 / 20	J Howitt Bombay
H32	M 32—1[illegible]122 / —19123	10 / 10	Birkmyre Brothers Bombay

BOMBAY, The 26th May 1880

C E CRAWLEY, *Offg Asst Commissioner*

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
[illegible]3	[illegible] —7[illegible]8[illegible]	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]1—01[illegible]	50	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] / [illegible]	[illegible]0 / 20	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]0	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
1	[illegible] / L [illegible]—[illegible]30[illegible]	100 / 100	[illegible]

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]0	[illegible]
1	[illegible] 10—11[illegible]1	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
5[illegible]	1 4[illegible]—01[illegible]	10 / 10	[illegible]
5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0	Mr [illegible]
[illegible]	1 [illegible]3—0 [illegible] / —0 [illegible]70	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 —[illegible]7	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	M [illegible]
[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]8	[illegible] 17— [illegible]8	[illegible] / 10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] J H [illegible]
[illegible]0	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
[illegible]1	[illegible] 18—8[illegible]708	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 4 [illegible]	10	M [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mr J [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 7 0 [illegible]8	1[illegible]	Mr M [illegible]
75	1 4—1[illegible]	[illegible]	M [illegible]

CALCUTTA, The 28th May 1880

R A SIII NDAI I, *Asst Commissioner of Paper Currency*

2 b

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
3	F 17—30139	20	Mr M Arratoon Lahore

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
170	F 1 – 93(7	0	I ıan D n Ra ılpindi
9	F 1 – 801_3	0	M W S n tt Calcutta through Messrs Newman & Co
6	F 17— 0463	20	Framji V c j s Bombay
60	F 5– 913C	20	Kl att m M ll n l Cl md ı M ll Sl karj
	F 1 – 5 47	0	
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	—3 1 3	50	
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W [illegible]

LAHORE }
The 1[illegible] May 1880 }

C C VANSITTART

Assistant [illegible] Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
1	1 4 0491		Ch g l Calcutta Bl k I w Madras
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_1	36 —4 889	100	I ı n I all and Murna I ll Agra
	5063	100	
	— 0(38	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE }
The [illegible] May 1880 }

H S CROVES

Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of P Currency Dept
for Offg Commissioner

TREASURE TROVE

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 25th July 1879 treasure consisting of twenty three silver coins of the old currency of the value of about Rs 18 was found in a piece of Government land to the north of the house of Raoji Shimpe in Wadale a hamlet of the village of Kh nw ndı in the Newosa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally, or by agent before the Collector of Ahmednagar at his office on the 1st November 1880 in order that the claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

J KING

Collector

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE }
CAMP RAJUR }
The 22nd May 1880 }

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 28th May 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

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List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th May 1880

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Letters marked Care of P st Office to le kept til called for

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B ll M J	J l t S	S ll A
B F	J (l W	S M d ll
B l Mrs A l	K l A t	S
B ll F I	K k M l	S l l M
B s l	I k R	S l l
I tl l B	K t A N	Sl l ll
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(l b ll (	M M t M	S ll l
(l k R l l J	M y M d C k	S ll W
C lll ll	M kl	St l M
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C aft G	M l l M	(l g
M J	M A l w	S l R l
(H Z	N l S	ll
I J F	N M	ll l l
I Fd	l l, ll	I w H l
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I s t I letter

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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This pr p nati n i an efficient sub titute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officer f r pul lic and charitable purposes and by any ne taking *twenty p unds* at a time from the Superintendent Botanical Garden Calcutta / r *cash only* at the following rates — per four ounce tin *Rs 1 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 5 8* per pound tin *Rs 10 8* The general public can be upplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden for *cash only* at the under noted rates — per four ounce tin *Rs 5 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10 8* per pound tin *Rs 20* This medicine is al o s ld by the principal Eur pean and Native druggist in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins and 1 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فوج

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سرکار کو واسطے سرکاری کام او خیرات کے اور سوائے
او کے ھرکو۔ ایک وقت بیس پوند خرید لیوے سے نقد
ھم حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس
کے ٹین کا ۱ روپیہ ۸ آنہ وقس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ
آدھ ۱۸ ایک پوند کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ
اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ھیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ
آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ایک پوند کے ٹین
کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی
دواخانوں میں بھی ملسکتی ہے محصولڈاک چار اونس
اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ اور ایک
پوند کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

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D tt	2	½ d tt	10	used

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Gulf of Siam —

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The Sailing Directory Part I India
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... R 2

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Glossary of French Terms adopted on
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Rangoon River Annas 4
Mergui Archipelago Annas 4 (Cancelled)
Juikseyl n nl ljacent I lands Annas 4
Fa l unt Harl ur 4 as 4
Ky ık Ibsn Harl ur 4 a 4
Sw en (Maulm n) Riv r 4 na 4
Ajjr ach t l ıt de Gall Harl ur Annas 4
M rgu Arcl ıj l g 4 s 4
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Notices to Mariners

Notices issued during the year 1878

I 4 I l —

No 1 I t o t M lll Gr ml B l y
2 Fr ı ı t l l l Sl l Light v sl
3 N l lt ı S l Stı t S
4 C rı t lj l t l r l Sl al I ht v ss l
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6 Alt ı t t M ı ı I lt I t J lt l N t lı
8 Bu l l ff H gl I l t B l v r Bu n
9 I l t l l l t O
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23 l j t l l l N ıtl W t f t l l l ı
No 24 l l l ı l lı Light ıd M ı ı ıt Krishna Sl ıl l ıt l
25 D j t t ı l t rl f Harb ur Work M l ı s (Al (l l rı ı t ı)
26 A s l jı l l t l fr l ı g nem Sub M r ne l l jl C ll b tı ı Diam ı t ı l and the ıu ı l l
27 Int ul d l xl b t n of revolving Light t Vak lajudı

Notices issued during the year 1879

Price A l e —

No 1 l rı u ıt Mo ı gs for l ast rn Chann l Light vessel
2 Suk ı lu g M rgu Ar lıj lıg
3 R v lv ı g Light at Vakal jud
4 lt t ı l l ılteıal ıı ın I alse l ınt I gl t
5 Sl ll g t tl ıt ıs es t Hon ro (Horsnwa) and M j l
6 F l l ıl t R j (N w N gga)
7 F l l gl t ıt t n t I C ek
8 F x l l gl t t(j th l ıt ıth Gulf f C mlay
9 Wieck ıl ıng v els
10 The alterat n ın the position and ımpı veuent of Iorı l rt light
11 Sh ıl C r l Gr ıı l ın Strait of Banka
12 Delag ı Bay—Co kburn Light ve cl ı ın sal ıı Bed W cth ı
13 (1) Alt ıtıı n ın position of B ns and l ading I ı lts—Burnett River Entrance ( ) I xed Light on l laj lcp Islet—I ı ccr Riv r—Ro l y Islets (3) R volving Light on Low Isles—l mıty Bay (4) I cading l ıgl t at Cock lo vn—Fi deav ur Riv r Entıa n e—Cook Harl ur
14 Sunk n dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Islanl—B y of B ngal
15 Flashing White Light on I t ysegur Point—New Zealand
16 Dang rous rocks N N W and S F of th Southern most of the Brothers Islan ls—Andaman Islands
No 17 Australia South coast Gulf of St V n ıt (1) Ir hibited An horage n ar T l g aph c ll l rt Hill j (2) Buoys marking Bitte y Pinacle R n o at W ll ıam I vn l ıst (ast—Caj r c rn (l ıtı cl (3) F xed and Fla l ı g Light on North Reef
18 Riv ı Hooghly l ı ıtul f the l c B ll Cal ıtta ınd of Saugor I gl t H u
19 (1) Di ontinuaı cc f a l lt ı ıal I ight at fourth l ıt—Sun l Str t— I v ı ( ) Sl ıl n tl F ı v ıs t ı Bıta a Road—N rth Coast (3) l ıx l l gl t or M ı l r R f Milıra tr t
20 (1) Sl l g o ıı l v twa ı l f D rnford l ıı t—Afr ca S ıtl C ast (2) Fntı t I ıg l R v ı (3) F tı n t D l l t R
21 B y ff C ıı va H rl ıı (S di l gar)
22 (1) Alt ı t ı ı l lts t St. I ul an l St Denis R u ıoı l l ı l (2) H l r l ı lt t t lı ır
23 B ff (r ı H l ıı (l l ga) India West C t
24 Ba y l B ı n Z l H l our Alt t ı l l l l ıut l ght B y f B ngal—(t of On
26 R l B ı ıkıı ın tl w t a l rı c ff I ıl l t l All jı v l ı M l l C ı t
27 Cl tl l l ıt l tl l t M d a (l l (t
28 Iıt l l l t ı ı c f l lt t FlW g (Sh rm W j l) A l (t l l S Holy
29 l t l l lt (l l l ıt I lt f ın Ist N l ı lS/) Bay f B l O (t
30 R jl l B y ıl t gıl Nurk l Light—C l ı—H l t —W t(ı
31 l f l lty F l gl t l bt d t l hu Sl l I lt v l—B y f B g l—Coast of B ı
32 l tl l l ıght—C vl —I t(ıat
33 B y ı ikı h ıt f l ıl C r u l—Cul ıt—India —W st C t
34 Butt ıl I lt (vl —I t(ıt
35 B y ff C u v ı H ıb u (lı l g)—Iıha— W t(t
36 I l g jl B ı y ıtl l Al ı
37 Bl k B y off l ı t(d y rc (C ıdaveryı)—Bay of B ıg l
38 Ixl l t n f B tt l I ght tl gh ut tl y u
39 l l t g I ght ıu S Bay
40 M l S jl (l l(t
41 l l l Bl k B y ff l t (l ır (C la v) B l l g l—(ı l
42 Mıl S jl
43 Lı y (tlı ıt l da—W t(st

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3 Exl lıt n f nc f d I l —l l I ıut—Bay of B ı l
4 Fnt nc t R r H llv—B y f B ıg l—Inl
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY MAY 29, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

BENGAL CIVIL FUND

NOTICE

The Half yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday 31st July next at 5 P M

The Managers will propose the following amendments of the Rules —

Article III —Add " The term public emoluments in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government

Article XXIII —Omit from the beginning to the word ' five managers inclusive and substitute—

" The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows —

(*a*)—Four *ex officio* Managers, who shall be the first four of the following officers not being elected Managers who may for the time being be residing in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund *viz* —

(1) The Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William who is a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service

(2) The Comptroller General

(3) The Accountant General Bengal

(4) The Legal Remembrancer

(5) The Collector of Customs

(*b*)—The following officers provided they are subscribers to the Fund during such time as they may reside in, or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta *viz* —

(1) The Secretary Government of India Home Department

(2) The Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department

(3) The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal or in his absence the Judicial Secretary, or, in the absence of both of these the Financial Secretary

(*c*)—Five elected Managers, who

By Order of the Managers

COLMAN MACAULAY

Secretary

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
the 18th May 1880

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 22 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT t the GAZETTE OF INDIA w ll b pul l hed from t m to t me conta n ng such Official Papers and inform t n a the G er ment f Ind a may deem to be of terest to the Publ an such as may usefully be ad know

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS

Telegraph

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878 79

Nos 181 200T dated Simla the 11th May 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India Public Works Department

Read—

Letter No 763T, dated 15th January 1880 from the Director General of Telegraphs together with its enclosure the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for the year 1878 79

RESOLUTION —The year under review has been one of great activity in Telegraph business The revenue of the Department has exceeded the working expenses (excluding interest charges) by Rs 6,08,246, the surplus of the previous year, which, till now, was the highest on record, was Rs 1,82,128

2 The net Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 5,48 270, of which Rs 3,759 will be subsequently recovered The Capital Account which stood at the end of the year at Rs 3,35,61 872 (exclusive of Ceylon) is stated to include Rs 55,99,799 (or nearly one sixth of the whole amount) for abandoned lines buildings and stores The Government of India desires a report in explanation of the details of this latter sum

3 The Capital Account of the Ceylon Telegraphs is shown separately, as the management of these Telegraphs by the Indian Telegraph Department will cease in 1880

4 During the year 379 miles of line and 1,783 miles of wire were added to the system bringing the totals up to 18,589 miles of line and 44,578 miles of wire (including cables), the property of Government In addition to this, 6 723 miles of wire the property of Railway Companies, were maintained by the Telegraph Department

5 The total net expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs 29 70,607, the Revenue receipts (excluding Ceylon receipts) amounted to Rs 35 97,015

6 The foreign traffic, both "State" and "private" shews a small increase There is a large increase in "State" inland traffic attributable to the military operations in Afghanistan but in "private" inland traffic there has been a large decrease, owing to the cessation of the activity in the grain trade which sprang up during the famine This decrease is, however, not so large as was anticipated and there appears to be reason to hope that some increase to the revenue will be maintained There is again, a decrease in the "*pro forma*" message revenue amounting to Rs 24,686

7 The average speed of transmission of messages on the main lines has practically been maintained notwithstanding the increased traffic and in most cases it has been considerably increased

8 The interruptions to traffic have been also fewer and shorter than in previous years and the returns on this head compare favorably with the results attained in European systems

9 Owing to the great depreciation in the value of silver, the charge for messages to England was increased from Rs 2 8 to Rs 2 12 per word with a corresponding increase in the rates to other countries

10 The figures which accompany the Report do not agree exactly with those entered in the Finance Accounts The former shews the entire earnings of the Department during the year concerned, while the Finance Accounts include only the actual adjustments which have been made on account of those earnings The Administration Report also includes the rent realized from Telegraph buildings, and the cost of repairs to them by the Public Works Department Neither of these items is included under this head in the Finance Accounts

11 The Government of India has much satisfaction in thinking that the results of the year's working show that the Department possesses a very good staff very ably directed, and that a comparison of the figures with those of previous years reveals a gradual and steady reduction in cost of working combined with an equally steady growth of revenue which testifies to the care and ability with which the Department has been administered

ORDER — Ordered that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin to the Government of Ceylon and to the Commissioner in Sindh

Madras Bombay Bengal North Western Provinces and Oudh Punjab Central Provinces British Burma Assam Hyderabad Central India and Rajputana

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance

Also that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information and to the publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg

J S TREVOR, *Major General, R E*

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1878 79

The results of the operations of the Department for the year 1878 79 shew a satisfactory progressive improvement

The total working expenses amounted to Rs 30,88,177 and the earnings to Rs 36 96,423 shewing a surplus of Rs 6 08 246,* as compared with the surplus of Rs 1,82 128 during the preceding year

The number of paid telegrams increased from 1,357 014 in 1877 78 to 1 371 721 in 1878 79, of which latter 1,173,851 were inland and 197,870 foreign

The miles of lines and wires (including cables) increased respectively from 18 210 and 42 795 to 18 589 and 44,578, and in addition 6 723 miles of wire not the property of Government, were maintained by the Department for the service of Railway Companies

The number of Departmental offices increased from 239 to 250 and at the close of the year 525 Railway Telegraph offices were technically supervised by the Department as against 484 during the preceding year

Notwithstanding the increase of traffic, the speed of transmission has in the case of all the main routes practically been maintained and in most of them considerably increased Details will be found at paragraph 20

The number of complaints received from the public in which this Department is concerned is slightly in excess of those received last year amounting to about 3 per cent against an increase of traffic of 1 08 per cent The increase is for non delivery only Complaints under the heads Error ' and Delay ' shew a decrease There is an increase in the number of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned amounting to about 12 per cent The increase of traffic with other Administrations was under 6 per cent Details will be found further on

2 A clear idea of the progress that has been made year by year will be readily obtained from the following table and from diagrams which are annexed to this Report —

[illegible]	1871 72	1872-73	1873 74	1874 75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
[illegible]	369	361	341	315	311	18	930	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	267	[illegible]	66	[illegible]	18	41	68
[illegible] (including rented lines)	151 3	16 1	161 4	160 00	1 108	11 0	11 08	1 110
Total [illegible] (including rented lines)	107 [illegible]	11 0[illegible]	1 [illegible] 3	131 90	130 1[illegible]	14 00	1 [illegible]	180 87
Total [illegible] (including rented wire)	81 4	81 58	103	78 58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 32
Total re[illegible] (including [illegible])	[illegible] 9	58 9	61 81	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
N[illegible] (excluding rented lines)	43 01	44 7	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6
N[illegible] (excluding rented wire)	[illegible] 3 41	367	[illegible] 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3516
[illegible]	3 310	3 39[illegible]	3 341	3	401	1 [illegible]	11	20
M[illegible] (excluding rented wire)	80	[illegible] 311	65 10	[illegible]	133	7 [illegible]	81[illegible]	90 10
M[illegible] line (excluding rented [illegible])	10,7	118 08	1[illegible] 90	12[illegible]	13[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible] 0 [illegible]	181 61
A[illegible] — State	[illegible]	3 33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]
A[illegible] — Private	1 77	1 8	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 3	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 1	1 49
[illegible] (Inland) — State	13 30	10 0	[illegible]	8 4	[illegible] 10	1 08	1 8[illegible]	13 1
[illegible] (Inland) — Private	75	6 56	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 73	[illegible]	1 90	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 30

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

3 The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs 5 48 270, of which Rs 3 759 on account of the Telegraph Lines in Cashmere will be recovered from the Maharajah

The Capital Account of the Department (excluding Ceylon†) at the end of the year stood at Rs 3,35,61,872, including Rs 55,99,799 for abandoned lines, buildings and stores

* After providing for the loss of Rs 18 162 sustained in working the Ceylon system of telegraphs

† Particulars of the Capital Account of Ceylon are shewn separately in Appendix A

4 The following is a brief Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account of the whole Department, including India and Ceylon, for the year 1878 79 —

	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Expenditure in India and Ceylon				30 88 177
RECEIPTS	INDIA	CEYLON	TOTAL	
Revenue from paid Messages	29 63 569	95 817	30 59 386	
Receipts from State Railways	1 71 071	900	1 71 971	
Ditto Guaranteed Railways	2 55 386		2 55 386	
Claims from Guarantors &c	33 694	1 822	35 516	
Minor undertakings	16 850	482	17 332	
Miscellaneous	39 478	387	39 865	
TOTAL	34 80 048	99 408	35 79 456	
Pro formâ Message Revenue	1 16 967		1 16 967	
GRAND TOTAL	35 97 015	99 408	36 96 423	36 96 423
Net Profit for the year				6 08 246

5 The following is an abstract Revenue Account for India only with corresponding figures for 1877 78 —

EXPENDITURE	1877 78	1878 79	RECEIPTS	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Repairs to lines	2 80 248	2 77 397	Message Revenue earned	28 03 967	29 63 569
Repairs to buildings by Public Works Department	31 728	32 058	Receipts from State Railways for interest line maintenance technical supervision &c	52 503	1 71 071
Repairs to buildings departmentally	3 550	1 907	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways	1 68 519	2 55 386
Direction	1 76 649	1 81 635	Claims from Guarantors	27 329	33 694
Accounts	57 963	52 470	Sales of Books Gazettes &c	16 469	16 850
Superintendence	6 73 076	6 61 748	Miscellaneous	10 192	39 478
Line Maintenance	1 24 418	1 26 634	News free and other *pro formâ* Message Revenue	1 41 603	1 16 967
Check Office	34,647	38 129			
Signalling	13 82 036	14 34 905			
Tools and Plant	2 36 380	1 97 079			
Profit and Loss	3 149	197			
Printing charges by Printing Department		2 488			
Absentee Allowances paid in England	1 43 475	80 470			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	31 47 319	30 57 134			
DEDUCT—					
Value of printed forms supplied to Ceylon	5 023	1 023			
Share of General Charges debited to Ceylon	10 650	10 146			
Share of General Charges debited to Capital	1 22 416	75 361			
TOTAL DEDUCTION	1 38 089	86 530			
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE	30 09 230	29 70 607			
NET PROFIT	2 11 652	6 26 408	TOTAL RECEIPTS	32 20 882	35 97 015

The increase of message revenue earned over that of the previous year (excluding Ceylon) is Rs 1 59 602 due wholly to increase in State messages

6 The receipts from Railways shew an increase over the previous year of Rs 2,05,435, of which Rs 1,18,568 are from State Railways and Rs 86,867

from Guaranteed Railways This increase is due chiefly to the claims for the previous year having been made out for nine months only

7 There has been a net decrease in the *pro formâ* message revenue of Rs 24 636

8 Summaries of the financial results obtained in working the Telegraphs in India and Ceylon separately from the commencement up to the end of the year 1878 79 will be found in Appendix A

TRAFFIC

9 A return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign Messages under the sub heads "State" and "Private" will be found in Appendix B the percentage being as follows —

Class	I nd		F		T l	
	No	V l	N	V l	N	V l
State	15 27	24 33	0 24	1 42	15 51	25 75
Private	70 30	46 88	14 19	27 37	84 49	74 25
TOTAL	85 57	71 21	14 43	28 79	100 00	100 00

Showing the following absolute and proportionate increase over the result of the previous year —

Class of Messages	ACTUAL												PERCENTAGE											
	Increase						Decrease						Increase						Decrease					
	Inland		Foreign		Total		Inland		Foreign		Total		Inland		Foreign		Total		Inland		Foreign		Total	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs												
State	85 710	2 95 970	1 048	7 41	86 75	3 03 11							69 21	66 03	46 39	21 60	68 80	62 74						
Private			0 762	3,567			81 819	1 51 604			2 051	1 48 027			5 28	0 42			7 82	9 55			5·85	6·11
TOTAL	3 897	1 44 3 6	10 810	11 308	14,70	1 684							0 33	7 1)	5 7	1 30	1·08	5 36						

10 The total number and value of paid messages as compared with the previous year was as follows —

YEAR	State		I		T t	
	N	Value	N	V l	N	V l
		R		R		Rs
1877 78	1 6 0 3	4,84 034	1,2 8 921	3 10 1 8	1 3 7 014	20 3 2
18 8-79	212 481	7 87 45	1 16 8 0	1 641	1 371 21	3 9 6

1

INLAND TRAFFIC

11 In State messages there has been a considerable increase, due principally to the Military operations in Afghanistan There has been a falling off in private messages explained by the fact that last year's increase was abnormal owing to the famine in Southern India The decrease however was not nearly so great as was anticipated and budgetted for

The growth of the inland message traffic, State and private, since the introduction of the present tariff will be seen at a glance from the figures below —

YEAR	STATE						PRIVATE						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES					
	Number	Value	Percentage of number compared with previous year		Percentage of value compared with previous year		Number	Value	Percentage of number compared with previous year		Percentage of value compared with previous year		Number	Value	Percentage of number compared with previous year		Percentage of value compared with previous year	
			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
		Rs						Rs						Rs				
1872 73	57 448	1 91 18	9 39			3 47	548 846	9 96 150	4 93		7 96		606,294	11 87 303	5 35		5 94	
1873-74	6 38	13 093	13 73		11 44		592 243	10 18 210	7 90		2 1		657 582	12 31 303	8 45		3 70	
1874 75	7 2 8	57 91	18 19		20 75		658 523	10 73 83	11 19		5 46		35 748	13,31 15	11 89		8 1	
1875 76	69 111	73 183	15 38		6 16		707 136	11 17 13	7 38		4 03		796 247	13,90 306	8 23		4 46	
1876 77	99 009	3 1 4	11 10		17 68		874,348	13 61 173	23 04		21 84		973 351	16 82 645	22 5		1 02	
1877 78	123 834	4 48 200	5 08		39 42		1 046 190	15 85,891	19 64		16 51		1 169 954	20 34,09	20 20		20 89	
1878 79	209 541	7 44 1 7	69 1		66 03		961 307	14 94 97		7 82		9 55	1 1 3 851	21 78 474	0 33		7 10	

FOREIGN TRAFFIC

12 There has been a small increase in Foreign Traffic, State and Private The percentage of increase compared with previous years is shewn in the following figures —

YEAR	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
	No	Value
1873 74	12 72	7 38
1874-75	15 75	6 24
1875 76	8 87	8 21
1876-77	22 44	5 34
1877 78	38 14	27 28
1878 79	5 28	0 42

13 Appendix C shews the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route for the past eight years The comparative results of the period under review and of the two previous years are as follows —

	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Via Suez	60 22	79 10	75 04
, Teheran	37 57	17 72	23 07
„ Turkey	2 21	3 18	1 89

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in Appendix B

14 The following return corresponds with that given in paragraph 11 for inland traffic —

YEAR	STATE						PRIVATE						TOTAL					
	Number	Indian share of charge	Percentage of value compared with previous year		Percentage of number compared with previous year		Number	Indian share of charge	Percentage of value compared with previous year		Percentage of number compared with previous year		Number	Indian share of charge	Percentage of value compared with previous year		Percentage of number compared with previous year	
			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
		Rs						R						Rs				
1872-73	1 211	12 196		48 80		32·46	76,883	5 03 919	16 04			0 0	78 094	5 16 115	13 22			1 66
1873-74	1 203	11 251		7 75		0 66	86 083	5 40 877	7 33		12 72		87 886	5 52 128	6 97		12 54	
1874-75	1 305	11 053		1 77	8·47		100 338	5 71 675	6 24		15 75		101 643	5 65 728	6·19		15 65	
1875-76	1 875	17 076	54 48		43 67		109 24	6 21 876	8 1		8 87		111 123	6 38 952	9 09		9 32	
18 6 77	1 914	28 867	69 06		2·08		133 771	6 55 074	5 31		22 44		135 685	6 83 941	7 05		22 10	
1877 78	259	35 897	24 11		18 02		184 801	8 33 778	27 28		38 14		187 060	8 69 605	27 14		37 86	
1878-79	3 307	43 568	46 39		21 60		194,563	8,37 345	5 28		0 4		197 8 0	8 80 913	1 30		5 78	

15 Diagrams A and B give the number and value respectively of Inland and Foreign paid messages from year to year as far back as the record is available

CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFF

16 There were no changes of any importance in the rates for international messages, but owing to the continued depreciation in the value of silver the rate of exchange for adjustment of balances with Foreign Administrations was from 1st January 1879, changed from Rs 44 to Rs 50 per hundred francs This resulted in the charge per word from India to Europe being raised from Rs 2 8 to Rs 2 12, and in a corresponding increase in the rates to other countries

SIGNAL OFFICES

17 Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices according to the amount of traffic originating at each for the past seven years

18 Appendix E shews the number of offices in each division open at the end of 1878 79 The following were opened and closed during the year —

Opened	Date	Closed	Date
Khelat	27th May	Hubli	31st May
Mach	19th June	Coimbatore	7th ditto
Naraingungo	11th July	Beawar	1st ditto
Ngathineyoung	2nd September	Bhawalpur	31st ditto
Akote (re opened)	17th November	Cuddapah	27th June
Jumrood	21st ditto	Erode	27th ditto
Thull	9th ditto	Salem	27th ditto
Koorum Fort	25th December	Ongole	31st July
Ali Musjid	29th ditto	[illegible]ghai	28th October
Pegu	29th January	Salatiga	3rd ditto
Dhakka	20th ditto	Mittri	31st January
Lundi Kotul	15th ditto	Panadure	13th February
Peiwar	10th ditto	Bhurtpore	28th ditto
Gulistan Karez	9th ditto		
Kalatura	16th February		
Basawal	16th ditto		
Jellalabad	18th ditto		
Bagh	4th ditto		
Chaman	22nd ditto		
Nawalapitya	28th March		
Pachmarhi	24th ditto		
Peiwar Kotal	19th ditto		
Abdool Rahman	24th ditto		
Kandahar	31st ditto		

Number of offices open on 31st March 1878		239
ADD—Number of offices open during 1878 79	24	11
DEDUCT—Number of offices closed during 1878 79	13	
Number of offices open on 31st March 1879		250

COMPLAINTS.

19 In Appendix F will be found particulars of all the complaints received from the public during the year those in which this department was concerned being separated from those chargeable to Railway or Foreign Telegraph Lines

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION

20 The average time occupied in the transmission of messages over the long main routes during the years under review, and the two previous years were as follows —

	1876 77		1877 78		1878 79	
	H	M	H	M	H	M
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	47	0	41	0	55
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26	0	29
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14	0	57
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15	0	59
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28	1	22
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20	1	25
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16	0	33
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8	0	38
Galle to Madras	3	8	5	6	3	27
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41	2	32
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43	0	41
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	47	0	28	0	31

A better idea of the improvement in speed will be obtained from Diagram C, which shews graphically the speed of transmission in each principal line for many years past

NEWS FREE MESSAGES

21 Reports of the state of the weather, of the arrivals of mail steamers &c exhibit a slight increase in number, but a considerable decrease in length and value, *viz*,—

	No	Value
		Rs
1877 78	7,358	78 966
1878 79	7 591	57,329
Increase	233	
Decrease		21 637

TRAFFIC WITH RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS

22 Appendix G shews the number and value of messages transferred to and received from State and Guaranteed Railways during the past six years A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding two years shews the following result —

Particulars	1876-77			1877 78			1878 79		
	No	Value		No	Value		No	Value	
		Rs	A		Rs	A		Rs	A
Traffic exchanged with State Railways	21 049	30 582	7	28 985	32 339	14⅓	37 783	43 322	5 1/12
Traffic exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	75 260	77 205	8¾	96 225	93 372	15	94 453	95 952	0
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS ..	96 309	1 07 788	0¾	125 210	1 25 712	13⅓	132 236	1 39 274	5 1/12

PRESS MESSAGES

23 The number and value of Press messages sent at reduced rates during the past six years by Reuter's Telegraph Company, and by other associations or individuals, are given in Appendix H

As compared with the previous year the number of messages has slightly decreased, but the value has increased as follows —

	Number less.	Value more.
		Rs
Messages sent by Reuter's Company	74	7,280
Do by others	66	138
TOTAL INCREASE IN VALUE		7,418

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES

24 The number of undelivered messages was 4,295 as against 4,064 in the previous year

The causes of non delivery were as follows —

Not found address insufficient	1,132
Not found at address given	1 400
Address changed in transmission	113
Left station, new address not known	275
Left India	120
Left for original station	848
Refused	87
Returned by Dead Letter Office	160
Addressee or the address given, unknown	54
Other reasons	111
	4 295

The increase is nearly entirely under the head "Not found at address given," a cause manifestly beyond Departmental control

INTERRUPTIONS ON DEPARTMENTAL LINES

25 Notwithstanding the increase of miles of line and wire, the following statement shows that there has been a decrease in both the number and duration of interruptions as compared with those of previous years The statement includes interruptions due to extraordinary causes, details of which are given further on —

	1877 78	1878-79
Total number of interruptions	386	350
Aggregate duration, hours	5790	4910
Average duration, hours	15	14
Interruptions for every 100 miles of wire	0 92	0 80

26 It may perhaps be interesting to contrast with these statistics those for one of the best appointed and best managed Telegraph systems in Europe, that of Germany *

Number of interruptions per 100 miles of wire

Germany		India		Average number of interruptions per mile of wire *more* in Germany than in India.
		Official year		
1876	18 4	1875 76	1 8	10 4 times more
1877	8 7	1876 77	1 18	7 37 " "
1878	6 25	1877 78	0 92	6 8 " "
1879	Information not available	1878 79	0 80	

The above is a great reduction on previous years, and is due in a great measure to the substitution of underground for aerial lines

27 The interruptions during the year due to extraordinary causes, and included in the above figures, were as follows —

April 1878 —Between Nowshera and Hoti Murdan, lasting 148 hours Span across the Cabul river washed away during heavy floods

Between Kohat and Bunnoo, lasting 576 hours Flying line across the river Koorum washed away by floods

* Taken from "The Electrician of the 15th of March 1879

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Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28	1	22
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20	1	25
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16	0	33
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8	0	38
Galle to Madras	3	8	5	6	3	27
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Items	1876-77			1877 78			1878 79		
	No	Value		No	Value		No	Value	
		Rs	A		Rs	A		Rs	A
Traffic exchanged with State Railways	21 049	30 582	[illegible]	28 985	32 339	[illegible]	37 783	43 322	[illegible]
Traffic exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	75 260	77 205	[illegible]	96 225	93 372	15	94 453	95 952	0
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Average duration, hours	15	14
Interruptions for every 100 miles of wire	0 92	0 80

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Between Kohat and Bunnoo, lasting 576 hours Flying line across the river Koorum washed away by floods

* Taken from "The Electrician of the 15th of March 1879

July 1878—Between Attock and Peshawur, lasting 247 hours Span across the River Indus washed away by flood The river at Attock rose 55 feet 10 inches above ordinary level an occurrence not known for fifty years

August 1878—Between Umballa and Jullundor, lasting 226 hours, and between Jullunder and Umritsur, lasting 107 hours Caused by floods carrying away the railway bridges at the East Beyne 100 miles from Umballa, and near the Jullunder Railway Station, also at various other points

August 1878—Between Mooltan and Sukkur lasting 142 hours Heavy floods along the Indus Valley State Railway between Kotsamabu and Naushara Sangi and Rohri and also between Mirpur and Sarhad

November 1878—Between Vizagapatam and Coconada lasting 134 hours Caused by heavy storm blowing down trees, which fell on the line in 30 places between Coconada and Annavaram

December 1878—Between Vizagapatam and Coconada, lasting 212 hours Caused by the cyclone and floods of 6th and 8th December In some places the water rose higher than the tops of the supports

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT

28 There were 855 departmental and 111 military telegraph masters and signallers on the strength of the establishment at the close of the year, as compared with 815 and 66 respectively on the 31st March 1878

The casualties among departmental telegraph masters and signallers have been 34, as per margin against 27 during the preceding year, a percentage of 3 97 against 3 30 of last year

Deaths	9
Dismissals	7
Resignations	10
Remanded to duty	1
Transferred to other Departments	3
Services dispensed with	2
Struck off unfit for duty	2
	34

The number of military signallers trained by the Department during the year to whom certificates of proficiency were given was 94 as against 21 last year Eighty military signallers were employed in departmental offices and 31 in purely military offices

ELECTRICAL

29 The office of Electrician was held by the late lamented Mr R S Brough, and also by Mr W P Johnston to the 31st December 1878, when the permanent incumbent, Mr L Schwendler, returned to duty and assumed charge

30 *Line Testing* The number of regular testing stations remains the same as last year *viz*, 20 Every year shews the high state of efficiency to which the practice of testing overland lines of telegraph has been brought in India the primary result being that the majority of the lines possess a degree of insulation and a carrying power that leave but little to be desired, and that faults in the line are accurately localized and speedily removed

31 *Insulator testing*, which has now for many years been established upon a firm basis still continues

32 *Duplex Working*—The split battery system continues to be employed on our lines, for the reason that no better system has yet been brought forward Although it would be hazardous in these days of invention to say that no better system will ever be produced, yet for efficiency, stability and simplicity our present system will not easily be surpassed

33 *Duplex arrangements* for the line from Akyab to Rangoon were manufactured and set up during the year

34 *Cables*—A considerable length of gutta percha covered wire was received during the year The bedding of Manilla hemp treated with tannin, and the protecting guards of iron wire, were put on by our own machines which continue to work perfectly

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE

35 Appendix I is a classified list of all telegraph lines, the property of this Department in India Burma and Ceylon on the 31st March 1879 The following are the total mileages of line, wire and cable contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1878 —

	Line	Wire	Cable
1877 78	18 210	42 687	108
1878 79	18,589	44 470	108
Increase	379	1,783	

In addition to the above, the Department maintained 1,942 miles of line and 6,723 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J

36 The principal works executed in each division are as follows —

ARAKAN

37 The doubling of the wire, Calcutta to Rangoon and Elephant Point, begun last year, was completed during the year

BENGAL

38 A permanent two-wire line, 57½ miles in length, was constructed for the Bankipore-Gya State Railway New cables were laid across Channel Creek at Mud Point in the Hooghly River and at Mokameh in the Ganges In Calcutta, 9 miles of line and 37 miles of wire were erected for the Meteorological Department and for certain private firms, and instruments to work them were fitted up at fifteen different places in the city The telegraph lines in the Nulhatti and Calcutta and South Eastern State Railways were re-constructed The Central Office at Calcutta was connected by wire with the Railway Telegraph Offices at Howrah and Sealdah, and the latter station was connected with the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway Office

The repairs to the East India Railway telegraph lines which were in progress at the close of the last official year were completed

BOMBAY

39 The only work of any extent in this division was the erection of an additional wire from Poona to Shahabad, 249 5 miles in length

DACCA

40 Two new cables were laid during the year, one across the Pudda river to replace that laid in 1875 the other across the Ganges at Sara A loop line was erected from Dacca to Naraingunge and an office opened at the latter place An additional wire was erected for 89 miles on the existing posts from Barrackpore to Parodha

MALABAR COAST

41 The line from Bangalore to Mysore, 85 miles, originally partly on Hamilton's ¾ standards and partly on stone pillars, was re constructed for the greater portion of the distance along the Bangalore Mysore State Railway, with Hamilton s whole standards and two wires

NAGPUR

42 A new 4 wire line for 11 miles was constructed along the Nagpur and Chatteesgurh State Railway from Nagpur to Kamptee A 3rd wire, 28½ miles in length, was erected on the supports of the main line from Kureli to the Pipana Railway Station, and from the latter place a single wire line for 50½ miles was constructed to Pachmarhi

PUNJAB

43 A new single wire line, 118 miles, was constructed from Umritsur to Dalhousie A temporary line on bullies was erected from Lahore to Ferozepore An additional wire was erected between Jhelum and Pubbee, completing the 2nd wire between Lahore and Peshawur An additional wire was also erected between Umballa and Simla, and between Umritsur and Lahore

RAJPUTANA

44 The line from the Chumbul river to Gwalior, a distance of 36 5 miles, was dismantled and re constructed along the Scindia State Railway

SINDH

45 A second wire between Sukkur and Jacobabad, 50 miles, was completed and brought into circuit before the close of the year

BELUCHISTAN

46 The line Quetta to Khelat, 69 5 miles in length, was completed on the 24th of May

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS

47 Appendix J is a return shewing the number of telegraph offices and extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed Railways together with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each Railway

STORES AND WORKSHOPS

48 The following are the principal items of expenditure under this head during the year —

	Rs
Purchase of stores in India	1 20 102
London stores, including freight and landing charges	3 57,665
Workshop and Press	1,65 855
Store keeping	81 530
Stationery received from Superintendent of Stationery and value of printing done by the Superintendent of Government Printing without charge	15 752
TOTAL	7,40,904

49 Under the head of 'Purchase of stores in India" Rs 16,033 are for military stores received without cost in previous years and now debited to this Department

50 The value of outturn from the workshops was Rs 3,51,527 and from the Press Rs 33,075, against Rs 3,63,446 and Rs 40,662 respectively during the previous year

51 The total value of stores received and issued during the year amounted to Rs 16,20,455 and the store keeping charges to Rs 81,530

CEYLON

52 Appendix A contains the usual summary of financial results of the Ceylon telegraphs from the 1st of January 1869, the date of their transfer to the Indian Government up to the end of the year 1878 79

53 There has been a very small capital outlay of Rs 131 during the year, and the total of such outlay by the Indian Government up to the end of the year stands at Rs 67,609 The net loss on working for the year amounts to Rs 18,162 and from the transfer in 1869 up to the end of the year, to Rs 2,22,008, exclusive of all interest charges

54 The following is an abstract of the Revenue Account for the years 1877 78 and 1878 79 —

Expenditure	1877 78	1878 79	Receipts	1877 78	1878-79
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Repairs of lines	20 142	12 613	Message Revenue earned	99 735	95 817
Repairs to buildings (Departmentally)	462	141	Receipts from Ceylon Railway for maintenance of line	900	900
Direction Accounts &c (share)	10 600	10 146	Miscellaneous	735	869
Superintendence ...	26 022	26 685	Claims from the Colonial Government under Guarantee		1 822
Line maintenance ...	11 169	10 457			
Signalling	54 236	51 771			
Tools and Plant	2 785	4 701			
Value of printed forms supplied	5 023	1 023			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 30 489	1 17 587	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1 01 370	99 408
DEDUCT— Share of Charges for Direction &c debited to Capital	405	17	NET LOSS	29 524	18 162
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1 30 894	1 17 570	TOTAL	1 30 894	1 17 570

55 The working expenses of the year are therefore less than those of the previous year by Rs 13 324 which occurs chiefly under Repairs, Signalling, and Printed Forms The charges for Repairs and Printed Forms in 1877 78 were exceptional The lines required heavy repairs in that year, and the stock of printed forms was written off with the view of keeping only a numerical account of such articles in future

There is a falling off in the message revenue of Rs 3 918

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

56 Detailed reports of the operations of the Telegraph Department in connection with the military advance into Afghanistan prior to the Treaty of Gundamuck will be found in the following appendices —

Appendix K —Report by Mr Officiating Superintendent S J Josephs in charge of Telegraphs with the Kurrum Valley Field Force

Appendix L —Report by Mr Officiating Superintendent C E Pitman, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kandahar Field Force

Appendix M —Report by Mr Officiating Superintendent S P W V Luke, in charge of Telegraphs with the Khyber Field Force

KURRUM VALLEY FIELD FORCE

57 The Government of India letter No 359T, dated 3rd October 1878, requested that arrangements might be made for the supply of 200 miles of semi permanent line for the Kohat Field Force

58 No time was lost in pushing up the stores to Kohat, and owing to the zeal and energy displayed by the Construction officer, Mr Assistant Superintendent N Jones, the line was completed and an office opened at Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the 8th November

59 Mr Jones was then relieved by Mr S J Josephs, Officiating Superintendent, to whom had been entrusted the charge of the military lines in this direction, and proceeded to Peshawur, where he constructed with equal celerity and success the short line from Peshawur to Jumrood

60 Mr Josephs was placed at the disposal of the General in Command, and under orders received from him, extended the line from Thull to Ali Kheyl by the 12th April, and eventually to Karatega, 170 miles from Kohat Offices were opened at —

Thull on the 8th November
Hazar Pir on the 26th December
Kurrum Fort on the 25th December
Peiwar on the 10th January
Peiwar Kotal on the 19th March
Ali Kheyl on the 2nd April

61 The only casualties with Mr Josephs' party were 2 muleteers murdered near Ali Kheyl

62 The line was constructed with great energy and judgment, and was maintained practically without interruption, and, after the early days of our occupation of the district but little difficulty was experienced from marauders The total length of working wire cut and carried away was 15½ miles—a large quantity cut only, but inconsiderable compared with our losses in the Khyber

63 Mr Josephs carried out the important duty entrusted to him with complete success and the value of his assistance was specially represented to Government by the General Officer Commanding

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE

64 On the 3rd October 1878 the Government of India, by letter No 359T ordered arrangements to be made for the supply of 250 miles of line to run along the line of communication through the Murri Bugti country to connect Mittri with Rajunpore On the 22nd October this order was cancelled and instructions issued to send the material to Quetta for use if required

65 The difficulties experienced in getting these stores to Quetta were very considerable but were overcome by the great energy and zeal of Mr C E Pitman the Officiating Superintendent in charge of Telegraphs in Beluchistan

66 Pending the arrival of the stores at Quetta, Mr Pitman was engaged in making every possible preliminary arrangement for the possible extension to Kandahar, and accompanied the Agent to the Governor General to select a route and arrange for the protection of the line

67 To Gulistan Karez 40 miles, the line was completed on the 8th January Beyond this place its extension was not possible till the 17th February owing to the detention of the stores in the Bolan Between Gulistan Karez and Chaman 23 miles, the line was constructed in 5 days and an office opened on the 22nd February

68 On the 6th March Mr Pitman received authority to commence the line from Chaman towards Kandahar, a distance of 77 miles, and on the 31st March he opened the office in the citadel of Kandahar

69 The line although so rapidly constructed has worked without interruption, and only three known cases of wilful damage have occurred

70 On the 28th March Mr Pitman's working party was attacked by a band of marauders and Sub Inspector Mahomed Sidi of this Department and Sepoy Neck Mahomed of the Sappers were severely wounded and two camelmen slightly wounded

71 Mr Pitman's local knowledge and fertility of resource were invaluable and his conduct of the whole expedition was characterised by the zeal and energy for which he has always been conspicuous

72 Mr Pitman brings to notice the very great assistance he received from Mr Inspector J Hutchins Not alone as a Telegraph subordinate officer did Mr Hutchins distinguish himself, but he displayed a rare courage and devotion during the severe outbreak of cholera among the troops at Abdul Rahman which called forth the admiration of Major Clifford, the Road Commandant and the thanks of the Lieutenant General

KHYBER FIELD FORCE

73 On the 13th November 1878 the Military Department enquired as to the possibility of arranging for the construction of a line from Peshawur to Jumrood and subsequently on to Dhakka and on the same day a copy of Military Department letter to the Quarter Master General followed conveying the formal instructions of Government for the erection of a line to Jumrood to be advanced to the head of the Pass should it be entered and held The line was erected and office opened at Jumrood on the 21st November 1878

74 Complete arrangements were then made for a considerable advance and Mr Officiating Superintendent P V Luke was directed to proceed to

Peshawur with a strong staff for charge of the work He was instructed to report himself to the General Officer Commanding, and to push on the construction of the line as desired by him

75 From the 5th paragraph of Mr Luke's report (Appendix M), it will be seen that he was delayed at Jumrood from the 25th November to the 26th December on the latter date he received orders to advance, and within four days the line was erected to Ali Musjid and an office opened there

76 On the 8th January he received permission to make the attempt to extend his line to Lundi Kotal and succeeded in completing it and in opening the Lundi Kotal office five days later, *viz*, on the 12th January On the 20th January he had reached Dhakka and established the office there The remaining offices were opened —

Basawul on the 16th February,
Jellalabad on the 18th February,
Gundamuck on the 24th April,

and notwithstanding the enormous difficulties with which Mr Luke had to contend, communication was almost uninterruptedly maintained

77 Some conception of what these difficulties were will be gathered from Mr Luke's Report (Appendix M), which shews that, on a total distance of 108 miles of line, it was cut 98 times and 60 miles of the working wire were carried away and never recovered

78 The undertaking entrusted to Mr Officiating Superintendent Luke proved to be in some respects more onerous than that of either Mr Josephs or Mr Pitman It is impossible to over estimate the value of the tact he through out displayed, or too highly to praise the zeal and devotion with which he applied himself to the execution of his difficult duty How well he succeeded will be apparent from a perusal of the preceding remarks and of his own report

79 The experience of this campaign has shewn conclusively the value of the system introduced by the late Director General, Major General D G Robinson, R E, and since largely extended, of spreading a knowledge of telegraphy throughout the Army, and employing soldiers as signallers in times of peace to fit them for this duty during military operations

80 With each of the advance columns the large majority of the signallers were soldiers, who on the whole, did the work really well

81 The total length of line constructed beyond the frontiers in connection with these operations amounted to 420 miles

PERSONAL

82 In the Direction the following changes occurred during the year —

Colonel R Murray Officiating Director General, was confirmed in the appointment of Director General

Mr A J L Cappel Officiating Deputy Director General, was confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Director General

Mr J H Lane, Officiating Director of Traffic, was confirmed in the appointment of Director of Traffic

Major H Mallock, Director of Construction proceeded on furlough on the 15th of April 1878 and Mr 1st grade Superintendent W R Brooke was appointed to officiate as Director of Construction during the absence of Major Mallock

83 The success of the Departmental operations is greatly due to the valuable assistance and invariable co operation I have received from the Deputy Director General Mr A J L Cappel To Mr J H Lane, Director of Traffic and Mr W R Brooke Officiating Director of Construction, my best thanks are due for their unremitting exertions and for the ability and success with which they have conducted the important duties of their respective offices as also to my Personal Assistant, Mr F G Teale, and to Major J Eckford R E Superintendent of Stores and Workshops, for the very efficient manner in which he has carried out the duties of his onerous charge

Messrs C B P Gordon and W K D'O Bignell have administered the large Divisions under their charge with great tact, skill and success

With scarcely an exception the officers of the Department in all grades deserve my cordial thanks for the excellence of their work acknowledgments no less due to the Signalling Establishment for loyal and good service under all circumstances

84 This Report cannot fitly close without an expression of the deep sense of the loss the Department has sustained by the death from cholera on the 3rd April 1879 of one of its most distinguished young officers, Mr R S Brough, lately Officiating Electrician, whose great ability and attainments high sense of duty, and singleness of purpose had won for him the respect and regard of all associated with him

R MURRAY *Colonel*
Director General of Telegraphs in India

CALCUTTA
The 1st December 1879

APPENDIX A

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1878 79

	Capital Outlay		Revenue		Working Expenses		Net Charges		Charges for Interest on Capital		Net Charges plus Interest		Percentage of Revenue and Charges on Capital Outlay to end of year		No. of miles		
	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	Revenue	Charge	Lines	Wires	Cables
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs					
Existing Lines with Buildings and first equipments connected with them	5 78 085	2 48 23 591															
Workshop and Press Capital	13 800	2 43,374															
Material	5 180	93 464															
Storehouses	15 192	4,60 901															
Quarters for Officers		10 425															
Stores	231 570	21 43 124															
Balance of Suspense heads	1 04,366	1 87 284															
TOTAL EXISTING	4,74,693	2 79 62 073															
Lines, Buildings and Stores abandoned	73 577	55 99 799															
	5,48,270	3 35 61 872	35 97 015	3 30 07 233	29 70 607	4 50 59 541	6,26 408	1 20 57 308	12 44 785	1 57 56 644	6 18 377	2 78 08 952	98 34	134 25	17971 13	43784 94	105 69

Summary of Financial Results of the Ceylon Telegraphs of the year 1878 79, calculated on Expenditure of the Government of India only

	Capital Outlay		Revenue		Working Expenses		Net Charges		Charges for Interest on Capital		Net Charges plus Interest		Percentage of Revenue and Charges on Capital Outlay to end of year		No. of miles		
	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	Revenue	Charge	Lines	Wires	Cables
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs					
Lines in operation	131	67 709	99 408	8 08 019	1 17 570	10 30 087	18 162	2 22 068	3 040	12 591	21,202	2 34 659	1193 37	1521 34	617 845	685 41	2·62

Summary of Financial Results of the Ceylon Telegraphs for the year 1878 79 calculated on all Expenditure including value of lines taken over without payment

	Capital Outlay		Revenue		Working Expenses		Net Charges		Charges for Interest on Capital		Net Charges plus Interest		Percentage of Revenue and Charges on Capital Outlay to end of year		No. of miles		
	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	During year	To end of year	Revenue	Charge	Lines	Wires	Cables
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs					
Lines in operation	131	3 11 264	99 408	8 08 019	1 17 570	10 30 087	18 162	2 22 068	13 999	1 23 819	32 161	3 45 917	259 59	330 93	617 845	685 41	2 62

N B —The figures in antique are deductions

APPENDIX B

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages Sent and of Foreign Messages Received and Transit during the year 1878 79 shewing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 18? 9

DIVISIONS	Inland State No.	Inland State Value Rs. A.	Inland Private No.	Inland Private Value Rs. A.	Foreign State No.	Foreign State Value Rs. A.	Foreign Private No.	Foreign Private Value Rs. A.	Transit State No.	Transit State Value Rs. A.	Transit Private No.	Transit Private Value Rs. A.	Grand Total No.	Grand Total Value Rs. A.
Arakan	35	1 94 8	8 11	19 696			353	1 502 1	"35	1 "94 8	9 064	21 198 14	9 99	2? 993 6
Assam	10 383	19 304 1	35 416	34,"61	2	10 15	1"2	660 8	10 385	19 015 0	5,598	35,4.1 15	3 973	54,438 15
Bellary	4,6-4	13 350 1	24,560	?? 1?? 9	3	2 0	286	852 8	4,696	13 352 1	24, 16	33 095 1	29 532	46 3 13
Bengal	?? 8"6	86 042	17?,333	61 ""9 8	320	5 818 2	?7 138	1,28 423 15	23,196	91 860 9	199 471	3 90 203 7	22? 667	4 8? 064 0
Bombay	23 "96	80 8 8	189 155	2 "2 1?2 5	1,149	9 1 6 5	85 814	3,49 916 15	24,945	89 704 13	274,969	6 22,099 4	299 914	7 11 804 1
B. Burma	4,0	2 428 14	62 461	1 19,329 14	109	545 14	15 040	53,784 5	7 5 9	27 974 13	"7 501	1 73,114 3	86 090	3 01 088 15
Ceylon	1 ""8	2 45. 12	56,433	95,745 10	"7	626 8	5,083	26 899 5	1 853	3,079 4	61,516	1 22,644 1	63,369	1 25 7.4 3
Dacca	1 152	1 455 0	11,5"3	19 818 8			129	642 13	1 152	1 450 0	11 03	20 461	12 854	21 916 5
Ganjam	4, 10	13 918 4	57 219	83,633 5			708	2,27[illegible]	4 710	13 918 4	5 9?	85 910 6	6.,63	98 826 10
Indore	4 557	11 175 2	48,619	59 410 13			104	539 13	4,55	11 1 5	48,7.3	59,949 10	53 280	71 1.4 1
Madras	8 45?	26 334 8	"2,462	1 1 446 10	64	5.5 14	40,321	1,81 74 6	8,516	26,860 6	112 88	2 93 2.1 0	121,299	3 ?0 081 6
Malabar	4 912	20,861 8	46 421	66,842 1	36	295 1	1 151	3,886 2	4,948	21 156	4 5 2	0 728 3	5 520	91 884 12
Nagpur	4,736	10,918 9	20,712	23,141 1	1	3 14	74	19[illegible]	4,736	10,9?2	20 86	23 335 10	25 52?	34 255 1
Oudh & Rohilkund	9 464	21 134 0	32,536	39,563 11	2	21 15	282	1 03" 10	9 466	1 155 15	32 918	40 601 5	4.,284	61 757 4
Punjab	59 334	2,53 743 14	78,533	1,20 436 14	916	16 896 12	1 167	4,94 15	60 250	2 "0 639 10	9 690	1 25,384 13	139,940	3 96,024
Rajputana	3,613	9 288 2	15,524	18,649 4			46	163 14	3 613	9,2 9 2	155 (	18 813 2	19 183	28 101 4
Sindh	36,895	1 44 746 2	41 649	55 68" 4	629	9 645 15	16,695	79 841 0	37,524	1 54,392 1	58 344	1 35 528 4	95 868	2 89 920 5
Total	209 644	44 1"6 15	864,307	14,34,296 14	3 30"	43 568 8	194,563	8 37 344 7	21 851	7 8 45	1 158 8 0	2 1 641 5	13 71 "21	30 59 3-6 7
News Free Messages / Value of Free Collection of Messages to Government and Press													,591	5 329 4 / 5 151 6
Grand Total													13 79,312	31 73 986 11

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 18? 8

DIVISIONS	Inland State No.	Inland State Value Rs. A.	Inland Private No.	Inland Private Value Rs. A.	Foreign State No.	Foreign State Value Rs. A.	Foreign Private No.	Foreign Private Value Rs. A.	Total State No.	Total State Value Rs. A.	Total Private No.	Total Private Value Rs. A.	Grand Total No.	Grand Total Value Rs. A.
Arakan	568	1 0? 0	430	15 993 8	1	10 7	601	3,164 0	569	1 13	8 031	19 15 8	8,600	20 870 15
Assam	6,999	1 80 6	?4,004	34 195 11			140	541 6	6 999	15 80 6	24 144	34 "3" 1	31 143	50 51 7
Bellary	4 548	2 683 14	35 939	46,900 15	10	3 5 12	218	811 0	4,858	23 059 1	36 0.6	47 11 15	40 914	"0 1 9
Bengal	1 830	55 538 13	1?9 514	3 05,341 12	292	6 901 2	27 090	1 46 291 1	18 122	62 439 1	216 604	4 1 633	234 26	5,14,0"3 7
Bombay	1 401	63,79 15	208 961	2 92,637 0	620	6,078 3	96 318	3 6 312 10	18 021	69 9 6	295 2"9	6 54,949 10	313,300	,24,9?5 12
B. Burma	5 780	19 "01 4	60 84	1 19,062 4	30	192 12	10 657	39 655 4	5 810	19 894 0	71 441	1 58, 1 8	7" 251	1 7?,611 8
Ceylon	1,?9	2 47 8	59 112	1 01 951 7	51	3 9	4 500	24,380 8	1 843	3 123 1	63 61	1 26 311 15	65,455	1,29 435 0
Dacca	821	1,702 14	10 764	18,818 0			118	683 4	821	1 0? 14	10,882	19,501 4	11 "03	21,204 2
Ganjam	4,206	13 017 8	1 930	1 10 497			"23	2,408 14	4,206	13,01 8	"2 653	1 1 906 5	76 859	1 25 923 13
Indore	3 282	8 139 14	48 092	61 022 4			73	347 0	3,282	8 139 14	48 165	61 369 4	51 44	69 509 2
Madras	9 435	48 098 14	10? 339	1 64 ,53 13	144	2,094 14	36,558	1 "6,536 9	9 5"9	50 193 12	140 89"	3,41 110 6	150 4 6	3,91,304 2
Malabar	3 1 8	11 36" 8	61 36	95, 13 3	13	5 8 10	1 143	4,006 5	3 191	11,946 2	62,879	99 219 8	66 0 0	1 11 165 10
Nagpur	3 186	9,56 14	22 494	26 497 7	2	79 3	76	252 15	3 18	9 64. 1	22,5 0	26 7,0 6	.5,75	36,392 7
Oudh & Rohilkund	4,863	14,362 4	28 610	33,345 3	21	487 7	249	1,011 1	4 984	14,849 11	28,659	34,356 15	33, 43	49,206 10
Punjab	29 158	1 23,016 1	69 2 1	1 00,402 15	504	1 900 5	741	3 74. 13	9 65	1 35 916 6	"0 012	1 04 145 12	99,669	2,40 062 2
Rajputana	.,321	6 "33 4	14 51	18,665 13			32	150 1	2 3?1	6, 33 4	14,549	18 816 9	16,870	25,549 13
Sindh	8,172	30,252 12	30 24	40,79? 2	571	5 52 15	13,564	67 480 1	8 743	36,005 11	44,?88	1 08,272 14	53,081	1,44,278 9
Total	1 3,834	4 48,206 9	10 46 120	1 95 890 12	2,259	35 8?7	3 184,801	8 33 77	126 093	4,84,033 12	12 30 921	24,19 668 4	13,57 014	29 03 02 0
News Free Messages / Value of Free Collection of Messages to Government and Press													7,358	78,966 8 / 61,803 0
Grand Total													13 64,372	30 44,471 8

This Return includes 388 messages the services of French and Portuguese Government and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat the value of which is Rs 2,486-11 has not been credited to Revenue

Total Paid Messages		No.	Value	
Inland	Departmental	1 046, 30	20 52,554	2
	Railway	127 121	1 25 915	11
Foreign	Departmental	19" 679	8,80 40"	14
	Railway	191	504	12
Total		1,3"1,721	30,59,386	

Total Paid Messages		No.	Value	
Inland	Departmental	1 049 323	19 17 694	1
	Railway	120 631	1 16 403	4
Foreign	Departmental	186 ""0	8 68, 49	10
	Railway	290	855	1
Total		1,357,014	2,903,702	0

INCREASE

DIVISIONS	Inland State No	Inland State Value Rs. A.	Inland Private No.	Inland Private Value Rs. A.	Foreign State No	Foreign State Value R. A.	Foreign Private No	Foreign Private Value Rs. A.	Total State No	Total State Value Rs. A.	Total Private No	Total Private Value Rs. A.	Grand Total No	Grand Total Value Rs. A.
Arakan	16"	91 8	1,28	3 702 1	...				16"	91 8	1 281	3 2	1 448	3 794 2
Assam	3,384	3 223 11	1 41	565 12	2	1 1	3"	119 2	3,396	3 34 10	1 444	684 14	4,830	3 919 8
Bellary				...			68	41 8			68	41 8	68	41 8
Bengal	5,046	30,503 10		...	28		4		5 0"4	30 503 10	48		5 122	30 5 3 10
Bombay	6,395	16 "30 9		..	529	3,098 2			6 9"4	19 92 11			6 924	19,828 11
B. Burma	1 690	"10	1 6"	2" 10	79	3,3	4,383	14 129 1	1 769	8,090 14	6 06	1 896 11	7 6"9	22,4
Ceylon					26	2 15	53	2 53 13	26	250 1	583	53 13	609	2 99 1
Dacca ...	331		809	1 000 8			11		381		82	1 00 8	1 151	1 000 8
Ganjam	504	900 12							504	90 2			504	900 12
Indore	1 275	3,03 4	527				31	191 13	1 2"5	3 35 4	55	191 13	1 833	3 22" 1
Madras							1 63	5 217 13			1 63	5 21 13	1 63	5 17 13
Malabar	1 734	9 494 0			23		8		1 5	9 494 0	8		1 65	9 494 0
Nagpur	1,550	1,355 11							1 550	1 55 11			1 550	1 355 11
Oudh and Rohilkand	4,601	6 7"1 12	3,9"6	6,218 8			33	2 14	4 601	6 7 1	3 9	6 44 6	8,560	13 016 2
Punjab	30,181	1 30 7" 13	9,25	20 033 15	41	3 995	4.6	1,2 6 2	30 593	1 34 23 4	9 6	21 239 1	40 2"1	1 55 962 5
Rajputana	1,292	,554 14	1 007	...			14	13 2	1,292	2 554 4	1 0"1	13	313	2 68
Sindh	28,723	1 14,493 6	10 9"3	14 89 2	58	3 89	3,131	1 30 4	29 81	1 18 38 6	14,056	27,255 6	4 837	1 45 641 12
TOTAL	96 8"3	3,"7 610 8	30 91	46 63 1	1 1	11 K1	1 2	3 44 9	8 (	1 1	41 31	8' 96 9	1 "9 3 7	4 1 39 10
Net Increase and Decrease of the figures of previous year	85 710	2 95,970 6			1 04.	7 41 0	9 6.	3 566 15	80	3 03 711 6			14 7(	1 55 693

DECREASE

DIVISIONS	Inland State No	Inland State Value R. A.	Inland Private No	Inland Private Value Rs. A.	Foreign State No	Foreign State Value R. A.	Foreign Private No	Foreign Private Value Rs. A.	Total State No	Total State Value Rs. A.	Total Private No	Total Private Value Rs. A.	Grand Total No	Grand Total Value Rs. A.
Arakan					1	10	248	1 661 4	1	10 7	248	1 661 4	249	1 671 11
Assam														...
Bellary	164	9 333 2	11 2 8	14, 28 6	8	3"3 12			1	9 06 14	11, 8	14,728 6	11 450	24,435 4
Bengal			17 181	43 56 4		1 093 0		17 86 14		1,083 0	17 181	61 430 1	17 191	62,513 1
Bombay			19 800	20 454 11			504	1 39 11			2 31	32 850 6	20,310	32 850 6
B. Burma														
Ceylon	16	294 1	2 6 9	6 205 13					16	294 12	2,6"9	6,205 13	2 695	6,500 9
Dacca ...		247 14						4		4 14		40 7		288 5
Ganjam			14, 11	26 864 2			15	131 3			14,7"8	26,995 15	14 7"8	26,995 15
Indore				1 611								1 611 7		1,611 7
Madras	983	21 64 6	29 9	53 10" 3	80	1 569 0			1 063	23 333 6	29 8"	53 107 3	30 940	76,440 9
Malabar			15 316	28,371 9		283 9		12 3		83 9	15 315	28,491 5	15 315	28,774 14
Nagpur			1 92	3,3 6 6	1	5 5	2	58 6	1	5 5	1 84	3 414 12	1 85	3,400 1
Oudh and Rohilkand					19	465 8			19	465 8			19	465 8
Punjab														
Rajputana				16 9								16 9		16 9
Sindh														
TOTAL	1 163	31 640 2	1 1 0"9	1 99 277 1	109	3 860 9	"69	32 5	1 2	35 600 11	1 13 99	2,30,553 8	1 14,6"0	2 66 054 8
Net Increase and Decrease of the figures of previous year			81 81	1 51 ,93 14							72 051	1 48 026 15		

NOTE.—Th R t rn doc t i l d coll t the th those belonging to th Gov rnment f Ind a
The l e f o c so in f vour f *Pre* Messages d ri g the year was Rs 1 73,101 4 credit has t been taken f th am [illegible]

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1878 79

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE — West — Via Teheran No	Indian Value R	A	Via Turkey No	Indian Value Rs	A	Persian Gulf No	Indian Value R	A	Via Suez No	Indian Value Rs.	A	East — Via Amur No	Indian Value R	A	Via Madras No	Indian Value Rs	A	Via Rangoon No	Indian Value R	A	Native Burma No	Indian Value Rs	A	TOTAL No	Indian Value Rs	A.
INDIAN																											
Sent	14,388	91 044	7	1 217	4,334	10	778	3 328	11	43 051	1 90 236	15	47	128	6	8 153	27 104	8	1 406	5 959	11	3 992	7 663	13	73 032	3 29 801	1
Received	10 813	61 681	1	838	3,374	10	74	4 853	8	38,936	1 50 169	12	4	9	1	7 673	24,962	1	1 767	6 276	13	3 148	5,969	0	63 921	2 57,295	14
TOTAL	25,201	1 52 725	8	2 055	7 709	4	1,520	8 162	3	81 987	3 40 406	11	51	137	7	15,826	52 060	9	3 173	12 236	8	7 140	13 632	13	136 953	5,87,096	15
TRANSIT																											
From East to West—																											
Received { *Viá* Madras	65	176	6	5	11	3	50	158	13	38 015	1 42 203	8													28,135	1 42,549	9
Received { *Viá* Rangoon	3	12	9							2 015	9 822	13													2 018	9,835	6
Received { *Viá* Laingha				1	2	8				20	144	9													21	147	1
From West to East—																											
Sent { *Viá* Madras	3 518	14 641	8	23	166	2	7	21	3	26 382	1 22,746	1	3	7	9										29 933	1 37 582	7
Sent { *Viá* Rangoon	7	36	0							692	3,073	8													699	3 109	8
Sent { *Viá* Laingha				9	79	12				12	109	9										4	14	7	25	203	12
From West to West—																											
Viá Bombay and Kurrachi	2	12	3	23	103	11	26	94	12	4	16	2													55	226	13
Viá Kurrachi and Bombay	2	6	9	4	11	10	2	13	8	20	120	11													28	152	6
From East to East													3	8	14										3	8	14
TOTAL	3 597	14,685	3	65	374	14	86	288	4	57 160	2 78,236	8	6	16	7							4	14	7	60,917	2,93 815	11
GRAND TOTAL																									197 870	8,80 912	10

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo European and Red Sea routes for the year 1878 79

ROUTE		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit) — To India	From India	Total	Percentage of Number — To India	From India	Total
Indo European	*Viá* Teheran	10 813	14 388	25 201	21 07	24 21	22 75
	Turkey	838	1 217	2 055	1 63	2·05	1 86
	Persian Gulf *viá* Kurrachi	742	778	1 520	1 44	1 31	1 37
Red Sea—*Viá* Suez		38 936	43 051	81 987	75 86	72 43	74 02
TOTAL		51 329	59 434	1 10 763	100 00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F

Synopsis of complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1878 79

Nature of Complaints	Number of Complaints received: Inland	Railway	Foreign	Total received	Number disposed of — Admitted: Inland	Railway	Foreign	Total admitted	Rejected — Being groundless: Inland	Railway	Foreign	Not investigated for want of documents: Inland	Railway	Foreign	Total rejected	Number of Paid Messages: Inland	Railway	Foreign	Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints: Inland	Railway	Foreign	Total
Non-delivery	154 / 131	17 / 11	39 / 17	210 / 159	70 / 46	12 / 3	22 / 5	104 / 54	75 / 72	4 / 7	15 / 12	9 / 13	1 / 1	2	106 / 105				·015 / 013	013 / 009	·020 / ·009	·015 / ·012
Delay	56 / 68	3 / 6	8 / 6	67 / 80	48 / 57	2 / 5	5 / 3	55 / 65	9 / 11	1	3 / 3				13 / 15	10 46 730 / 10 49 323	1,27,1 1 / 1,20 631	1,97 870 / 1,87 060	·005 / 006	·002 / 004	·004 / 003	·005 / 005
Error	68 / 79	5 / 8	21 / 28	94 / 115	63 / 73	5 / 5	21 / 26	88 / 104	6 / 5	2	2	1	1		6 / 11				006 / 007	·004 / 006	·011 / 015	·007 / 008
Miscellaneous	6 / 9	2 / 2	1 / 4	9 / 15	4 / 7	1	2	4 / 10	2 / 2	2 / 1	1 / 2				5 / 5				·001	·002	·000 / 002	001 / 001
Total	284 / 287	27 / 27	69 / 55	390 / 369	184 / 183	19 / 14	48 / 36	251 / 233	92 / 90	6 / 11	19 / 19	9 / 14	1 / 2	2	129 / 136				·027 / 028	·021 / 02	·035 / ·029	·028 / 027

The figures in heavy type are those for the last year

Increase { Railway 5 38 per cent; Foreign 5 78 | Decrease Department 1 ·24 per cent; Nett increase 1 08

Synopsis of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1878 79

Nature of Complaints	Number of Complaints received: Railway	Foreign	Total received	Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations — Disposed of — Admitted: Railway	Foreign	Total admitted	Rejected — Being groundless: Railway	Foreign	On technical ground: Railway	Foreign	Total rejected	Those not yet disposed of: Railway	Foreign	Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations — Not being for … documents: Railway	Foreign	T… Convention …: Railway	Foreign	Number of Paid Messages Incoming and Outgoing: Railway	Foreign	Total	Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints: Railway	Foreign	Total
Non-delivery	36 / 35	68 / 59	104 / 94	15 / 13	28 / 24	43 / 37	15 / 13	10 / 7		1	28 / 21	4 / 7	15 / 9	1	10 / 11	1	4 / 7				·028 / 030	·034 / 032	032 / ·031
Delay	9 / 10	7 / 16	16 / 21	6 / 8	3 / 5	13	3 / 1	1			3 / 2	1	2 / 4		3	1	1 / 3	1 27 121 / 1 20 631	1 97 8?0 / 1 87 060	3,24 991 / 3 07 691	·00? / ·008	·003 / ·008	·005 / 008
Error	16 / 13	52 / 50	68 / 63	7 / 9	14 / 20	21 / 29	1 / 1	1		1	2 / 2	1	3 / 3	1	3 / 4	7 / 2	31 / 22				·013 / 009	·026 / ·026	·021 / 020
Miscellaneous	3	16 / 2	19 / 2	3	14	1						1	1		2						002	008 / ·001	·005 / 000
Total for the year	64 / 58	143 / 127	20 / 185	31 / 30	59 / 49	90 / 79	2 / 15	11 / 8		2	33 / 25	6 / 8	31 / 16	2	13 / 20	8 / 3	36 / 32				50 / 048	·072 / ·068	·061 / ·060
Balance from last year	1 / 2	19 / 21	·9 / 23	10	14 / 16	24 / 16		2 / 2			2 / 2	2	3 / 3										
Total	4 / 60	163 / 148	236 / 208	41 / 30	3 / 60	114 / 95	15	13 / 10	..	2	35 / 27	6 / 10	24 / 19	2	13 / 20	8 / 3	36 / 32				058 / 049	08 / 079	·073 / 069

The figures in heavy type are those for the last year

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 752 TO 759 1ST HALF OF MARCH IN PAGES 776 TO 783 2ND HALF OF MARCH IN PAGES 800 TO 807 1ST HALF OF APRIL IN PAGES 826 TO 833 AND 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1880, IN PAGES 850 AND 851 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 27TH MARCH 17TH APRIL 1ST, 15TH AND 22ND MAY 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Provinces	Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice — Best sort			Rice — Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus So ghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kurra Vera goo Sawee Chena Chaloo Mandwa Nagli &c) *Panicum Miliaceum Eleusine Coracana*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Remarks
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
	2nd Half of February 1880	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
	ARAKAN DIVISION																															
	Akyab	6 2	6 2	5 13				15 0	4 0	8 10	17 0	16 0	10 8										8 0	7 6	5 0	204 0	204 0	97 3	16 0	22 2	35 4	
	Kyouk pyoo							20 0	18 5	12 0	1 13	19 2	13 11										4 0	4 0	3 0	360 0	240 0	240 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	
	Sandoway							[illegible] 4	2	11 8	[illegible]3 9	[illegible]3 8	12 9													*	*	*	14 0	14 0	26 2	
	PEGU DIVISION																															
	Rangoon	8 8	8 8	7 8				11 3	12 2	9 0	12 2	14 9	10 8										13 0	13 0	9 0	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	[illegible]2 4	
	Thonegwa							10 1	10 1	8 2	12 0	12 0	11 1													‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	18 2	
	Bassein							11 5	10 3	10 12	13 6	11 2	12 0										8 6	8 6	7 1	227 8	227 8	133 15	17 8	17 8	[illegible]0 14	
	Henzada							[illegible] 5	10 5	10 5	1 4	12 12	12 4													175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	28 0	31 8	
	Tharrawaddy							6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14										7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 2	
	Prome	6 1	6 1	8 0				12 2	12 2	9 0	15 3	15 3	9 3										8 0	10 2	10 2	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	
	Thayetmyo	5 4	5 4	7 8				10 8	10 8	7 8	1 8	1 3	[illegible] 8										7 8	7 8	6 9	105 0	105 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	[illegible]8 4	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION																															
	Amherst	7 13	7 13	5 11				8 14	8 14	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8										8 14	8 14	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	
	Tavoy							11 6	11 6	11 3	14 2	12 0	15 0													293 0	293 0	93 0	15 0	13 5	26 10	
	Mergui							11 8	13 6	11 8	13 2	15 6	15 6													428 0	428 0	428 0	33 5	23 2	40 14	
	Shway gyeen							9 8	11 5	8 0	11 5	14 0	10 3																19 2	14 0	13 5	
	Toungoo				2 13	2 13	2 2	13 2	13 2	14 0	15 13	15 13	14 2										8 2	18 2	6 2	303 11	303 11	296 0	13 14	13 14	14 2	
	1st Half of March 1880																															
	ARAKAN DIVISION																															
	Akyab	6 2	6 2	6 11				15 0	15 0	9 13	17 0	17 0	11 0										7 6	8 0	6 13	204 0	[illegible]04 0	108 0	16 0	16 0	49 3	
	Kyouk pyoo							0	[illegible]0 2	11 10	21 14	1 13	1[illegible] 2										4 0	4 0	4 0	320 0	360 0	240 0	240 0	18 0	30 0	
	Sandoway							20 3	1 14	10 2	22 10	3 10	1 2													*	*	*	14 0	14 0	3[illegible] 8	
	PEGU DIVISION																															
	Rangoon	8 8	8 8	7 13				11 3	11 9	9 0	14 9	12 2	10 8										13 0	13 0	8 5	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	22 7	
	Thonegwa							10 1	10 1	8 2	12 0	12 0	11 11													‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	18 2	
	Bassein							11 5	11 5	11 2	13 6	13 6	12 8										8 6	8 6	6 8	227 8	227 8	142 8	19 4	17 8	20 14	
	Henzada							10 5	11 5	10 2	12 4	12 4	11 8													175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	
	Tharrawaddy							6 10	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 14	7 14										7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Prome	6 3	6 3	8 0				11 2	11 2	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 2										7 1	7 1	9 3	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
BURMA	Thayetmyo	5 4	5 4	5 7				9 4	10 8	7 8	1 5	1 3	7 7										7 8	7 8	6 5	105 0	105 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	

BRITISH — TENASSERIM DIVISION				
Amherst	7 8 7 8 ɔ /	8 9 8 9 10 0 1 0 1 0 13		8 9 8 9 6 0 200 0 200 0 200 0 25 0 25 0 29 0
Tavoy		11 4 11 4 11 2 14 1 14 1 15 0		293 0 293 0 293 0 15 0 15 0 26 6
Mergui		11 11 5 11 5 14 0 13 10 14 0		428 0 428 0 428 0 36 8 33 3 3 11
Shway gyeen		9 9 ɔ 9 3 11 3 11 3 11		14 0 10 10 13 3
Toungoo	8	8 9 15 13 12 13 1 12 15 8 15 8 13 11		8 13 8 13 ɔ 14 303 0 303 0 296 0 13 9 13 9 14 1
2nd Half of March 1880				
ARAKAN DIVISION				
Akyab	6 6 9 6	15 13 1 (0 17 (17 0 11 9		7 6 6 4 9 19 9 0 04 0 110 0 2 2 16 0 39 0
Kyouk pyoo		) 1 0 10 (1 14 1 1		4 0 4 0 4 0 3 0 (3 0 0 40 0 30 0 4 (30 0
Sandoway		1 14 0 3 9 1 3 1 10 10 3		* * * ɔ 10 14 0 31
PEGU DIVISION				
Rangoon	9 1 8 8 / 14	12 11 3 9 (14) 14 10 8		13 (13 0 8 6 † † † 18 12 18 1 9 6
Thonegwa		10 1 10 1 8 21 (1 (11		‡ ‡ ‡ 2 0 2 0 18 2
Bassein		10 3 11 5 1 0 1 3 13 (1 1		9 9 8 6 6 8 227 8 7 8 249 11 21 0 19 4 20 14
Henzada		10 ɔ 1 10 5 1 1 4 1 4		1 ɔ 0 1 ɔ 0 1 / ɔ 0 8 0 28 (24 8
Tharrawaddy		6 10 6 10 6 10 7 14 / 14 14		/ 14 7 14 7 14 00 0 100 0 100 0 14 0 14 0 14 0
Prome	6 3 6 3 / 1	11 2 11 2 14 (14 (1 ?		~ 1 / 1 10 2 3ɔ0 0 3ɔ0 (3ɔ0 0 14 0 14 0 14 0
Thayetmyo	5 4 ɔ 4 4 8	9 4 9 4 8 0 1ɔ 0 1ɔ 0 8 11		17 8 / 8 8 1 1ɔ5 0 10ɔ 0 86 0 14 0 14 8 4
TENASSERIM DIVISION				
Amherst	7 8 7 8 5 /	8 9 8 9 10 0 12 0 12 (13 ɔ		8 9 8 9 6 0 200 0 200 0 00 0 ɔ 0 2ɔ 0 29 0
Tavoy		1 4 11 4 11 4 14 1 14 1 1ɔ 0		93 0 293 0 293 0 15 0 1ɔ 0 33 0
Mergui		10 13 11 ɔ 10 1 1 9 ɔ 14 (14 0		428 0 428 0 428 0 18 4 36 8 36 8
Shway gyeen		9 ɔ 9 ɔ 9 3 11 3 11 3 11		14 0 14 0 1ɔ 3
Toungoo	3 11 ~ 8	8 3 11 13 12 13 12 14 0 1ɔ 8 1ɔ 8 14 1		8 13 8 13 ɔ 14 303 0 303 0 96 0 13 9 13 9 14 19
1st Half of April 1880				
ARAKAN DIVISION				
Akyab	6 2 6 2 6 2	15 13 1ɔ 13 12 (1 0 17 0 12 5		~ 6 / 6 ɔ 8 204 0 199 0 111 0 2 2 ~ 9 39 5
Kyouk pyoo		18 2 0 13 11 0 13 0 13 9		4 0 4 0 4 0 80 0 320 0 40 0 36 0 30 0 3ɔ 0
Sandoway		0 2 21 14 9 14 2 23 13 10 3		* * * 8 0 ɔ 10 26 10
PEGU DIVISION				
Rangoon	9 11 9 1 9	11 3 12 ~ 11 6 1 ~ 14 9 12 8		14 / 13 0 11 4 † † † 18 12 18 1 27 4
Thonkwa		10 1 10 1 8 3 12 0 12 0 11		‡ ‡ ‡ 2 0 3 0 18 2
Bassein		11 ɔ 10 3 1 0 19 3 1 3 13 4		9 9 9 6 8 9 7 8 227 8 49 11 22 19 1 0 17 7
Henzada		10 5 10 ɔ 10 ɔ 1 4 19 4 1 4		175 0 1 5 0 17ɔ 0 28 0 23 0 28 0
Tharrawaddy		6 10 6 10 6 10 ~ 14 7 14 7 14		~ 14 7 14 7 14 100 0 100 0 100 0 14 0 14 0 14 0
Prome	7 0 6 3 1	11 11 2 9 3 14 0 14 0		/ 0 1 10 2 3 0 0 3ɔ 1 0 3ɔ0 0 14 0 14 0 1 0
Thayetmyo	5 0 ɔ 4 1	10 0 9 4 9 3 16 0 15 0 3 3		11 8 17 8 8 9 1~0 0 10ɔ 0 86 (14 0 14 0 28 4
TENASSERIM DIVISION				
Amherst	/ 8 7 8 ɔ	8 9 8 9 10 0 19 (1 0 13		8 9 8 9 6 0 00 0 200 0 200 0 5 0 2ɔ 0 29 0
Tavoy		11 4 11 4 11 14 1 14 1 1 0		93 0 93 0 33 0 15 0 1ɔ 0 26 6
Mergui		10 1 10 1 10 1 13 4 1 9 13 4		4 3 0 4 8 0 4 8 0 2ɔ 1 18 4 36 8
Shway gyeen		9 ɔ 9 5 9 3 11 3 11 3 11		14 0 14 0 15 3
Toungoo	3 11 ~ 6	8 3 11 13 1 13 1 14 0 1ɔ 8 1ɔ 8 14 1		8 13 8 13 ɔ 14 303 0 303 0 96 0 13 9 13 9 14 12
2nd Half of April 1880				
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8 10 8 9 8 16 (16	0 13 0 9 0 9 0 7 0 11 4 11 4 8	8 19 0 19 0 9 8 19 0 19 0 9 8	10 0 10 0 7 0 320 0 3 0 0 10 0 10 0 9 0

* R p 100 bull t † R to 10 pe 100 b ll t ‡ Rs 4 pe 100 bull t

R B CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI 1879 80 UP TO 31st MARCH 1880

Canal Division	Water distributed during March 1880: Depth — Full supply	Actual	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Ganges — Northern	10 00		710	474	28 C68	32 5 2
Ganges — Anupshahr	6 80		700	1 (21	15 0,0	65 711
Ganges — Meerut	8 30		9( )	8,0	,0 497	80 849
Ganges — Bulandshahr	7 35		9 2	940	38 72)	121 0 2
Ganges — Aligarh	5 50		9J4	1 011	108 919	131 385
Ganges — Cawnpore	6 20		568	343	103 664	109 870
Ganges — Etawah	4 80		7,1	533	13, 968	132 039
Total Ganges Canal			6 104	5 198	533 515	683 448
Lower Ganges — Narora						
Lower Ganges — Kasganj				134	14 053	11 045
Lower Ganges — Mainpuri				12,	14 332	[illegible]586
Lower Ganges — Bhognipur						
Total Lower Ganges Canal				261	28 385	16 631
Eastern Jumna Canal			1 2 0	8 18	1 (193	1, 1096
Agra Canal			000	4	3 031	0 35
Rohilkhand					5 186	52 81
Bijnor					1 5	1 1 (
Dun					7 31	8 82)
Jhansi					334	5 4
Hamirpur					8	9 (
Total					800 293	1 013 52

District	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat	Barley	Gram	Other food	Miscellaneous	Total	Rainfall: [illegible] 1879	Average [illegible]
Saharanpur	1 (965	791	519	594	4 5 (	55 635	6 0	5 4
Muzaffarnagar	65 41(	1 C31	2 214	3 702	7 6	80 749	1 8	4 0
Meerut	108 43,	2 8 4	2 155	, 633	2 919	124 114	1 4	4 1
Bulandshahr	35 335	10 C39	(,1	10 514	2 12,	59 316	4 5	3 ,
Aligarh	33 255	2, 2(2	1 231	1) 40,	1 555	73 C 0	2 1	3 4
Muttra	3 221	2 ,(8	584	3 663	,,,	11 013	9	2 3
Agra	5 838	8 3(5	8 2	6 0 1	312	21 18 8	5	2 6
Etah	1, 118	12 480	550	3 434	848	35 230	1 0	2 7
Mainpuri	43 6,2	30 812	508	1 230	2 171	81 423	1 7	2 ,
Fatehgarh	12 (80	8 485	52	3(	3 055	24 312	1 8	3 3
Etawah	30 280	28 831	1(5	620	5 552	65 451	6	3 2
Cawnpore	30 058	56 858	1 012	2 531	6 063	96 562	1 9	3 1
Delhi	4					4	3	3 5
Gurgaon	2 286	182	1,,	238	8C4	3 747	2 5	3·2
Dehra Dun	5 8 14	434	3(	213	554	7 131	6 1	7 5
Bijnor	1 032	(	4	486	8	1 5 5	2 9	4 6
Bareilly	3 (01	(92	C3	245	2	4 (03	3 5	4 3
Pilibhit	34,534	2 535	438	9 8 1	98	40 896		
Moradabad	9 4[illegible]	1 185	21)	1 255	41	12 18,	3 7	3 9
Jhansi	10(	100	,3	3(	22	334	1 5	1 7
Hamirpur	24	6(5	23	21	46	783	3 7	2 1
Total	492 363	198 011	11 596	58 870	39 423	800 293		
Total for the same period last year	574 190	135 885	35 241	10 4 1	100 ,	C1 013 27		
Increase		2 155						
Decrease	81 82,		23 645	48 584	(1 3	3 213 234		

Remarks

		Cubic feet per second
Ganges Canal—Volume of water passing the Solani aqueduct		841
[illegible] escape	33	
J[illegible]	C9	
Cawnpore distributary escape	3 9	
T[illegible] escape	1	
Etawah escape	12	
		643
Net consumption		5 198
Lower Ganges Canal—		
Entering canal		885
Narora escape	3 8	
Tatarpur	1 3	
Kasganj	83	
		6 4
Net consumption		261
Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Entering canal		854
Le[illegible]	7	
Kh[illegible] escape	20	
Gokulpur escape	19	46
Net consumption		808
Agra Canal—		
Entering canal		1 26
Leakage	9	
B[illegible] escape	131	
K[illegible]	12	5
Net consumption		774

ALLAHABAD }
The 21st April 1880 }

G H D WALKER

Asst Secy to Govt, N W P P W D, Irrigation Branch

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880

Nature of Traffic	Ganges Canal — Principal Items of Traffic — Up — Maunds	Up — Number	Down — Maunds	Down — Number	Total Up and Down — Maunds	Total Up and Down — Number	Agra Canal — Principal Items of Traffic — Up — Maunds	Up — Number	Down — Maunds	Down — Number	Total Up and Down — Maunds	Total Up and Down — Number
Grain												
Wheat	2 250		6 975		9 225							
Gram									2 450		2 450	
Rice	1 158				1 158							
Paddy or dhán			590		590							
Bejhar (or mixed grain)			160		160							
Dál	1 585		1 264		2 849							
Juar	2 391				2 391							
Bajra	100				100							
Maize (or Indian-corn)	20		2 950		2 970							
Total	7 50[illegible]		11 849		1[illegible] 353				2 450		2 450	
Cotton			9 [illegible]		9 930							
Oil seeds	61		811		872							
Salt	132		19 609		19 741				350		350	
Metals	6 854		723		7 577		125				125	
Building materials	6 034		80 149		86 183		15 000				15 000	
Miscellaneous goods	4,404		27 952		32 356				2 450		2 450	
Firewood			21 604		21 604				1 110		4 140	
Bamboos			36 052	721 010	36 052	721 010						
Timber	1 160	398	29 535	31 587	30 695	31 985			410		410	
Miscellaneous timber	1 494	2 988	95	190	1 589	3 178					...	
Live stock												
Grand Total	27 613	3 386	238 309	752 817	265 952	756 203	15 785		1 860		20 585	
Total during corresponding period of last year	41 789	4 853	119 242	155 242	244 031	160 095	5 825		5 550		11 375	
Increase			83 067	597 575	21 921	596 108	9 960		1 250		14 210	
Decrease	67 116	1 467										

Remarks

Particulars	Ganges Canal 1879	Ganges Canal 1880	Agra Canal 1879	Agra Canal 1880
Tonnage including weight of timber and bamboo	9 038	9 850	406	913
Ton mileage	1 251 916	9 71 064	42 63[illegible]	89 062
Value of goods Rs	6,63 545	5,32,034	19 811	24,154
Number of passengers		32		

ALLAHABAD
The 21st April 1880

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt N W P P W D Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 IN THE PUNJAB

STATEMENT No I

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1879 80

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS	Area in acres	Cultivated	Area irrigated: Kharif 1878-79	Area irrigated: Kharif 1879-80	Over: Increase	Over: Decrease	Rainfall in Kharif Months: April 1878	April 1879	May 1878	May 1879	June 1878	June 1879	July 1878	July 1879	August 1878	August 1879	September 1878	September 1879	Total 1878-79	Total 1879-80
[illegible]all	1 6 7 937	9u9 0	9 33	3 402		241	1 1		2 00	0 6	0 6	4 81	5 16	5 70	18 35	15 8	3 50	0 85	30 81	26 88
[illegible]	15 1 1	0 1	4 07	37 050		9	4 37		1 99	0 02	43	3	2 85	8 7	1((1	8 (2	1 81	1 2	21 56	21 14
[illegible]	1 1f (	9 8 9	4 18	3 181		1(033	1 4		(80		1	3 3(	4 0	2 (	9 85	1(80	0	2 50	19 10	19 20
[illegible]	1 19	33 4	4 4	3(98		5 091	1 50		0 5(		0 50	8 0	11 0	16 8	11 90	8 1	0 50	1 50	41 60	34 00
[illegible]	28(1	1 4 15	3(9 0	3 84		3 19	1 20		1 70	0 20	1 40	0 90	4 30	0 40	10 60	7 3	0 80	1 40	20 00	10 80
			24 1	23 050		1														
[illegible]ne			2	1		265														
TOTAL W J CANAL	7 1 4 43	4,1 8 135	(4 958	174 17		30 210														
[illegible]iárpur	1 101 9	655 6	1(1	21 1 1	4 959		2 23		3 7		0	5 04	4	3 00	7·0(	14 71	1 9	1 87	0·00	25 22
[illegible]	931 8(	0(	9 49	5 08	17 15		2 00		2 0	0 30	0 0	5 35	5 80	1 5(	11 4	6 7	1 0(	1 90	23 0(	1 58
[illegible]re	2 341 139	1 8(41	61 4 2	7 078	10 6 6		1 50		2 0	0 10	(10	3 0	5 65	0 50	4 90	5 90	0 30	2 50	18 40	12 50
TOTAL B D CANAL	4 501 08	2 0 1 3(	116 403	140 43	3 9 2															
	Gl	1	7 101	493	209															
[illegible]n	6 1 26 33(	6 967 410	6 33	65	32				0 40		0 90	1 0(	8 (	8 0	15 0	8 0	1 0	3 0	25 80	2·70
[illegible]ik																				
[illegible]re	(	b	1(3 5	1(6 1		5 34	0 9	0 17	1 19		1 4(	1 8	5 05	0 1	4 0	3 17	0 8	1 07	13 0	17 76
[illegible]gomery	3 5(6 9 8	4 9	6 (	4 169		21 31	0 0(		0 60		0 50	0 1	1 0	10	1 90	10			5 20	0 80
[illegible]a	9 03 0	(4 (4(	17 6	119 911		5 9	5		0 2		0 4	1 7	9 4	1 2	1 7	0			9	3 40
[illegible]Gh[illegible] Khan	9 (3 412	1 (4	13 416	96 3 9		41 0	50	0	0 5		1 1		13 20	0 0	2 4				7 0	2 90
[illegible]	3 0 0	34 4	60	1 866		5 194	1		3			9	3	8	4 1	((	6 6	2	11 3	8 5
D[illegible] Glr[illegible] In[illegible] W[illegible] N[illegible] In[illegible]																				
[illegible]LS	14 (68 46	3 38 13	407 56	275 13	931	131 8 4														
GRAND TOTAL	0 13 1	(6 2((	8 1 7	599 3 0	33 303	16 00														

b[illegible] t[illegible] l[illegible] ll t t dillere bet th se [illegible] d tl h l ty t tem [illegible] luet [illegible] t [illegible]g [illegible] bet ter d in the [illegible] t[illegible] l[illegible] tt b[illegible] l g f l ty t t t l tl l ll l tw tl t t l f th l d tl [illegible] l ty l l t[illegible] tt l d d l t l w t w l l l t ll t t d ll ll l t l d th l lst [illegible] t l tl l t d g l l t h l l g d o l o l f l l l l tl l tt lhis d t ll t th t l l ll w t tl me ns tl t t l tl kl f t l [illegible]

STATEMENT No II

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1879 80

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts

Description of Crops	[illegible]	[illegible]	R[illegible]ht[illegible]	D[illegible]	H[illegible]	J[illegible]	B[illegible]	[illegible]	A[illegible]	[illegible]	Montgomery	Mooltan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total
[illegible]cane	12	9(59	13 (	109	6 7	1(3		48 (	43	1 106	87	0 4	9	9	41	60 81
[illegible]	1	16 18	4 14	913	(	6 705		13	2(	2 3 7	10 143	1 101	11 1	3		11 014
[illegible]n	148	6 93	16,3	6 31	13 3	1 0 8	14	1 13	862	4 328	5 011	2 29	21 1	5 2		1 1 570
											1	(1	5 8			1 500
[illegible]s	271	4 3	3 4	4	6 44	2 3 1	9	1	2 3 4	4 578	24 93	1 3	(40	1 932	21	6 196
TOTAL KHARIF 1879 80	3 19	3 (	3 1 1	4 91	3 7 4	2 0	61	1 151	51 06	(09	40 318	11(11	9 1	1 66	65	599 330
TOTAL KHARIF 1878 79	3 33	16,1	4 1	1 6 6	35 9 6	4,	42	16 1(	3 1	9 7	6 90	17	(13 10	06	33	728 107

N[illegible] —Ca se f the diff e[illegible] l[illegible] l[illegible]ed St[illegible] t N[illegible] I

STATEMENT No III

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1879 80

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions

D[illegible] C[illegible]	W[illegible] C[illegible]: [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B[illegible] D[illegible] C[illegible]: [illegible]	[illegible]	T[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]pur Canal	[illegible]	Total
	14	11		1(4	4 1 1	6 6	1(	1	21 4		9	(1	60 840
	1	1 7	1	4 (	1	11	31 6	18 22	1(1 9	11 1	1	11	117 914
	1	4	16 81	1	119	1 163	1 01	16	2	23 1 5	522	1	1 1 5 0
								1	1	4			1 500
	1	11 1	1	1 0	003	82 760	91	3 1	1 03	((1 7	1 332	195	270,406
K[illegible] 1879 80			(1 108	1 4 1	21 83	1 103	119 1	6 189	11 011	96 1	1 0(	(58	599 331
T[illegible] K[illegible] 1878 79	1 033	11 (1	9 1	6 2 1 3 6	1 1	101 26	116 419	1 2 7	1 8 66	1 10	60	2 2	728 107

N[illegible] C[illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 b dd s [illegible] 1 Statement No I

H W C[illegible]LLIVLR, *Major General, R E*

Joint Secretary to Govt, Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(TELEGRAPH)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE — West — Via Teheran No	Via Teheran Indian Value	Via Turkey No	Via Turkey Indian Value	Persian Gulf No	Persian Gulf Indian Value	Via Suez No	Via Suez Indian Value	East — Via Amur No	Via Amur Indian Value	Via Madras No	Via Madras Indian Value	Via Rangoon No	Via Rangoon Indian Value	Native Burma No	Native Burma Indian Value	TOTAL N	TOTAL Indian Value
INDIAN		Rs A		Rs. A		Rs A		Rs. A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A
Sent	1 548	9 896 7	123	601 8	72	594 3	4,917	19,410 12			913	2 912 6	124	399 6	490	600 10	8 187	34,415 4
Received	1 311	9 735 4	185	673 6	94	268 7	4,415	16,698 8			812	2,706 4	180	602 4	300	577 13	7 297	31 261 14
TOTAL	2 859	19 631 11	308	1 274 14	166	863 10	9,332	36 109 4			1 725	5 618 10	304	1 001 10	790	1 178	15 484	65 677 2
TRANSIT																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Viâ Madras, Viâ Rangoon, Viâ Laingha	10	61 14	9	29 10	13	25 8	3 420	16,704 3									3 452	16 821 3
From West to East—																		
Sent { Viâ Madras, Viâ Rangoon, Viâ Laingha	468	1 936 0	46	255 6	2	6 8	2,988	14,218 14									3 504	16,416
From West to West—																		
Viâ Bombay & K...			1	2 4													1	2 4
Viâ K... and Bombay																		
From East to East												...	1	3 8			1	3 8
TOTAL	478	1 997 14	56	287 4	15	31 11	6,408	30 923 1					1	3 8			6 958	33,243 6
GRAND TOTAL																	22 442	98,920 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880

ROUTE		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit) — To India	From India	Total	Percentage of Number — To India	From India	Total
Indo European	Viâ Teheran	1 311	1 548	2 859	21 83	23 24	22 58
	Turkey	185	123	308	3 08	1 85	2 43
	Persian Gulf viâ Karachi	94	72	166	1 57	1 08	1 31
Red Sea	Viâ Suez	4,415	4,917	9 332	73 52	73 83	73 68
	TOTAL	6 005	6 660	12 665	100 00	100 00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1879 80

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1880

Circle	District	Canal	Supply of water to the Canal: Estimated full discharge, feet per second	Supply: Average discharge, cubic feet per second through the month	Supply: Estimated discharge utilised	Kharif, Five-year leases: Leased in March 1880	Kharif, Five-year leases: Leased up to end of March 1880	Kharif, Five-year leases: Total including unexpired of previous years	Kharif, Three-year leases: Leased in March 1880	Kharif, Three-year leases: Leased up to end of March 1880	Kharif, Three-year leases: Total including unexpired leases of previous years	Kharif, Annual leases: Leased in March 1880	Kharif, Annual leases: Leased up to end of March 1880
			ft	ft	ft	A	A	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	A r	Acr
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1 ·69	3· ·9		138	5..2	40,589					
		Patamoondee				548	1 246	11 791					
		High Level Section I	675	160 24		111	[illegible]53	13 971					
		Taldundah	1,300	144 00			46	9 980					
		Matchgong	65·	·3 00			1,347	25,079					
		Gobri											
	Total of the month					847	6,216	101 310					
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year						[illegible] 831						
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	Nil		89	36,566	85,209	31	59	59		216
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	3 00			4,447	10,408					867
	Total of the month					89	41 013	95,612	31	59	59		1 083
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year						54,599						832
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,343	783·00	783 00				...				2,677
		Buxa								846	1,915		3 850
		Arrah	1,660	594 00	594 00					6,212	6,998		30,779
	Patna and Gya	Eastern main	1 466	289 00	200·00								515
		Patna								2,140	2,519		[illegible],384
	Total of the month									9 198	11 430		41,665
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year									2,222			70,501
	Grand total of the month					986	47 229	196,929	31	9 257	11 479		42,763
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year						142,430			2,222			1,333

Canal	Rabi, Three-year leases: Leased in March 1880	Rabi, Three-year leases: Leased up to end of March 1880	Rabi, Three-year leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years	Rabi, Annual leases: Leased in March 1880	Rabi, Annual leases: Leased up to end of March 1880	Sugarcane: Leased in March 1880	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of March 1880	Grand Total: Kharif	Grand Total: Rabi	Grand Total: Sugarcane	Grand Total: Total	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	Rainfall: Inches during the month	Rainfall: Inches during 1879-80	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period	Remarks
	Ac	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Kendrapara				94	1,272		25	40 589	1,272	25	41,886	34,540				
Patamoondee					89			11 91	89		11,880	10,316				
High Level Section I				12	710	1	20	13,971	710	20	14,701	13,248		61·2[illegible]	...	
Taldundah				33	467	11	25	9,880	467	25	10,372	9,784				
Matchgong				31	521	10	54	26 079	521	54	26,654	26,840				
Gobri												91				
Total of the month				170	3,059	22	124	101,310	3,059	124	104,493	91,817	..		..	
Total of the corresponding month of previous year				1,284	3,674	26	312	87,831	3,674	312	91,817				..	
Midnapore								85,494			85,404	40,342	6·47	26·11	(10 years.) 54·6[illegible]	
Panchkoorah					124			11,270	124		11,394	6,089	9·70	40·6[illegible]	(9 years.) [illegible]	
Total of the month					124			96, 54	124		96,878	55,433	..	...	–	
Total of the corresponding month of previous year								55,431			55,431			...	...	
Main Western				47	961		1,284	2,677	961	1,284	4,922	40,607	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Buxa		285	285	369	4 785		6,710	5,765	5,070	6,710	17,545					
Arrah		3,347	3,347	105	16,511		9,328	37 765	19,858	9,328	66,951	82,461	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Eastern main	( ) 129			129	137		25	515	137	25	677	14,667	..	49·12	[illegible]	
Patna	( ) 697	160	160	748	8,396		1,321	6,363	8,556	1,321	16,259					
Total of the month	( ) 826	3,792	3,792	1,398	30 789		18,668	53,105	34,581	18,668	106,354	146,755		...	...	
Total of the corresponding month of previous year		480		3 411	4· 795	10,594	26,767	72,728	48,265	26,767	146,755			..	...	
Grand total of the month	( ) 826	3,792	3,792	1,568	33,972	22	18,792	251 160	37,764	18,792	307 7[illegible]6	294,008	..	..	...	
Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		460		4,695	51,459	10,620	26,097	215,985	51,959	26,078	294,008	...	..	...	...	

C TAYLOR,
Asst Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
P W Dept., Irrigation Branch

The 8th May 1880

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 23] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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Part III—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

Part IV—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —
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Part V—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22 —
The Exemption from Municipal Taxation Bill, 1880

Supplement No 23

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —Establishments

Simla, the 4th June 1880

No 232—The Governor General in Council is pleased under the Act 24 and 25 Vic Cap 67 section 26 to grant to the Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson C.S.I. an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months with effect from the 10th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave

No 234—The Hon'ble L S Jackson C.I.E. a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd June 1880

No 239—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic Cap 104, section 7 the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr C D Field M.A. LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the date of the Hon'ble Mr Jackson's retirement

Patents

The 2nd June 1880

No 38—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal Fort St George Bombay and the North Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 59 of 1879—Jan[illegible] Philippus Vander Ploeg Engineer, 1st Grade Public Works and the Waterstaat, in the Netherlands India Civil Engineer at present of No 15/2 Chowringhee Road in Calcutta for an improved process of, and machinery for decorticating, cleaning preparing dressing and separating the fibre of rhea jute and other vegetable fibrous plants whilst in a green state

No 7[illegible] of 1879—George Westinghouse Junior, of No 20 Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex England for improvements in apparatus for working breaks on railway trains by fluid pressure,

parts of the said apparatus being applicable generally to pipes conducting fluid

No 81 of 1879 —Eugene Charles Schrottky, Agricultural Chemist of No 3 Chowringhee Calcutta for the extraction and manufacture of a yellow dye from the leaves and green twigs of the mango tree and for the dyeing therewith of wool silk, cotton or vegetable fibres of all sorts in their raw or manufactured state

No 4 of 1880 —Louis Marie Theophile Riot and Baron Raymond Seillière both of Paris France for improvements in the construction adaptation and method of preservation of steam superheating apparatus

No 13 of 1880 —William Bull Civil Engineer of Calcutta for improvements in the manufacturing and burning of bricks or tiles

No 18 of 1880 —William Chance of Watson's Patent Pipe Burg Bazar in Calcutta Civil Engineer, for improvements in feed water heaters

No 22 of 1880 —Frederick Noel Mackay of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster England Engineer for improvements in the manufacture of ice and in apparatus employed therein

No 27 of 1880 —William John Brewer Civil Engineer and Contractor residing at No 10 Hummum Street Fort Bombay for improvements in carriage, locomotion, machinery hoisting lifting &c

No 29 of 1880 —Andrew Charles Guy Thompson (Engineer) of 5 Cambridge Road Chiswick in the County of Middlesex for rolling tea leaves grinding grain and other substances also applicable to shelling and polishing grain also applicable to mixing substances

No 30 of 1880 —Edward Lennon Cantwell Civil Engineer of Calcutta for an improved method of manufacturing boxes used for packing tea indigo, shellac and other merchandise

No 3? of 1880 — Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park New Jersey in the United States of America for improvements in telephones

No 37 of 1880 —Paul Gustave Louis Gabriel Designolle of Paris in the Republic of France for improvements in extracting gold and other precious metals from ores and other substances and in the apparatus employed therein

No 38 of 1880 —Thomas Welton Stanford Importer, and Samuel Mills an Engineer, both of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria for improvement in railway brakes

FORESTS

The 4th June 1880

No 323*F* —With reference to the Notification of this Department No 9101 dated the 4th December 1879 Dr H S Y Smith Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests and officiating as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade in the North Western Provinces is confirmed in the latter Grade with effect from the 1st April 1880

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL.

Simla the 3rd June 1880

No 74*I J*—Whereas under section 30, clause (*b*) of the Indian Registration Acts 1871 and 1877, as in force in the territories of Mysore respectively, the Registrar of the Presidency Town of Madras has received and registered documents referred to in section 28 of the said Acts respectively, relating to property situated in the said territories

And whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of such registrations and it is expedient to remove such doubts and to render valid registrations already so made the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that all registrations of documents, referred to in section 28 of the Indian Registration Acts 1871 and 1877 as in force in the territories of Mysore respectively relating to property situated in the said territories which may have been made heretofore by the Registrar of the Presidency Town of Madras under section 30, clause (*b*) of the said Acts respectively, shall for all purposes in the said territories be deemed to have been made in accordance with law

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower such Registrar hereafter to register any such documents or shall render valid any such registrations which may hereafter be made by him

No 76*I J*—Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II of 1869 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L St Barbe to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India

No 78*I J*—Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II of 1869 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain I A Wilson to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India

POLITICAL

The 4th June 1880

No 143 *G P*—The following notification published in the *London Gazette* is republished for general information —

FOREIGN OFFICE,

April 21, 1880

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Trevor John Chichele Plowden Esq to be Her Majesty's Consul General at Baghdad

No 145*G P*—With reference to Notification No 61G P dated 11th March 1880 the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr W G Redlich as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

A C LYALL,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 5th June 1880

No 948

Read again—

Financial Resolution No 387 dated 30th April 1879 in which the travelling allowances for ministerial and menial officers who are entitled to travelling allowances when travelling by railway on duty or on transfer from one office to another were fixed

RESOLUTION —Under the Resolution now read again an officer whose service is superior under the Civil Pension Code and whose salary is not less than Rs 50 a month may at his option in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled draw second class fare The Governor General in Council has now determined further that an officer whose salary is not less than Rs 400 a month may at his option in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled draw first class fare upon his furnishing one of the certificates prescribed in Financial Notification No 1197, dated 28th March 1879

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and distributed for information and guidance as follows —

(1) To the several Departments of the Government of India

(2) To the several Local Governments and Administrations

(3) To the Comptroller General and to the several Accountants General and the Deputy Accountant General in independent charge

(4) To the several Heads of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Financial Department

No 960—It having been represented to the Government of India that some subscribers to the Loan advertised on the 11th May 1880 may prefer that their Promissory Notes should bear interest from the fifteenth day of March 1880 it is hereby notified that on payment of the interest accrued from the 15th March to the date on which his tender is paid Promissory Notes will be issued to any subscriber at his option dated 15th March 1880 and bearing interest from that date in lieu of from the 15th September 1880 as stated in the Form of Promissory Note published with the Notification No 461 dated 11th May 1880

No 962—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act 1 of 1878 the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council on the first day of July 1880

No 963—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act I of 1878 the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs 700 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140lbs avoirdupois net weight imported into the Madras Presidency

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 28th May, 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 322—In continuation of G G O No 292 of 1880 the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880 subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Reay, S C —28th May, 1880

The 4th June 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 323—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Robert Vernon Garrett 54th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent —31st January, 1879

No 324—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 24th May, 1880 —

To be Honorary Aides de Camp

Colonel H N D Prendergast V C C B R E, Commandant Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

Colonel C M MacGregor C B C S I C I E, S C Assistant Quartermaster General

Colonel J I Gordner R A

Lieutenant Colonel D W Campbell Commandant East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

No 325—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H Mansfield, S C Officiating Wing Officer 1st Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force to be a Sub Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class on probation

FIELD OPERATIONS

No 326—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has high gratification in directing the publication of the following despatch from Lieutenant General Sir D M Stewart K C B reporting the success of Her Majesty's arms at Ahmed Khel on the 19th April and in the neighbourhood of Ghazni on the 23rd April 1880

2 The Governor General in Council fully appreciates the enduring value of these successes which are no less attributable to the skilful direction and decision of the Commander than to the courage and endurance of the troops under his orders It will be the Viceroy's pleasing duty to bring the services of Sir Donald Stewart and his force to the marked notice of Her Majesty's Government and to request that they may be submitted to the Crown for that full and gracious recognition which Her Majesty never withholds from loyal and brave service

3 Meanwhile on his own part and on the part of the Government of India, the Earl of Lytton

tenders to Lieutenant General Sir Donald Stewart and to all who served under his orders his sincere and grateful thanks for the distinguished and valued service they have rendered to their country

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Kabul

No 2145A dated Simla, 19th May 1880

From MAJOR GENL G R GREAVES C B Adjutant General in India,

To the Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander in Chief to forward for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatches from Lieutenant General Sir D M Stewart K C B reporting the engagements at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April and in the neighbourhood of Ghazni on the 23rd April and in doing so, I am to express His Excellency's sense of the admirable manner in which the operations under Sir Donald Stewart including the march to Ghazni and the engagements now reported, have been conducted

2 The whole of the arrangements for the march which has terminated so successfully were excellent and in a country deserted by its inhabitants, where supplies are scarce and transport difficult everything proceeded with a regularity which showed how well and carefully the preparations had been made

3 In regard to the engagement at Ahmad Khel Sir Frederick Haines feels sure that the Government will concur with him and Sir Donald Stewart that the conduct of the troops was beyond praise and will consider that great credit is due to Sir Donald Stewart and to the officers under him for the judicious dispositions and successful handling of the men under their command in circumstances of exceptional difficulty, when attacked by a large number of desperate men entirely reckless of their own lives

4 The action near Ghazni though of minor importance, was well carried out, and resulted in a considerable loss to the enemy, with only a few casualties on our side

5 The plans of the engagements are in course of being copied, and will be transmitted when completed

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Field Operations

No 5L dated Kabul 5th May 1880

From LIEUT GENL SIR D M STEWART K C B Commanding the Ghazni Field Force

To the Adjutant General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, that on the 19th April the troops under my command encountered and defeated an enemy holding a position at Ahmad Khel some twenty three miles south of Ghazni The enemy's strength was estimated at 1000 horse and from 12,000 to 15 000 foot

2 For several days previous a hostile gathering had been observed marching on our right flank, at a distance of about eight miles, and it was supposed that the intention of the leaders was to take part in the resistance to be expected at Ghazni itself Meanwhile, the country from Khelat i Ghilzai forward was deserted by its entire population so that not only was the supply of the troops arranged for with difficulty, but it was scarcely possible to obtain intelligence of the character of the opposition that might be offered

3 On the morning of the 19th April the Field Force marched at daylight from the halting ground of Mushaki in the following order —

19th Bengal Lancers, 300 sabres		Leading brigade under the command of Brigadier General C H Palliser C B
A B, Royal Horse Artillery, six 9 pr guns		
19th Punjab Native Infantry, 47 [illegible]		
Field Force head quarters	2 60th Rifles, 63 rifles	
	25th P N I, 85	
	19th B L, 60 sabres	
No 4 and 10 Companies Bengal Sappers and Miners 80 rifles		
59th Foot	496 rifles	Under the command of Brigadier General R J Hughes
3rd Goorkha Regiment	289	
2nd Sikh Infantry	367	
G 4th Royal Artillery	Six 9 pr guns	
6 11th Royal Artillery	Two 40 pr; Two 6 3 howitzers	
2nd Punjab Cavalry	349 sabres	

Field Hospitals

Ordnance and Engineer Field Parks

Treasure

Commissariat

Baggage

2 60th Rifles	449 rifles	Under the command of Brigadier General R Barter
15th Sikhs	6 [illegible]	
25th Punjab Native Infantry	980	
11 11th R A (Mountain Battery)	8 7 pr guns	
1st Punjab Cavalry	310 sab	

the length of the entire column in order of march being about six miles

4 About seven miles from camp the enemy was observed in position three miles in advance of the head of the column, when the two leading brigades were disposed as follows —

The three batteries of artillery being in column of route upon the road the infantry of Brigadier General Hughes' brigade was advanced to the left, in line with the leading battery, one troop of the 19th Bengal Lancers being detached to scout on the left flank along a range of low hills terminating in the enemy's position the remainder of the cavalry was formed to the right of the guns in flat country stretching for some three miles as far as the Ghazni river, and the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, the two companies of Sappers and Miners with the Lieutenant-General's escort, were placed in reserve

5 At 7 45 A M orders were sent to Brigadier General R Barter to bring forward one half of the infantry of his brigade and to release two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry to join the Cavalry Brigade then placed under the command of Brigadier General Palliser, C B

6 The advance was ordered at 8 o'clock, and when the column was within a mile and a half of the enemy's line A B, Royal Horse Artillery and G 4th Royal Artillery moved out to positions immediately to the right of the road, No 6 11th, Royal Artillery coming into action on a knoll 1500 yards in rear the infantry (59th Foot, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, 2nd Sikh Infantry), under the command of Brigadier-General Hughes being formed for attack on the left of the field batteries while the 19th Punjab Native Infantry furnished one company as escort to G 4th Royal Artillery, and the 19th Bengal Lancers detached a squadron as escort to A B Royal Horse Artillery The equipment of the sapper companies, entrenching tools of infantry regiments &c had, meanwhile been placed under shelter and in rear of No 6 11th, Royal Artillery

7 At 9 o'clock, and before the intended attack of the position was developed the crest of the range occupied by the enemy was observed to be swarming with men along a front of

nearly two miles a body of horsemen that formed the enemy's right outflanking the left of our line.

8. The guns had scarcely opened fire when in an incredibly short space of time an enormous mass of men with standards formed on the hill top, a considerable number of horsemen riding along the ridge with the intention of sweeping to the rear of our line to attack the baggage. From the central mass out rushed successive waves of swordsmen on foot stretching out right and left and seeming to envelop the position. The horsemen turned the left, now strengthened by a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and pouring down two ravines which formed a V struck the Lancers before they could charge, forcing the leading squadron to its right and rear, while the 3rd Goorkha regiment, the infantry of the left, formed rallying squares. The situation during this temporary success of the enemy was rendered critical, as the squadron could not be rallied till it had passed to the right of the line of infantry then hotly pressed and giving way.

9. The onslaught of fanatic sword men was at this time so rapid and was pushed with such desperation that during the few minutes which followed it became necessary to place every man of the reserve in the fighting line, the two [illegible] companies with half a battalion of the 19th Punjab Native Infantry reinforcing the left, while a half battalion of the 19th Punjab Native Infantry with the two companies [illegible] on the Lieutenant-General's escort supported the guns on their left. The enemy however continued to push on and approached within a few yards of the guns, [illegible] having expended both batteries were withdrawn a distance of 200 yards. The gallantry with which the batteries maintained their ground till the last moment, and the orderly manner in which the retirement was effected, reflect the greatest credit on officers and men.

At this time the infantry of the right was forced back and a fresh position was taken up, two guns of G-4th Royal Artillery being detached to the left centre, whither the remainder of the battery was subsequently moved.

The 2nd Punjab Cavalry, which had formed the escort with A-B Royal Horse Artillery, and the remainder of the regiment moved to the left of the line, the 19th Bengal Lancers and two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry being pushed to the right towards the river, while a well directed shell fire from the 40-pounder guns with 6-11th Royal Artillery checked the forward movement of the enemy's horsemen round our left flank.

10. The fighting lasted for an hour, during which the troops under Brigadier-General Barter had come up and reinforced the right centre.

11. At 10 o'clock the "cease fire" was sounded, the enemy's attack having been effectually defeated, their entire body spreading broadcast over the country. The necessity for protecting efficiently the large baggage and baggage train formed in rear of the column forced me to retain the cavalry to cover the right flank, and pursuit was checked. The regiments on the right had, however, been closely engaged.

12. The troops halted two hours, during which time the dead were buried and the wounded received necessary attention. At 12 o'clock, however, the entire force with its baggage, in close formation, moved forward and passed over the enemy's position, completing a march of seventeen miles to Nani, where camp was pitched. My advanced cavalry entered Ghazni next day.

13. The casualties during the engagement amounted to—killed 17, wounded 124, of whom nine were officers. More than a thousand dead bodies of the enemy were counted on the field, and their loss is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000.

14. Taking into consideration the character of the attack, led as it was by swarms of fanatics determined to sacrifice their own lives, the conduct of the troops engaged was beyond praise.

15. I now desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government the excellent service performed on this occasion by Brigadier-Generals R. J. Hughes and C. H. Palliser, C.B., on whose brigades the brunt of the action fell. The resolute firmness with which the key of the position was held by the 2nd Sikh Infantry and the 3rd Goorkha Regiment under Brigadier-General Hughes' direction when the right of the line was pushed back is evidence of that officer's soldierlike qualifications.

The judicious and vigorous manner in which the cavalry was handled in the open country on the right of the line reflects the highest credit on Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B. I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Barter for the rapidity with which he brought up his brigade a distance of six miles from the rear, although the infantry portion of this reinforcement did not come into action until the enemy were in full flight; the celerity of advance enabled me to follow up our success by making a forward movement of importance.

To Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, I am much indebted for the able assistance which he uniformly afforded me in his responsible office. My thanks are also due to Major [illegible], Assistant Adjutant General, Captain [illegible] Clarke, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Captain [illegible] Bishop, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, whose zeal and activity merit high commendation. At the most critical period of the action I observed Captain Clarke encouraging the fighting line, and I believe that the gallant example he set the men by advancing towards the enemy and deliberately shooting down one of the most forward of them had the very best effect on the soldiers.

I have to thank Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Horse Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery, for the admirable disposition of the batteries under his command.

The arrangements for the immediate care of the wounded reflect the highest credit upon Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, C.B., the Principal Medical Officer, with the Force, and the exertions of the medical staff deserve my warmest acknowledgment.

To Captain [illegible], officiating Commanding Royal Engineers, Major C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, and Captain R. [illegible], Deputy Judge Advocate, I am much indebted for the ready assistance they have always given me in their respective departments. Captain [illegible] has moreover been most useful to me as an orderly officer in action.

My Aide-de-Camp, Captain N. P. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction, and I desire to thank him as well as Lieutenant J. L. Dickie, R.E.,

Superintendent of Army Si„nalling, for their services in conveyin„ my orders

To Captain W V I llis Piovost Marshal as well as to Captain W A Lawrence G neral Trans port Officer and his assi tants I am under special oblig ations for it was by their unremitting atten tion that the enormous mass of transport animals and followers was kept under control durin„ the action As the ba„„age and train were massed within a short distance of the fi„htin„ line any confusion among them would have been most calamitous and would probably have led to a serious disaster

Owing to Captain C I Hu„hes Bombay Staff Corps Deputy As istant Commissary General havin„ been incapacitated by an accident the duties of Principal Commissariat Officer with the force devolved on Lieutenant B I I Reilly Bombay Staff Corps My thanks are due to him and the officers temporarily employed with the Commissariat Department for their exertions in supplyin„ the force under very difficult circum stances

To Major C B I unn Smith C S I the Chief Political Officer with the Force who was in attendance on me during the action I am under the deepest obligations The tact displayed by this officer in his relations with the chiefs and people with whom we were brought into contact calls for my warmest approbation

Major Smith was ably assisted in his important duties by Major R C R Clifford 2nd Punjab Cavalry an ex ellent and ener„etic officer of „reat merit who also acted as my orderly officer durin„ the day

The attentions to the wounded of the Reverend T L J Warneford and the Reverend Father J Allen Roman Catholic Chaplain deserve special mention it affords me much pleasure to bring their services to notice

I would submit for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the names of the following officers commandin„ batteries and regiments whose services have been brou„ht prominently to notice by their respective Bri„adier Generals —

Major H de C Wart r commanding A B Royal Horse Artillery

Major Sir J W Campbell *Bart* commanding G 4th Royal Artillery

Major J A Tillarl c mmandin„ N/ C 11th R yal Artill ry

Major N H Harris commanding No 11 11th Royal Artillery

Li t nant C lonel C S Ma l an commandin„ the 1 t Punjab Cav lry

Colonel I C Kennedy C B commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry

Lieutenant Colonel J T Collins commanding the 2 60th Rifl

Lieutenant Colonel G R Hennessy commandin„ the 1 th Sikhs

Lieutenant Colonel T W Hogg„an commanding the 25th Pu jab Native Infantry

Lieutenant C lon l J T Boswell commanding the 2nd Sikh Inf ntry

Colonel H H Lyster V C commanding the 3rd Goorkha Re„i ent

Lieutenant Colonel A Copland commanding the 19th Punjab Nativ Infantry

Captain I I Br wn R E commandin„ No 10 Company Sappers and Miners

Lieutenant I Haslett, R E commanding No 4 Company Sappers and Mi ers

Lieutenant A Divil on 2 60th Rifles, commanding the Lieutenant General s escort

The following officers are also favorably men tioned by Bri„adier Generals commanding brig ades —

M jor M H Nicolson Bombay Infantry Brigade-Major 2nd Infant y Bri„ade

Li ute ant I Stevenson 19th Bombay Native Infantry } Orderly officers to Brigadier General Hu„hes

Captain L L I ishop 3rd Goorkha Regiment } Orderly officers to Brigadier General Hu„hes

The „allant behaviour of Lieutenant and Adjutant S Wat son 1 th I ot and of Sub Lieutenant H M Twynam 59th I ot is broug t specially to noti e

Major C C Bud 1st Punjab Cavalry Brigade-Major Cavalry Bri„ de

Li ute ant W E G F bes 2 6th Ben ls } Orderly officers to Bri„adier General Pal iser C B

Lieutenant A C Batten 2nd Punj ib C v lry } Orderly officers to Bri„adier General Pal iser C B

Li uten a t C H Lyn R E

M j r I R D Atli n } 1 t Punjab Cavalry
Capt i D S C ingl me } 1 t Punjab Cavalry
Li utenant H A D } 1 t Punjab Cavalry
I s ld r Mi Alam Khan } 1 t Punjab Cavalry

M jor I Law } 2nd Punjab Cavalry
C ptai J H B cene } 2nd Punjab Cavalry
C ptain I I C mpbell } 2nd Punjab Cavalry
R s ld r Lal r at Khan } 2nd Punjab Cavalry

Captain C M All tt } 19th Bengal Lancers
Li ut nant E I u } 19th Bengal Lancers
I s l I wal n Singh } 19th Bengal Lancers
I mad r Ma r Khan } 19th Bengal Lancers

J m l r C u d Si „l

C pt in I C il tt R yal Horse Artillery
C pt in H F J u„ Royal Artillery
Captain C F Call Fld In„in ers
C pt in I C I ln r 2 60th Rifles Brigade Major 1st I f try Bri ad

I ut nant C H Jo 2 60 Rifl s } Orderly officers to Bri„adier General Barter
Li ut n nt J F W Copl nd Craw f rd 2 60th Rifl s } Orderly officers to Bri„adier General Barter
L eutenant R J Gol„htly } Orderly officers to Bri„adier General Barter

Return of casualties in the Ghazni Field Force in the action fought at Ahmad Khel near Mushaki on the 19th April 1880

Corps	k						W							Remarks
A B R H A						1	1				1		4	
G 4th R yal A t llery											1		1	
6 11 R y l A t ll y														
11 11th R y l A t ll y														
4th C I g l S & M									1				1	
1 l B g l S M														
19 h B g l I					3		4				3		3	3 l se killed 15 w d d d 6 g
1 t nj b C l y									1		18		10	3 l w ded 1 i g
2 d P nj b C l y			1	1	1						1			5 1 kill 1 2 1 l and 6 m g
59th F t					1				1	1	4		13	() to since d ad
2 d B tt ll 60th Rifl			1		2					1	1		[illegible]	
15th B g l N t I fy														
25th B g l N t I f					1				1		†		4	† On sepoy since dead
th B g l N t I fy													2	
3rd G kh R g m t												3	9	
2 d Sikh I f t y					1				1		8	1	11	
Ambulan e												1	1	
T tal			4	1	11	1	9	3	16	2	100	[illegible]	141	
G n T	17						124							

Nominal Roll of Killed and Wounded

KILLED

A B Royal Horse Artillery	Syce Ramdín
19th Bengal Lancers	Duffadar D wa Sing
	Wazir Khan
	Sowar Buta Sing
	Buk t Ram
	N nam Sing
2nd Punjab Cavalry	Duffadar Partab Sing
	I un t te J wala Sing
	S Ram Sing
59th Foot	Private G org Rutherf rd
60th Rifles	Colo Se g ant J H Ches s n
	Private W Bl k
	H Ward
19th Bengal N I	S y J wahir Singh
25th Bengal N I	S poy K m n
	Na l Singh
2nd Sikh Infantry	Sepoy Jowala

WOUNDED

A B Royal Horse Artillery	Captain Richard Corbett
	d u jer u ly
	(unn l te Woods
	c er ly
G 4th Royal Artillery	Gunn r William Middleton
	l ghtly
Bengal Sappers and Miners	S g nt J hn Jones
	l ghtly
19th Bengal Lancers	C l nel Philip S York
	l ghtly
	Li t nant I lward A
	S d jer u ly
	Lie t n t H u y S M sy
	sl ghtly
	I i ut n t St wart D G r
	o l ghtly
	Ressaidar J w ahir Sing
	l ghtly
	(Wu di M j r) M
	h l Sh l
	l ghtly
	Jemadar G ulab Sing
	l ghtly
	Kot D ffad r K ram Sing
	l y
	Halut Sing
	ightly
	Duffadar H t Sing
	ly
	H n Ali
	r ly
	Mukh m Sing
	s ely
	N wab t Khan
	l ghtly
	I u h Sing
	rely
	M d I Ishak
	l tly
	Lance Daffadar Sant Sing
	sl ghtly
	Santokh Sing
	s rely
	Sidar S *lightly*
	Sowar N l Sing
	I l
	Su l lam s ly
	K l l Sing
	l ghtly
	At u Sing (1) *c ely*
	Al li
	J I *l ghtl*
	Dalp t
	Fat h M h m d
	l y
	Lal Sin *ly*
	Dabi Ditt *lightly*
	N nd I l Si g
	Súbál Sing
	Ch wl *l ghtly*
	Khan Kl n (1)
	l ghtly
	Atar (2) *severely*
	Jit Ra *lightly*
	Ha á ulla
	K han Sing *severely*
	Hásham Khan
19th Bengal Lancers	Sowar Dabi Diál *slightly*
	Am r Sing *severely*
	C l al S g *slightly*
	Kan l m
	M hdín *ever ly*
	I h l an
	Sh ib Dial
	C la Sing
	Jh nda Khan
	lightly
	Kha J m Khan
	slightly
1st Punjab Cavalry	Duff lar Mi Alam Khan
	sl ghtly
	Lance Daffad r Sohan Sing
	sl ghtly
	Mowaz Khan
	l ghtly
	Sowar Dh m Sing *se erely*
	Gul m Ali Khan
	Mu t m S
	Al dúl R h an
	l ghtly
	S l Khan
	l ghtly
	Al m l Khan
	s rely
	Kh n Z m n Khan
	l ghtly
	I t S g *lightly*
	A l Kh n
	(l S g
	Ar ul Khan
	ly
	S l Khan
	e ly
	I m Baksh
	l ghtly
	M l l Kh n *dan*
	l u ly
	G Khan
	l tly
	M l l *l ghtly*
2nd Punjab Cavalry	C pt J H Broome
	l ghtly
	I i ut n t C T L Stuart,
	s ly
	Daffad r I zulla Khan
	l everely
	S l Sing
	l ghtly
	Lance D ffad Jawan
	S *l e ly*
	Lance D ffadar Amu Sing
	s l
	Lance Duffadar Azizúllá
	Kh *l y e ly*
	Lan D ff r Amu Shah
	l ghtly
	Lan D ff lar Abbas
	Kh *ly*
	Sowar D a Sing (1)
	l ghtly
	J w Si g (1)
	s ly
	Z l Kh *l ghtly*
	N umudín *ser ly*
	S w n S g *dan*
	l ly
	B ull Khan
	l e ly
	T l Khan
	l tl
	B d l l *se*
	N M l *lighl*
	ly
	J S (2)
	ly
	Am h *ely*
	D S (
	H d Kh *lightly*
9th Foot	Brevet Li t C l Jam s
	I ws n *ly*
	Li ut n l A t St phen
	Wat n *l ghtly*
	Sergeant I Thompson
	se e ly
	Drummer Butl r *rely*
	Priv te J Callaghan
	slightly

59th Foot	Private J. Wo l mortally (died 20th)
	L Dil e e erely
	J Oliv i slightly
	A I unn rely
	J C i lly
	I Sau l i
	W W itl in_ton severely
60th Rifles	Bugler W Fitzpatrick dangerously
	Private J hn Bung v severely
19th Bengal Native Infantry	Havildar Khusal Sin_ slightly
	Sepoy Gulab Khan mortally (died 21st)
	Sepoy Mehrban Shah slightly
3rd Goorkha Regiment	Kalu Sahu [illegible]
	[illegible]
	Bhi [illegible] slightly
2nd Sikh Infantry	Havildar Fazl Khan [illegible]
	Sepoy Ali Khan [illegible]
	Bh l Si_ slightly
	Jai Sin [illegible]
	Mul l n [illegible]
	J [illegible] slightly
	Shah Mul i l [illegible]
	Kut l i [illegible]
	Su l [illegible]
	Mil t J [illegible] slightly
Ambulance	Kahar Jibha severely

Field Operations

No 8L dated K l il 11th May 1880

From LIEUT GENERAL SIR D M STEWART K C B Commanding the Ghazni Field Force

To the Adjutant General in India

On the 22nd April when the force under my command was encamped at Ghazni the presence of an enemy in a position some six miles south east of camp was reported by cavalry patrol and a reconnaissance made

2 On the return of the reconnoitring party orders were issued for the march of the following troops an hour before daylight on the morning of the 23rd to dislodge the enemy

A B R H A
11 11th R A
2-60th Rifl [illegible]
19th B N I [illegible]
25th P N I [illegible]
2 d Sikh [illegible]
1st P unj b Cavalry [illegible]
2nd Punj b C [illegible]

B [illegible] R B rt [illegible] dig [illegible]

U [illegible] B g [illegible] m d [illegible]

3 The movement was carried out as ordered and the enemy were surprised Brigadier General Palliser however judged the enemy's position to be too strong to attack and reported accordingly by heliograph to Field Force Head Quarters I then advanced a half battalion of the 59th Foot and six companies of the 3rd Goorkhas to reinforce Brigadier General Palliser however did not consider himself justified in making the attack with the troops then at his disposal and withdrew to a position on a ridge some 2,500 yards off of the villages of Shalez and Arzu which were held by the enemy I consequently moved forward with the following troops —

[illegible] I f B ig di G eral

the protection of the camp being entrusted to Major J A Tillard R A who had at his disposal—

[illegible]

with the usual standing guards a half battalion of the 19th Punjab Native Infantry having been detached at daylight to guard the gates of the city

4 At 11 o'clock I assumed command and the troops were formed for attack the horse artillery and cavalry with the 1st Infantry Brigade being deployed on the right from which side the attack on the village of Shalez was delivered —the remainder of the troops advancing from the left

5 The advance was ordered at 11 10 and both villages were in our possession at 12 30 the horse artillery and cavalry being pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy

6 The enemy's loss was estimated at 400 men the casualties on our side being 2 killed and 8 wounded

7 I would bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the conduct of the troops employed My thanks are due to Brigadier General [illegible] to officers commanding batteries and regiments and to the officers of the staff all of whom were present on the occasion

Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of Lieutenant General Sir Donald Stewart's Division at the attack on the Village of Arzu 23rd April 1880

Corps	Killed					Wounded					Missing						Remarks
A B R y l Ho A t ll ry																	O [illegible] ud d
1st P nj b Ca lry				1					7							8	1 h w nded
2 d P u jab C v lry									1							1	Tl l w u d d
2-60th Rifles				1												1	T t l { Kill d Nil; W ded 9; Mi ing Nil }
Total				2					8							10	T t l 9
GRAND TOTAL								8				Nil				10	

Casualties in action at Arzu on the 23rd April, 1880

KILLED

1st Punjab Cavalry	Sowar Jhandá Khan
60th Rifles	Private Worthy Crook

WOUNDED

1st Punjab Cavalry	Lance Duffadar Mobáriz Khan *severely*
	Sowar Búta Sing *slightly*
	Rehmatúlla
	Mahomed Fáiaz
	Mahomed Jaki
	Maulá Baksh
	Nádir Khan „
2nd Punjab Cavalry	Sowar Mahomed Khan *dangerously*

No 327 —The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following correspondence and despatches regarding the operations of the force under the command of Major General J Ross C B on the 24th 25th and 26th April in the neighbourhood of Shekabad —

Kabul
Field Operations

No 6937 K dated Simla 1st June 1880

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON Secretary to the Government of India Military Department

To the Adjutant General in India

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No 2158A dated the 19th May 1880 forwarding by direction of the Commander in Chief a despatch from Lieutenant General Sir F S Roberts, K C B V C C I E transmitting reports from Major General J Ross, C B detailing the operations of the force under his command on the 24th 25th and 26th April in the neighbourhood of Shekabad

2 The Governor General in Council having read these reports with much interest desires me to express his full concurrence in the Commander in Chief s opinion that the operations and the manner in which they were carried out reflect much credit on Major General Ross and the officers and troops under his command

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Kabul

No 2158-A dated Simla 19th May 1880

From MAJOR GENERAL C R GREAVES C B Adjutant General in India

To the Secretary to the Govt of India Military Dept

I have the honor by direction of the Commander in Chief to forward for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant General Sir F S Roberts K C B V C C I E transmitting reports from Major General Ross C B detailing the operations of the force under his command on the 24th 25th and 26th April in the neighbourhood of Shekabad

2 These reports describe in Sir Frederick Haines opinion well organized and well and successfully carried out minor military operations, which reflect much credit on Major General Ross and the officers under his command while the behaviour of the troops engaged leaves nothing to be desired His Excellency has therefore great pleasure in submitting them for the favourable consideration of Government

3 The sketch referred to will be transmitted hereafter

No 1451 dated Kabul, 4th May 1880

From LIEUT GENL SIR F S ROBERTS, K C B V C C I E, Commanding the Kabul Field Force

To the Adjutant General in India.

I have the honor to forward a report from Major General Ross C B commanding the 2nd Division Kabul Field Force detailing the operations of the force under his command on the 24th 25th and 26th instant

I would call attention to the judicious manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Rowcroft and Major Combe respectively carried out the operations entrusted to them on the 25th instant

My acknowledgments are also due to Major General Ross C B

No 2 C dated Camp Saidabad 26th April 1880

From MAJOR GENERAL J ROSS C B Commanding the 2nd Division Kabul Field Force

To the Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Kabul Field Force

I have the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding that on the afternoon of the 24th instant some 250 or 300 horsemen said to be well armed and equipped, debouched from the spurs west of Shekabad and threatened a working party of the Sappers and Miners which was employed near that village, under cover of two companies of the 4th Goorkhas, in improving the road and making it available for heavy guns

2 It was reported to me that they were moving round with the apparent intention of cutting off the retreat of this party to camp so I at once despatched a squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and a troop of the 9th Lancers under Major B Combe 3rd Bengal Cavalry towards Shekabad, followed by a wing of the 23rd Pioneers under Lieutenant Colonel H Collett

On the approach of our cavalry the enemy made off into the hills again and as it was getting late and nothing more could then be done the parties returned to camp

4 During the night numerous camp and beacon fires were observed on the high ridges distant some four or five miles north west of camp

5 Captain J W Ridgeway the Political Officer sent out spies to gain information regarding the assemblage and the following morning reported to me that Abdul Ghafur of Langar and Altai Biland, of Rustam Khel (he who recently fired on Captain the Hon ble C Dutton Assistant Quarter Master General when out reconnoitring) were the chief instigators of the gathering

6 Early in the morning on the 25th instant groups of men and several standards were visible on the spurs and ridges and later on our piquets were fired upon Captain Ridgeway then got news that the enemy had burnt a Kuchi village the previous evening because the men declined to join them He also got information that several bodies had assembled on the spurs over Shekabad

7 I determined to send out two parties —one* to proceed direct against the enemy occupying the ridges north west of camp and the other† to go via the Shekabad road and attack the left of the enemy's position as soon as the direct attack had developed itself

* 2 guns Hazara Mountain Battery, 2 companies 2-9th Foot, Wing 4th Goorkhas, 1 troop 3rd Bengal Cavalry

† 3 companies 24th Punjab N I, 1 troop 3rd Bengal Cavalry

8 Both columns left camp at about 11 A M the former under the command of Lieutenant Colonel F F Rowcroft 4th Goorkhas and the latter under Major B A Combe Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General who happened to be the senior officer with it

9 Colonel Rowcroft's party got engaged with the enemy at about 11 45 A M and he soon succeeded in driving them from point to point the advance of his skirmishers being covered by a well directed fire from the two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery

10 The country was steep rugged and difficult and the enemy held on tenaciously to several strong positions but they were eventually turned out by Colonel Rowcroft's able dispositions They then retired to the extreme high point of the ridge and it seemed useless to continue the pursuit

11 During Colonel Rowcroft's advance tom toming and beating of drums was heard and bodies of the enemy were seen assembling in a kotal at the end of a valley leading up nearly due west from camp and fearing that an attempt might be made to cut off or harass the retreat I sent for a reinforcement of two guns of No 6 8th Royal Artillery and a wing of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry On the arrival of this party about 1 P M I detached two companies to Colonel Rowcroft's support and disposed of the rest across the valley so as to watch the kotal

12 In the meantime the Shekabad party under Major Combe had turned into the hills and attacked the enemy's left and succeeded in driving them back to the higher ridges

13 Brigadier General C J S Gough C B V C who had been watching the movements from camp very judiciously sent two guns of No 6 8th Royal Artillery and the other wing of the 24th Goorkhas on to the high hill lying west of camp (marked "Signal Hill" in the sketch) in order to prevent any advance of the enemy along the ridge leading from the kotal towards camp on which several parties had already collected but they were soon dispersed by the fire of the guns from the valley below and from this hill

14 At about 3 P M as the enemy had got beyond range I gave directions for Colonel Rowcroft's force to withdraw its retirement being covered by the parties in the valley and on the ridge By degrees the troops were drawn off not an attempt being made to follow them up or to fire a shot, and by 6 P M all had returned to camp

15 It is difficult to say what number of the enemy there were, but Lieutenant-Colonel Rowcroft estimates the total strength to have been from 1200 to 1500 men, but many of these were never engaged at all, being on peaks and ridges well out of fire

16 The enemy must have suffered severely Colonel Rowcroft's party counted thirty six corpses on the ground and Major Combe's four The latter officer took one wounded man prisoner, and saw some five or six more, whom he left on the ground A number of guns swords, pistols, and one standard were captured and I think the total casualties could not have been less than 150 killed and wounded

17 Our loss was singularly small —one Goorkha only having been killed and four men very slightly wounded

18 I have much pleasure in being able to speak in the highest terms of the able manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Rowcroft carried out the attack and of the steadiness of the men both of the 2 9th Foot and the 4th Goorkhas who worked intelligently and controlled their fire very well

The fire of the Hazara Mountain Battery guns was excellent and the screw guns made some capital practice at long ranges

Major Combe speaks very highly of the spirited manner in which the 24th Punjab Native Infantry acted throughout the attack

19 Lieutenant Colonel Rowcroft mentions the following officers who accompanied him and gave every assistance —

Captain the Hon'ble C Dutton Assistant Quarter Master General

Captain A Broadfoot Hazara Mountain Battery

Major R C Woodthorpe R E Survey Department

Captain T W Ridgeway Political Officer

Major J Hay commanding the wing of the 4th Goorkhas

Captain C M Stockley commanding the detachment of the 2 9th Foot

Second Lieutenant T I Govan 2 9th Foot who shot down a ghazi who had killed one of the Goorkhas

Lieutenant H M Sandbach R A Hazara Mountain Battery

Major C W Willock commanding the troop of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry

20 Major Combe Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General who commanded the Shekabad party is deserving of praise for the good judgment he displayed in bringing his force into co operation with the main attack just at the proper time He mentions having received valuable assistance from Captain P H Wallerstein commanding the three companies of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and also from Lieutenant L J F Bradshaw of the same corps who led the advance company in the attack

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No , Camp Saidabad 27th April 1880

From MAJOR GENERAL J ROSS C B Commanding the 2nd Division Kabul Field Force

To the Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Kabul Field Force

In continuation of my letter of the 26th instant I have the honor to report that the signallers on the hill above camp heliographed yesterday morning that the enemy was assembling on the ridges beyond them, and appeared to be advancing

2 I at once sent up two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery and a wing of the 4th Goorkhas

under Captain E P Mainwaring 4th Goorkhas, to occupy Signal Hill, whilst Brigadier General C J S Gough C B V C, moved out with two guns of No 6 8th Royal Artillery a wing of the 2 9th Foot, and a wing of the 23rd Pioneers round the north side of the hill and up a valley leading off to the west

3 The guns of No 6 8th Royal Artillery in the valley and of the Hazara Mountain Battery on Signal Hill commenced shelling the various points held by the enemy who were very soon dislodged and retired along the ridge bordering the southern side of the valley to the *kotal* at the west end and thence up a very rocky slope to a high peak on the north

From this point they were also shelled and Brigadier General Gough's force advanced without opposition and occupied this high peak also a few shots at long distances only being fired upon him

4 The course taken by his column is marked in the sketch in blue

5 The guns of both No 6 8th Royal Artillery and the Hazara Mountain Battery made splendid practice and the enemy must have suffered considerably as some eight or nine dead bodies and several wounded men were found on the hills

6 The force returned to camp without any opposition and this morning there is no sign of an enemy on the ridges The Political Officer reports that Abdul Gafur has decamped from Langar

RETURN OF MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ACTION ON THE 25TH APRIL, 1879

Killed

Rank	Name	Corps	Nature of wound	Remarks
Sepoy	Sobhitmá Gurung	4th Goorkha Regt	[illegible]	[illegible] fatal

Wounded

Rank.	Names.	Corps	Nature of wound	Remarks
Private	John Lynch	2 9th Foot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sepoy	Dhánbír Thápá	4th Goorkha Regt	Ditto	[illegible]
	Bajbír Thápá	4th Goorkha Regt	Ditto	[illegible]
"	Gujlá Báná	4th Goorkha Regt	Ditto	On forehead

N B —All the above are slight injuries

No 328—The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the correspondence and despatches regarding the operations at Charasiah under the command of Brigadier General H T Macpherson, C B V C and Colonel F H Jenkins, C B, on the 25th April, 1880

Kabul

Field Operations

No 6956 K dated Simla, 3rd June 1880

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON Secretary to the Government of India, Military Dept
To the Adjutant General in India.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No 2327 A dated the 25th May 1880 forwarding for submission to the Government of India reports describing the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier General H T Macpherson C B V C and Colonel F H Jenkins C B, A D C at Charasiah, on the 25th April 1880

2 I am to request that you will inform the Commander in Chief that the Governor General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency as to the excellence of the arrangements made for the defence of his position by Colonel Jenkins and the ability promptitude and judgment in attack displayed by Brigadier General Macpherson

3 The Governor General I am to state shares with Sir Frederick Haines his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness evinced by the troops on this as on all other occasions

Kabul

No 2327 A dated Simla, 25th May 1880

From MAJOR GENERAL C R GREAVES C B Adjutant General in India
To the Secretary to the Govt of India Military Dept

I have the honor by direction of the Commander in Chief to forward for submission to Government the accompanying reports describing the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier General H T Macpherson C B V C and Colonel F H Jenkins C B, at Charasiah on the 25th April 1880

2 His Excellency concurs with Sir Frederick Roberts as to the excellent arrangements made for the defence of his position by Colonel Jenkins, and as to the ability judgment and promptitude in attack displayed by Brigadier General Macpherson and begs to bring these officers services on this occasion prominently to the notice of Government

3 It is further a source of great gratification to Sir Frederick Haines to refer to the gallantry and steadiness shown by the troops engaged

4 The usual nominal returns of casualties have been called for and these with the sketches referred to in the despatches which are being lithographed will be forwarded hereafter

Kabul [illegible]

No 151 dated Camp [illegible] Logar Valley 11th May 1880

From [illegible] Commanding [illegible] Kabul Field Force
To the Adjutant General in India

I have much pleasure in submitting for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the accompanying reports from Brigadier General H T Macpherson C B V C and from Colonel Jenkins, C B A D C to the Queen commanding the Corps of Guides, descriptive of their operations at Charasiah on the 25th of April last

2 I beg to bring to His Excellency's notice the excellent arrangements made by Colonel Jenkins

for the defence of his position when he found the enemy's numbers increasing and the success which attended his efforts to preserve the baggage animals from the long range fire of the enemy

3 The dispositions made by Brigadier General Macpherson C B V C display skill and judgment and the promptitude with which that officer attacked and in conjunction with the troops under Colonel Jenkins C B drove off the enemy with heavy loss to them deserves my cordial acknowledgments It affords me great pleasure to bring the valuable services of Brigadier General Macpherson and Colonel Jenkins to His Excellency's most favorable notice

4 I would also remark on the gallantry and steadiness of the troops engaged and on the excellent spirit they displayed during a long and exhausting day

5 The doubtful attitude of the Kohistanis made it impossible for me to detach permanently from Kabul a force of any considerable strength but as Charasiah could be easily reached from Kabul and as speedy communication by means of the heliograph could be kept up with Colonel Jenkins I considered that his force was amply sufficient to hold its own in case of attack until reinforcements could be despatched and in this decision I was borne out by the circumstances that actually occurred

6 Had I arrived sooner on the ground after the termination of the engagement I should have made the troops bivouac there for the night but finding as I did soon after leaving Sherpur that Brigadier General Macpherson had ordered the tents and baggage of Colonel Jenkins force back to Sherpur and knowing that the troops had had a severe day I considered it expedient to allow them to return Moreover the enemy never ceased their flight until they had reached the further end of the Logar valley and the decisive character of their defeat prevented therefore any impression which otherwise might have arisen that our withdrawal to Sherpur was in any way compulsory

7 The following officers are reported as having done good service on this occasion —

Lieutenant Colonel C H Parker commanding the 92nd Highlanders

Lieutenant Colonel R B P P Campbell commanding the Corps of Guides

Lieutenant Colonel F M Armstrong commanding the 45th Native Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel C Stewart commanding the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides

Major G S White commanding a wing of the 92nd Highlanders

Major G Swinley commanding No 2 Mountain Battery

Major I C Kennedy Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General

Captain L C Singleton 92nd Highlanders

Captain A H Turner 2nd Punjab Infantry Political Officer

Captain P F C Jarvis 67th Regiment Brigade Major

Captain A D Macgregor 92nd Highlanders Orderly Officer

Captain W Hill commanding the detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas

Captain M A Alves Royal Engineers

Lieutenant the Hon'ble J S Napier 92nd Highlanders

Lieutenant J H Wodehouse F A, Royal Horse Artillery

Lieutenant S Grant Royal Engineers

Lieutenant F F Ramsay 92nd Highlanders.

Lieutenant C H Manners Smith, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General

Surgeon J Lewtas, M B Corps of Guides

Surgeon J J Morris, M D 92nd Highlanders

Ressaldar Major Ghúlám Nakshband Khan, late 19th Bengal Lancers Political Officer

Subadar Mahábír Bhist, 2nd Goorkhas

Subadar Shér Singh, Corps of Guides

Dated Kabul 30th April 1880

From BRIG GENL H T MACPHERSON C B., V.C., Comdg 1st Brigade Kabul Field Force,

To the Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Kabul Field Force

I have the honor to report, for the information of Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts K C B, V C, commanding the Kabul Field Force, that I marched from Sherpur at 9 o'clock A M on the 25th instant, to Charasiah, with orders to bring in Colonel Jenkins force which was engaged and if possible to drive off the enemy

2 The troops which marched from Sherpúr under my command are specified in the margin, 104 rifles of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas joined the column at the Bala Hissar under Captain W Hill and subsequently a troop of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry under Lieutenant L S H Baker as well as two screw guns under Lieutenant A J Liddell R A

No [illegible] Mountain Battery 4 guns.
9[illegible] [illegible] 8[illegible]
45th Sikhs 555 [illegible]

3 I left two companies of the 45th Sikhs to hold the Sang-i Nawishta pass which commands the road to Kabul and on reaching the low ridge which crosses the road at right angles about a mile from its mouth I obtained a good view of the position of the force under Colonel Jenkins I observed that he had struck his camp and was standing on the defensive facing south west, the left and rear of his position protected by some high hills which he had crowned the baggage drawn up at the base of the hill in his rear, and the enemy with whom he was actively engaged, formed in a complete semi circle round him This made me press on

4 When nearing Charasiah, which consists of a number of fortified villages and orchards situated under the high ridge of mountains which separate the Chardeh plain from the Logar valley, I directed Captain Hill 2nd Goorkhas to search the enclosed country that lay between my column and the enemy As it was irrigated land the travelling was almost heart breaking but the little men struggled through, and had got to the fringe of willows as the head of the column reached the open country about one thousand yards from the centre of the position of Colonel Jenkins' force

5 My first order on assuming command was to send their baggage into Sherpur, so as to free all hands for action

6 An examination of the position made me resolve to attack the left horn of the enemy's semi circle (which lay exposed to me from the direction of my advance from Kabul), as, I presumed if I could roll him up on that flank his centre would be completely uncovered

7 At this time Colonel Jenkins met me, and represented that with some assistance, he could make a forward movement

8 As I considered that a counter attack under an officer of Colonel Jenkins' ability would strike with great effect, as soon as my right attack was

developed I ordered three companies of the 45th Sikhs, under Lieutenant Colonel F M Armstrong, to reinforce the left wing of the 92nd Highlanders and the Guides

9 Meanwhile, the four mountain guns, under Major G Swinley, and the head quarters wing of the 92nd Highlanders, under Lieutenant Colonel G H Parker, had been moving forward the former to come into action at about 1100 yards and the 92nd to form in order of attack and prolong to the left of the Goorkhas, who were already engaged

10 The enemy's standards were dotted in considerable numbers over the terraced field that trend south from the forts and orchards already described One of these standards was conspicuous from its central position and gay colours and I sent Captain McGregor 92nd Highlanders my orderly officer to point it out to Captain Hill as his object

11 The two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery under Lieutenant J H Wodehouse and Major Swinley s battery were now making very effective shooting on the enemy The head quarters wing of the 92nd Highlanders had advanced so as to enfilade them and the Goorkhas supported on their extreme right by a detachment of the 45th Sikhs, making good use of the terraces had got within 400 yards of the objective point

12 As the advance was fairly covered by the fire of the artillery and by the fire of the 92nd particularly by volleys from a company under Captain R I Darvall who had taken possession of a large mound I sent Captain R E C Jarvis 67th Regiment Brigade Major to order the Goorkhas (who had been given two minutes rest to recover their wind) to assault the position without firing

13 Captain Hill calling to his men that the General expected the regiment to capture the flag they sprang up with a cheer rushed on pressing the enemy (who now broke), and captured the standard

14 This was the signal for a general falling back of the Afghans A fire however being opened from the orchards these were rushed at once and the enemy after suffering severely, abandoned the whole of the left of their position, making for the hills to the north under the fire of our guns

15 Their centre was now quite exposed and Colonel Jenkins at this juncture delivered the left attack with great spirit, the Guides and the 45th gained the high hill in their front the wing of the 92nd being in the centre of the whole line

16 The afternoon was spent in pursuit The head quarters wing of the 92nd, the 2nd Goorkhas and a detachment of the 45th Sikhs cleared all the hills to the north and west until not a man was visible and the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Guide Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Stewart pursued for four miles towards Logar

The whole force reformed on the site of the camp at 4 P M, and marched to Sherpur

17 I wish to testify to the admirable arrangements Colonel Jenkins had made for the protection of his position

That officer mentions particularly the assistance he received from—

Lieutenant-Colonel F M Armstrong 45th Sikhs

Lieutenant-Colonel R B P P Campbell Corps of Guides

Lieutenant-Colonel G Stewart Corps of Guides

Major G S White 92nd Highlanders

Captain M A Alves Royal Engineers

Lieutenant C H Manners Smith Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General

And I beg to express my thanks to—

Lieutenant Colonel G H Parker 92nd Highlanders

Major R C Kennedy Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General

Captain R E C Jarvis 67th Regiment Brigade Major

Captain A D McGregor 92nd Highlanders Orderly Officer

Lieutenant S Grant Royal Engineers

Captain A H Turner Political Officer

18 For some special mark of honor I would bring to favorable notice Captain I C Singleton 92nd Highlanders and Captain W Hill 2nd Goorkhas Both these officers commanded the first line of their respective regiments and led the attack in a most determined manner in storming the orchards

19 Lieutenant Colonel Parker makes favorable mention of Lieutenant I I Ramsay for his conduct in bursting open the doorway of a house in which a number of the enemy had taken refuge and were preparing to make a stand He relates the circumstance in the following terms —

* * * "A party of the enemy who had been firing at them were seen to enter a building and on Lieutenant Ramsay s rushing up he found the place locked He immediately ordered one of his party to blow the lock off by discharging his rifle into it which was done and forcing an entrance they killed six of the enemy

Lieutenant Colonel Parker further brings to notice the name of Lieutenant and Adjutant C W H Douglas who he states was most energetic throughout the whole of the operations

I beg also to submit the following extract from Captain Hill s report —

* * * *

"One man however was making good his escape when Subadar Mahabir Bhist (in spite of his thirty four years service) pursued the man and after racing for about 300 yards came up with him and in a hand to hand conflict cut him down with his sword I would beg to bring the gallant conduct of the Subadar to the favorable notice of the Brigadier and also to mention that throughout the day Subadar Mahabir Bhist was as untiring in his careful handling of his men as he was forward and gallant whenever opportunity offered

With reference to the above I would bring the name of Subadar Mahabir Bhist specially to the notice of the Lieutenant General for favorable consideration

20 I enclose a report from Colonel Jenkins and other documents which are enumerated in the accompanying schedule

The enemy's loss in killed is estimated at 200 Native reports add 50 to this Their strength was from 4,000 to 5,000

No 194, dated Sherpur 28th April 1880

From COLONEL F H JENKINS C B Aide de Camp to the Queen Commanding a Column

To the Assistant Adjutant General 1st Division Kabul Field Force

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Lieutenant General Sir F S Roberts K C B, V C, commanding the Kabul Field Force the following report of the operations of the column which marched from Sherpur on the afternoon of the 20th instant towards Logar

	BRITISH			NATIVE		
	Officers	Non-commissioned officers and men	Total	Officers	Non-commissioned officers and men	Total
F A Royal Horse Artillery	1	41	42			
92nd Highlanders	9	266	75			
Guides Cavalry	4		4	8	251	259
Infantry	7		7	14	600	614
TOTAL	21	307	328	22	851	873

2 The first march was to a place about a mile beyond Bini Shahr and on the 21st we went on past Charasiah and encamped near the village of Chihildaktaran

3 On my arrival at this place I learnt that the news of our advance had reached Muhammad Hasan Khan the ex Governor of Jellalabad who had started with a force of about two thousand men to attack Major General Ross' column and that he had returned and was then at Muhammad Agha or Kuti Khel two villages about twelve miles ahead of us on the Logar road

4 On the 22nd the column halted and I sent Lieutenant Colonel G Stewart with a party of the Guides Cavalry round by the village of Musai and on to the Logar road A picquet of the enemy on the Sum i Daldal Kotal was seen by this party and also by our infantry picquets posted on a high hill about a mile south east of camp Jabar Khan the headman of Gamrán also sent me word that Muhammad Hasan Khan was collecting men to oppose our advance

5 I sent a messenger across the hills to Major General Ross and endeavoured but without success, to establish heliographic communication with his column

6 On the 23rd and 24th the column remained halted About 2 A M on the 25th I got a letter from the headman of Gamrán saying that the enemy had advanced as far as Safed Sang but that they were not going to attack us that night I sent this letter into Sherpur and requested Lieutenant Colonel R B P P Campbell to get the Infantry of the Guides which was nearest the hill under arms I also sent a party of the Guides Cavalry down the Logar road

7 When the day broke we saw the enemy advancing over the hill on our left flank and also coming from the Aubazak villages beyond Chihildaktaran, so as to threaten our right flank at the same time the party of Guides Cavalry in our front became engaged with men coming down the Logar road and retired slowly before them

8 I ordered the tents to be struck and the baggage, under Lieutenant C G Robertson 8th Foot of the Transport Department, to retire under the shelter of a small hill in rear of the camp On this hill I placed half a company of the Highlanders and a company of the Guides under Lieutenant R B Adams,—the whole being under the command of Lieutenant the Hon'ble J S Napier of the 92nd

9 A small ruined fort to the west of this hill was occupied by twenty of the Guides under Lieutenant M C Cooke Collis and in another small fort on our right flank I placed a similar party of the Guides under Subadar Shér Singh Sheltered behind this fort was a troop of the Guides Cavalry under Lieutenant G K Daly

10 In the meantime Major White had extended two companies of the 92nd under Captain P I Robertson to cover his front in line with two companies of the Guides under Captain F D Battye while three companies of the Guides, under Captain A G Hammond, covered the left flank These dispositions were carried out without hurry or confusion

11 The enemy seemed at first to be about three thousand in number but reinforcements reached them during the day They attacked our front and both flanks simultaneously and commenced an effective fire from Martini rifles Sniders and Enfields which was replied to by our men while the two guns of F A Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant J H Wodehouse came into action And I take this opportunity of saying that their fire was very steady and well aimed and that the conduct of that officer and of the non commissioned officers and men under his command was such as to reflect credit on the battery to which they belong

12 As soon as the sun got high enough I sent a heliogram to the station on the Shahr Darwaza to say that I was attacked and was told in reply that a reinforcement under Brigadier General Macpherson had started from Sherpur

13 About eight o'clock finding that the artillery horses were getting hit I ordered the guns to retire about 400 yards but I was compelled to keep the Guides Cavalry exposed to fire all day, because I had only a very small reserve of infantry to meet a sudden rush against our position

14 This state of things continued all the morning The enemy brought their standards up to within one and two hundred yards of our men on the front and right but could not be induced by their leaders to make an effective charge

15 About half past one I saw the skirmishers of Brigadier General Macpherson's force coming up between us and Charasiah I went to the General and after pointing out the position of the enemy to him said that if I could have a few companies to support the Guides, I could clear the front and left of our position

16 The General ordered Lieutenant Colonel F M Armstrong with three companies of the 45th Sikhs to join our force

17 As soon as Brigadier General Macpherson's skirmishers came up abreast of us our line advanced and drove the enemy right off the ground In ascending the steep hill to the left, the Guides came under the fire of some of the enemy posted in rocky ground on their left flank

Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong therefore, inclined to his left and cleared this part of the hill I am greatly indebted to him and the fine regiment he commands for the assistance afforded us

18 Directly the line moved forward, the Guides Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, supported by the two guns of F A, Royal Horse Artillery advanced and pursued the enemy nearly up to the Sum i Daldal Kotal, the cavalry cutting down those who fled by the plain, while the guns made excellent practice at parties of men who were being driven over the top of the hill by the infantry

19 I beg to bring Lieutenant Colonel Stewart to the favorable notice of the Lieutenant General He showed great ability during the engagement, and his knowledge of the language and the country were most useful during the whole time the column was out

20 No enemy remained in sight at 4 P M and the force returned to Sherpur under Brigadier General Macpherson s orders

21 The Lieutenant General will see from the enclosed returns that scarcely any damage fell on the camp followers and transport animals and that the enemy gained no advantage over us at any time I wish to acknowledge that this is due to the excellent conduct of the troops and to express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel R B P P Campbell who commanded the Corps of Guides, and to Major G S White who commanded the half battalion of the 92nd Highlanders

22 I enclose a sketch of the country by Lieutenant C H Manners Smith Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with the column to whom I am much indebted, as I am also to Captain M A Alves, Royal Engineers

23 The loss of the enemy was severe There were twenty five bodies lying in one place close to the front of our position, others were found scattered about the hills and the cavalry killed twenty nine on the plain beyond As the fighting lasted some time many of the dead and wounded had been carried off before we advanced but two badly wounded men were brought back to Kabul where they are now under treatment in the dispensary, and others were left to the care of the villagers

24 The wounds received by our men were generally severe being principally from Martinis and Sniders I fear that several of the wounded will die in spite of the great attention paid to them by Surgeon J Lewtas of the Guides and Surgeon J J Morris of the 92nd Highlanders

25 I ought not to close this report without mentioning the name of Ressaldar Major Ghulam Nakshband Khan, Sirdar Bahadur who was sent with the column as a political officer and rendered most valuable service

I

Return showing the strength of the force under the command of BRIGADIER GENERAL H T MACPHERSON, C B V C *engaged in the operations of the 25th April 1880 at Charasiah*

CORPS	TOTAL BY REGIMENTS		TOTAL ARMS OF THE SERVICE		
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
Brigade Staff	3		3		Total staff
6 8th Royal Artillery	1	71			
No 2 Mountain Battery	1	114	2	185	Total artillery
3rd Punjab Cavalry	1	80	1	80	Total cavalry
92nd Highlanders	8	278			
45th Sikhs	8	555			
2nd Goorkhas	1	129	17	962	Total infantry
GRAND TOTAL	23	1 232	23	1 232	

KABUL
The 1st May 1880

(Sd) H T MACPHERSON,
Brigadier General
Commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division,
Kabul Field Force

Return showing the strength of the column under the command of COLONEL F H JENKINS, C B, *at Charasiah on the 25th April*, 1880

Corps	British: Officers	British: Non-commissioned officers and men	British: Total	Native: Officers	Native: Non commissioned officers and men	Native: Total	Horses	Followers, c	Ponies	Camels	Mules	Remarks
F A, Royal Horse Arty	1	41	42				45	57	26		24	
92nd Highlanders	9	266	275				3	205	74	8	76	
Guides Cavalry	4		4	8	251	259	273	282	242	40	90	
Guides Infantry	7		7	14	600	614	12	416	136	63	81	Besides these a few animals and camp followers with the Commissariat and Transport Department
TOTAL	21	307	328	22	851	873	333	960	478	111	271	

SHERPUR CANTONMENT }
The 26th April 1880 }

(Sd) C H MANNERS SMITH *Lieutenant*
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General

II

Numerical list of killed wounded and missing of the force under the command of BRIGADIER GENERAL H T MACPHERSON C B V C *in the operation of the 25th April* 1880 *at Charasiah*

Corps	Killed: British officers	Killed: Native officers	Killed: Non commissioned officers and men	Killed: Followers	Killed: Horses	Wounded: British officers	Wounded: Native officers	Wounded: Non commissioned officers and men	Wounded: Followers	Wounded: Horses	Missing: British officers	Missing: Native officers	Missing: Non commissioned officers and men	Missing: Followers	Missing: Horses	Total: Officers men and followers	Total: Horses	Remarks
6-8th Royal Artillery																		
No 2 Mountain Battery								1								1		
3rd Punjab Cavalry										1							1	
92nd Highlanders			1					4										
45th Sikhs								3								3		
2nd Goorkhas																		
TOTAL			1					8		1						9	1	
GRAND TOTAL	1					8					Nil							

KABUL }
The 1st May 1880 }

(Sd) H T MACPHERSON *Brigdr Genl*
Comdg 1st Brigade 1st Division Kabul Field Force

Casualty return of killed and wounded in the column under the command of COLONEL F H JENKINS C B *in the action at Charasiah on the 25th April* 1880

Corps	Killed: Officers	Killed: Non-commissioned officers and men	Killed: Total	Wounded: Officers	Wounded: Non commissioned officers and men	Wounded: Total	Casualties: Total	Horses: Killed	Horses: Wounded	Baggage animals: Killed	Baggage animals: Wounded	Camp followers: Killed	Camp followers: Wounded	Remarks
F A Royal Horse Artillery					1	1	1	1	1				1	1 mule missing 2 camels broke down on way back to Sherpur
92nd Highlanders					3	3	3		1		1			
Guides Infantry		1	1		9	9	10							
Guides Cavalry		2	2		13	13	15	9	24	1	2			
Commissariat and Transport														
TOTAL		3	3		26	26	29	10	26	1	3		1	

SHERPUR CANTONMENT, }
The 26th April 1880 }

(Sd) C H MANNERS SMITH, *Lieutenant*
Depy Asst Quarter Master Genl, Kabul Field Force

Nominal Roll of casualties in action at Charasiah on the 25th April, 1880 (compiled from the weekly return received in the Military Department)

	KILLED
Guides Cavalry	Lance Daffadar Amir Chand
	Sowar Deo Raj
92nd Highlanders	Private John Keane
Guides Infantry	Sepoy Jowahir Sing
	WOUNDED
F A R H A	Gunner J Rea
No 2 Mount Batty	Mastan Sing
Guides Cavalry	Hospital Assistant Gúlam Haidar Khan
	Kot Daffadar Tangi
"	Daffadar T j i Sing
	Faiz Talab
"	Lance Daffadar Dhalip Chand
	Sowar Thakur Sing
	Ahmad Ali
"	Zamin Shah
"	Zarghun Shah
"	Húkam Sing
	Maddat
	G kal Chand
"	Makhan Sing
92nd Highlanders	C l r Sergeant Thomas Smith (*since d l*)
	L n Sergeant I Lawson
	Drummer I Iarline
"	Private T Aitken
	Henry Saunders
"	T Br wn
	W Middlemas
45th Bengal N I	Sepoy Ram Sing
	Atar S ng
	Ihanda Sing
Guides Infantry	Havildar Mel an Bir
"	Lal h Sing
	Sepoy Mir Afzal
"	Mir Aslam
	" I al Beg
"	Launda
	" Hira Sing
	Húkma
"	Jowala Sing

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 329—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel W W Boddam s c Deputy Inspector General of 1 hee 2nd grade Punjab (p a) for 182 days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain J R Campbell, s c Squadron Officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (m c) for 1 year 182 days—1 year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868

Captain G Edmonds, Unattached List, (m c) for 1 year, under Rule XIV, clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868

Sub Conductor H Corrigan, Ordnance Department (m c) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875

No 330—With reference to G G O No 33 of 1880, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary W Willson, Office of the Adjutant General in India, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough (m c) for 273 days under the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st December 1879

PROMOTIONS

No 331—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Captains

Lieutenant William Potter Newall—3rd June 1880

Lieutenant William Francis Hungerford Grey—3rd June 1880

BREVET

To be Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel George Alexander Arbuthnot Madras Cavalry—10th July 1879

No 332—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information —

'*London Gazette dated the 4th May 1880, page 2867*

BREVET

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Watson V C C B Bombay Staff Corps to have the local and temporary rank of Major General while commanding a division in the North West Frontier of India Dated 22nd March 1880

No 333—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and names	[illegible]	[illegible]	In succession to
Permanent			
Sub C d to a 1 Offi i g C d t W l J l R tl ff	C nd t r	24th O t b 18 9	C d tor W Ma tl w pon ned
S r t 1 Offi t g S b l to H y St	S b C d t	4th O t b 18 9	Offi i t g Conductor l tl ll
S g t d Offi i t g S l C l l Joh Rob	S l Co d t	9th J y 1880	S l C l ictor T H w tt p moned.
Se ge t 1 Offi i t g S l C l J h H y n	ub C d ut	3 d F bru y 1880	S b C ll et r J M l ra pe l
S t d Off t g S l C l l H G g M	h C duct	7th F l y 1 8	l C l t M l lly l l d.
S g t 1 ffi t g l d tor W ll am H dy	S b C du t	9th M rch 1 8	S b C d t W S Oldh ld l d

No 334—NATIVE ARMY—

17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry

Havildar Pahadoor Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Choonee, invalided—1st May 1880

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry

Havildar Bajeeram to be Jemadar *vice* Prem Sing, killed in action,—15th October 1879

Havildar Dhunbir to be Jemadar *vice* Loodoo Ram, invalided,—1st January, 1880

No 335—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides

Infantry

Subadar Jai Singh to be Subadar Major *vice* Ahmad Khan Sirdar Bahadur invalided Jemadar Jumah, to be Subadar, *vice* Sher Ghul invalided Jemadar Samundar to be Subadar *vice* Ahmad Khan " Sirdar Bahadur invalided Havildar Umra to be Jemadar *vice* Fatteh Khan invalided Havildar Maibulla to be Jemadar *vice* Jumah promoted Havildar Kalch Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Samundar, promoted,—1st April, 1880

REWARDS

No 336—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer and non commissioned officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit —

RESSAIDAR MANSUR KHAN,—for conspicuous gallantry in action at Shahjui on the 24th October, 1879, in rescuing Sowar Oomar Buksh, of the same regiment whose horse had fallen with him, and one of whose assailants he killed Also for gallant conduct in a subsequent charge of the regiment on the same occasion

No 1534 LANCE DAFFADAR GUJAR SING —for conspicuous gallantry in the charge of the regiment at Shahjui on the 24th October, 1879 in aiding Ressaldar Lahrásaf Khán and Sowar Sawan Sing of the same corps, when attacked by superior numbers of the enemy, several of whom he cut down and killed

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 31st May 1880

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863 it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 11th to 31st May 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant C E A Woods	1[illegible]th May 1880	Delhi		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 2[illegible]th to 31st May 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total amount of account deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
C Nugent	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers	23rd December 1879	No will found	67 6 11		
Indian Military Service							
W F Hennell	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	22nd July 18[illegible]	Not known	227 1[illegible] 7		

W M LEES *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla the 4th June 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 29—Mr H B Simpson 2nd Grade Officer I G S *Enterprise* to be 2nd Grade Officer (additional) I G S *Hugh Rose*, for charge of the I G schooner *Constance*

No 30—Mr C W R Hooper 4th Grade Officer I G S *Hugh Rose* for tender *Constance* is confirmed in his appointment of 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty s Indian Marine

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 4th June 1880

No 169—*Resolution*—By the Government of India Public Works Department, No 1174G, dated Simla the 4th June 1880

Read again—

Resolution in the Public Works Department, No 308G dated 30th January 1880

Resolution—In the Resolution now read again, it was decided to abolish temporary promotions in the Engineer Establishment from grade to grade within a class These promotions involved no

change of duty or increase of responsibility The sole object of their being made was the improvement of the pay of officers But in practice it has been found impossible in some Administrations to regulate their publication and notification with promptitude and cases have occurred in which officers have been called upon to refund large sums of money These and other objections render the abolition of temporary promotion imperative except from class to class

In sanctioning the measure however it was not the intention of the Governor General in Council to retard promotion permanently or to injure the pecuniary prospects of the officers affected In order, therefore to restore promotion to the former standard, but on a more satisfactory basis the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide subject to the approval of the Secretary of State that an addition shall be made to the permanent number of officers in each of the higher grades of Executive Engineers and the 1st Grade of Assistant Engineers so as to allow of the promotion of a number of officers from the junior grades of those classes corresponding to the normal number of officers on furlough The numbers to be added in the several lists to the grades indicated will be published in a separate order

Order —Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

No 170 —Captain W A J Wallace R E Executive Engineer 1st Grade Engineer in Chief and Manager Northern Bengal State Railway is transferred to the Revenue Establishment of State Railways in Class I grade 3, with effect from the 16th November 1879

No 171 —Captain W S S Bissett R E, Class II of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways is promoted to Class I grade 3, with effect from the 1st January 1880 and confirmed in his appointment as Manager, Rajputana State Railway *vice* Captain F Firebrace R E appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department

No 172 —Mr H Dangerfield, Class II of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Manager of the Holkar and Sindia Neemuch Railways *vice* Captain W S S Bissett R.E, appointed to the Rajputana State Railway

No 173 —Mr H M Mathews Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade temporary rank Engineer in Chief and *ex officio* Manager of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway is transferred to Class I grade 3 of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st November 1879

No 174 —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 265 of 18th June 1879 published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem sanctioning in accordance with section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879 the use of locomotive engines or other motive power and carriages and waggons to be drawn or propelled thereby on certain Railways the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the provisions of that Notification to the Railway belonging to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta

No 175 —To fill vacancies existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department Railway Branch the following promotions are made —

Names	From	To	Date.
Mr H Rigg	Executive Engineer 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer 1st Grade	8th April 1880
Major H Doveton R E	Executive Engineer 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer 1st Grade	8th April 1880
J B Sparks S C	„ „ 3rd „	„ „ 2nd	8th April 1880
Mr B W Blood	„ „ 2nd temporary rank	„	8th April 1880
H B Addis	„ 3rd Grade temporary rank	„ „ 3rd „	8th April 1880
Lieutenant R. Gardiner R E.	„ 4th Grade		8th April 1880
Mr A Brereton	„ 4th temporary rank	„ 4th	8th April 1880
„ P P Dease	„ 4th temporary rank	„ 4th	8th April 1880
S Finney	Assistant 1st Grade temporary rank	Assistant „ 1st	8th April 1880
„ W G Allen	Assistant 1st Grade temporary rank	Assistant „ 1st	8th April 1880

J S TREVOR *Major Genl R E*,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Tal d publica ion]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st May, 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No X OF 1880

An Act to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multan District

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Panjab and have by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab been annexed to the Multan District,

Preamble.

and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District It is hereby enacted as follows —

Enactments in force in Multan District to apply.

1 All enactments which on the second day of September 1879 were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880

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PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st May, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 8 of 1880

A Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to exempt from taxation certain persons and property in municipalities, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to exempt from taxation.

1 Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force the Governor General in Council may by an order in writing prohibit the levy by a Municipal Committee of any tax—

(*a*) on any person subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879 or the Indian Articles of War or

(*b*) on any property of Her Majesty

The Governor General in Council may by a like order rescind any such prohibition

"Municipal Committee" defined.

2 In this Act 'Municipal Committee" includes a Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

BY the twenty fourth section of the Cantonments Act 1880 the Governor General in Council is empowered to prohibit the levy of any tax in a cantonment or to exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of any tax leviable there.

2 This power was conferred chiefly with a view to the exemption of military men in cantonments situate within the limits of municipalities from certain descriptions of municipal taxation There are however cases in which owing to the want of accommodation in cantonments or to some other cause military men are compelled to reside within the limits of a municipality but out of cantonments In such cases the power in question is inapplicable and it was accordingly proposed by the Select Committee on the Cantonment Bill that the defect should be supplied by a provision to be inserted in the Bill for the control of Municipal taxation for the introduction of which leave had then been granted

3 As however that Bill is not at present to be proceeded with it has been thought desirable to make the necessary provisions in a separate Bill and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared for this purpose

4 The Bill also provides for the exemption of Government property from municipal taxation, recent experience having shown such a power to be necessary

SIMLA

The 27th May, 1880

C GRANT

D FITZPATRICK

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 31st May, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding*
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey G C S I, C I E
General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson C S I
Major General the Hon'ble A Fraser, C B, R E
The Hon'ble J Gibbs C S I
The Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C S I
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble C Grant
His Highness Raghbir Singh, G C S I, C I E, Rajá of Jheend

NEW MEMBER

His Highness RAJA RAGBIR SINGH took his seat as an Additional Member

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL

The Hon'ble MR GRANT introduced the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from municipal taxation and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir E Johnson, the Hon'ble Messrs Gibbs and Colvin and the Mover He said that at the last meeting of the Council, in asking for leave to introduce the Bill he explained that it had been found necessary to insert in the Cantonment Act lately passed, No III of 1880, a section empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt certain persons or classes of persons and property from municipal taxation in military cantonments Those powers had been taken in order to protect military officers and men from certain forms of taxation such as taxes on salaries and professions, which in their case were thought inappropriate, and to prevent municipalities from raising income at the public expense by taxing Government property In order to carry out those objects a notification was issued by the Governor General which he would read to the Council as it would show the nature of the proceedings which might be taken under the present Bill It was as follows —

" In exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of Act No III of 1880 (The Cantonments Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in any cantonment situated in British India which may have been or may in future be brought under the operation of a Municipal Act the following classes of persons shall, when on duty in such cantonment, be exempted from the operation of taxes of the following kinds (namely) —

" *Classes of persons to be exempted*

(*a*) Regimental officers non commissioned officers and soldiers, medical or veterinary officers, and warrant officers on military duty

(*b*) Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department

(*c*) Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army and warrant officers of the Army employed in the Military Branch of the Public Works Department

A

(*d*) Officers and warrant officers of the Army staff and of Army departments, such as the Commissariat, Ordnance or Pay Department

"*Taxes from the operation of which exemption is granted*

(1) Municipal taxes on salaries

(2) Municipal taxes on professions trades, callings, offices or appointments

(3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules or ponies kept for military duty

(4) Municipal, ferry or road tolls on animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty

"2 In further exercise of the power conferred by the same section the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy in any cantonment in British India of any municipal tax whatsoever on public property animals or vehicles

"3 In this order the expressions 'municipal tax' 'municipal taxes' and 'municipal tolls' include any tax or toll imposed by virtue of the provisions of a Municipal Act under the operation of which any cantonment may have been or may in future be brought'

The interests of military officers and men and public property in cantonments, having been thus guarded it became necessary for the sake of fairness and uniformity, to extend similar immunities to military officers and men obliged to live outside cantonments, and to protect public property wherever it might be found within municipal limits It was with those objects that the present Bill had been drawn, and the measure was of so simple a character, that it required no detailed exposition

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr Grant moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

VACCINATION BILL

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan moved that the Hon'ble Mr Gibbs be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for giving power to prohibit inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain municipalities and cantonments compulsory

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Council adjourned *sine die*

SIMLA, } The 31st May, 1880 }

D FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE OPERATION OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1878 79

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce —No 980 (Separate Revenue—Post Office), dated 5th June 1880

Read—

Report of the operation of the Post Office of India for the year 1878 79

RESOLUTION —The administration of the Post Office during the year was successful, and a steady rate of progress was maintained The charges for the carriage of books and patterns and for insurance of inland parcels and letters, and the extra charges for insufficiently paid parcels were reduced, a system of granting certificates of posting of unregistered articles at a charge of half an anna was also introduced

The effect of the abolition of the charge for redirection postage, and of the introduction of the insurance and value payable systems, was not fully felt till the year 1878 79 The first resulted, as was anticipated, in a considerable loss of revenue which was fully compensated by the gain in administrative *efficiency* and public convenience

The insurance system is evidently appreciated, the total value of the articles insured during the fifteen months of its existence being Rs 3 96,19 505, with a total of fees collected of Rs 1 36 786 while only Rs 25 092 were paid as compensation for the loss of insured articles The value payable system is not as yet largely employed by the public, but its use is steadily increasing

Certain reforms decided on by the Universal Postal Union in the course of the year came into operation only with the commencement of the year 1879 80

The war in Afghanistan caused a sudden strain on the resources of the Department but notwithstanding special difficulties arising out of the exceptional demand for cattle, and the occurrence of disease among both horned cattle and horses the arrangements for the conveyance of correspondence to the front were, on the whole satisfactory

The number of post offices increased by 285, of letter boxes by 323, and of village postmen by 131

Covers carried by the Post Office increased by 2 39 per cent but newspapers decreased by 6 57 per cent This decrease must be viewed in connection with the increase of 11 33 per cent in the previous year—an abnormally large increase, for which special reasons existed in the interest in European news connected with the Russo Turkish war, and in the famines in Madras and Bombay The number of newspapers carried is still considerably in excess of that given for 1876 77

The operations of the Dead Letter Office were satisfactory for though about the same proportion of covers passed through that office as in the previous year, a smaller proportion remained finally undisposed of

The net revenue from the Foreign Parcel Post again showed an increase from Rs 97,277 to Rs 1,09,717 The rapid development of this branch of the parcel traffic is indicated by the following figures, extracted from paragraph 35 of the Report —

Years	No of parcels
1873 74	21,923
1874 75	25 563
1875 76	35,819
1876 77	45 325
1877 78	59 095
1878 79	69,534

The exchange of letters with the United Kingdom has increased by 5 9 per cent, and of newspapers by 3 5 per cent, while that of books and patterns has decreased by 12 5 per cent This decrease is accounted for partly by the increased use of the parcel post for the conveyance of books, and partly on the assumption of a depression of trade either in books or patterns, or both

The proportion of revenue collected in cash continues to decrease, the extended use of the embossed half anna envelopes as exhibited in the following table, having contributed materially to this result —

Years	No of half anna envelopes	Value Rs
1872 73	99 391	3,106
1873 74	2 613 195	81 662
1874 75	5 804 140	1 81 380
1875 76	11,046 066	3,45,190
1876 77	17,915 653	5 59 864
1877 78	25 163 257	7 86 352
1878 79	30 572 300	9,64 759

The demand for these envelopes will, if the present rate of increase continues, soon exceed the maximum annual supply of 35 712 000 envelopes for which the present contract with Messrs De La Rue & Co provides

The financial results, though contrasting unfavorably with those of the previous year, are not unsatisfactory the net revenue after deducting postal expenditure proper, is Rs 12 63 563, or after deducting other expenditure which, though not charged in the postal accounts is fairly debitable to the Post Office Rs 1 27 598 The reduced surplus is mainly due to the reductions of postage and the abolition of redirection charges

The following statement extracted from paragraph 78, exhibits in an interesting manner the general progress of the operations of the Post Office —

Year	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers those of 1855 56 being represented by 100	Comparison of revenue in comparison to the corresponding that of 1855 56 being represented by 100	Comparison of expenditure that of 1855 56 being represented by 100
1855 56	100	*100	100
1867 68	207	237	161
1870 71	257	235	175
1873 74	323	284	184
1876 77	363	345	196
1877 78	387	373	206
1878 79	394	390	222

The thanks of the Government of India are again due to Mr Monteath for his able administration of the Department The officers of the Department mentioned* in paragraphs 79 to 81 have also earned the approval of Government by their loyal and zealous services in connection with the war in Afghanistán, or in other special directions

* Colonel W M Lane Mr S S Sullen Mr F Hodgkinson Mr F J Jordan Mr H H Cornwall Mr C Lawler Mr W T Van Someren Mr I Sheridan Mr W A Sutherland Mr C C Godburn Mr C W Creswell Mr Dinshaw Jijibhai and Pundit Sundar Lal.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1878-79.

No 11573 dated 30th March 1880

From—A M MONTEATH Esq *Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1878 79

GENERAL POSTAL UNION

2 Six more countries were admitted into the General Postal Union during the year, as shewn in the list below —

Countries belonging to the General Postal Union on the 1st April 1878

Great Britain	Russia	Spanish Colonies in—
Germany	Servia	America and
Austria	Sweden	Oceania
Hungary	Switzerland	Dutch Colonies in—
Belgium	Turkey	America and
Denmark	British India	Asia
Egypt	French Colonies	Portuguese Colonies in—
Spain	British Colonies including—	Asia
United States of America	Trinidad	Africa and
France	Bermuda	Oceania
Greece	Jamaica	Danish Colonies in—
Italy	Guiana	America.
Luxembourg	Ceylon	Brazil
Norway	Straits Settlements	Japan
Holland	Labuan	Persia.
Portugal	Mauritius	
Roumania	Hongkong	

Countries admitted to the General Postal Union during the year

Argentine Republic	Canada	Newfoundland
British Honduras	Falkland Isles	West Coast of Africa.

3 The General Postal Union now comprises nearly all the principal countries in the world the only important exceptions being the British Colonies of Australasia and South Africa

4 A new international postal treaty termed the Convention of Paris was signed on the 1st of June 1878 whereby the Postal Union was continued for an indefinite period with provision for an international Congress at least every five years The next Congress was fixed to be held at Lisbon in 1884

5 The new convention, although signed as above stated during the year under report did not come into actual operation till the commencement of the following year (1st April 1879) but this is perhaps the best opportunity of referring to such of its provisions as involved changes of public interest These may be enumerated as follows —

(1) The introduction of international post-cards, which before was optional, was made compulsory

(2) The rates of postage were fixed on standards somewhat lower than those previously existing the result being a reduction of the Indian rates as shewn below

		Former rates	*Revised rates from 1st April 1879.*
Viâ Southampton	Letters	5 annas per half ounce	3 annas per half ounce
	Newspapers	1 anna per 4 ozs	½ anna per 4 ozs
	Books &c	1½ annas per 2 „	1 2 „
Viâ Brindisi	Letters	6 annas per ½ oz	5 annas per ½ oz
	Newspapers	2 4 ozs	2 , 4 ozs
	Books &c	2½ 2	2 2

(3) The limit of weight of books &c, was raised from 1 kilogramme (2lbs 3 ozs) to 2 kilogrammes (4lbs 6 ozs)

(4) Insufficiently paid articles other than letters were allowed to pass under conditions of taxation similar to those in force for letters

(5) The name was changed from that of General Postal Union to that of Universal Postal Union

SEA COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE

6 Although the sea communication with Europe is not part of the Indian Inland Post to which this report refers, it is usual to give here some information respecting its cost All the sea postage collected by India is handed over to the British Post Office and, when this as well as the British collections have been deducted from the total cost of the service, the balance or net cost is charged in equal shares upon Great Britain and India The actual payments are made on estimate before the accounts are completed, but in the figures given below (up to 1876 77) there have been entered instead the adjusted amounts, *i e*, the amounts found ultimately to be properly debitable to each year

	£	
1869 70	73 110	Adjusted amounts as explained above The increase in 1876 77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876 when India entered the Union.
1870 71	69 150	
1871 72	68 110	
1872-73	61 072	
1873 74	54 770	
1874-75	57 170	
1875 76	63 125	
1876 77	66 685	
1877 78	70 000	The adjustments for these years have not been received from London The amounts shown are estimated.
1878 79	70 000	

Name of the Vessel.	Due date and hour of arrival at Bombay	Actual date and hour of arrival at Bombay	Number of hours late H.	M
Mongolia	14th November 1878 6 P M	15th November 1878 5-55 A M	11	55
Malwa	19th December 1878 6 P M	19th December 1878, 7-45 P M	1	45
Hydaspes	26th December 1878 6 P M	27th December 1878 7-50 A M	13	50
Bangalore	9th January 1879 6 P M	9th January 1879 10-25 P M	4	25

7 There were no instances of material delay in the arrival of the European mails In fact, the delays beyond contract time were altogether only four in number as shewn on the margin

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES

8 The changes made during the year in the Local Steam Services have been made the subject of remarks opposite the entries affected thereby in the following statement —

By the British India Steam Navigation Company

(1) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *viâ* Chittagong, and Akyab with a four weekly extension to Sand way during the fair season
(2) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Akyab
(3) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein
(4) Four weekly communication between Calcutta Singapore and intermediate ports
(5) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca
(6) Fortnightly communication between Madras Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north east coast
(7) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts
(8) Semi weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf
(9) Four weekly communication between Aden and Karachi

Nos 1 to 9 are under the control of the Post Office by which a subsidy of Rs 7 25 000 per annum is paid
No 5 was changed from January 1879 into a weekly service the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account and not under contract
No 6 was changed under like conditions from April 1878 into a weekly service
No 9 was also changed under like conditions into a fortnightly service, but after a trial of five months the change was abandoned

(10)	Four weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.	No 10 is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores

By other agencies

(11)	By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company a weekly communication between Rangoon Mandalay and intermediate ports with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs 5 000 per mensem	Nos 11 to 13 are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Post Office contributing a portion (Rs 500 per mensem) of the subsidy for No 12 No 11 was made the subject of a new contract but without any material change in the service
(12)	By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company a semi weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs 1 500.	
(13)	By the Burmese Steam Tug Company a fortnightly communication between Moulmein Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs 1,500	
(14)	By Jardine Matheson & Co (of Hongkong) and Apcar & Co (of Calcutta) a monthly communication between Calcutta the Straits and Hongkong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales	No subsidy for No 14
(15)	By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company a communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad	No 15 is under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the subsidy is £300 per mensem

The small service maintained by the Government of Ceylon, between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side was also continued

9 The Sea Services maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company were performed with substantial regularity except on the Bombay and Calcutta line The contract allows considerable latitude in the way of stoppage at intermediate ports on that line, which is not one of those maintained primarily for postal requirements the time table accordingly shews not the contract time but the anticipated average duration of each voyage, and the deviations from the time table in the current year did not go beyond what was allowable under the contract

CHANGES OF INLAND RATES OF POSTAGE.

10 The changes of inland rates of postage carried out in the latter part of last year included the important measure of abolishing re direction postage and reference is made to it again in this year's report because it is the first year in which the full financial effect of that measure was felt Other changes were made during the year under report of which the following are the chief *viz* —

1	A reduction of the rate chargeable on books and patterns from 1 anna to ½ anna for 10 tolas articles other than books and patterns being excluded from the list of allowable contents	With effect from the 1st April 1878
2	Insufficiently paid packets formerly charged at letter or parcel rates were made chargeable with only double of the deficiency	Ditto ditto.
3.	Certificates of posting granted for unregistered articles at a charge of ½ anna each	Ditto ditto
4	Reduction of insurance rates from one half to one quarter per cent	With effect from the 1st August 1878

11 The first of these measures involved a considerable sacrifice of revenue both on private and official correspondence The Calcutta Trades Association subsequently urged a reduction of the minimum parcel rate to provide cheap transit by post for the small articles of merchandize which formerly enjoyed the same privilege as books and patterns but it has not as yet been deemed advisable by the Government to admit a further reduction of revenue

12 The reduction of the insurance rates was the result of the first six months' experience of the system of insuring inland parcels and letters This important additional postal facility will form the subject of remarks in a separate section of this report (see paragraphs 52 to 56)

IMPORTATION OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES BY POST

13 The extent to which the practice of importing dutiable articles by post had grown having been brought to the notice of the Government of India an order was issued under date the 7th March 1879, directing the strict enforcement of the clauses of the Indian Post Office Act applicable thereto In the Bombay Post Office fifty one letters were challenged and made over to the Custom House Authorities, of which forty one were found to contain dutiable articles

CREATION OF A NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR EASTERN BENGAL

14 Intimation was given in the report of the previous year of the formation of the province of Behar into a separate postal circle and it has now to be added that Eastern Bengal, with Dacca as its centre was formed into a separate Circle during the year under report When the postal operations in a province become too much for the personal supervision of the officer in direct administrative control, it is the custom in this Department not to supplement his staff but to lessen his jurisdiction, and hence it is that record is made from

time to time of the fact of the creation of a new postal Circle Even with the transfer in late years of Assam, Behar and Eastern Bengal from the control of the Post Master General of Bengal the Bengal Circle still holds the foremost place, as respects amount of work, among the postal Circles in India

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES

15 During the year under report an important revision was made of the staff of Postal Inspectors with the view of meeting the increased demands resulting from the ever growing number of post offices and amount of correspondence The opportunity of a favourable financial position (as shewn in the previous year's report) was also taken of increasing the number of Railway Parcel Sorting Offices The sorting of letters and newspapers is performed on almost all Railway lines in travelling offices but for parcels it would be impossible to make similar provision without great expense and hence it becomes necessary to select convenient places on the main lines where parcels can be stopped in transit for the purpose of being sorted The constant extension of the railway system makes it necessary from time to time to revise the arrangements for such work and this was done during the year under report

There was also an extensive revision of departmental system with the object of reducing labor Besides the ordinary growth of correspondence new work in the way of insurance, &c, had been undertaken and the opportunity was availed of for carrying out various important measures of the character above described Such changes always involve trouble and expense at first, in the provision of revised forms and other working material

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIAN TROOPS DESPATCHED TO MALTA AND CYPRUS

16 The despatch of Indian troops to Malta, and ultimately to Cyprus in the summer of 1878 involved the organization of special postal arrangements for the despatch and delivery of mails and this was successfully done by the despatch with the expeditionary force of a fully equipped postal establishment

AFGHAN WAR

17 The war which broke out in November 1878 with the Ameer of Cabul caused a sudden strain upon the Postal Department not only beyond but within, the limits of its ordinary operations

18 It was called upon to make emergent provision for a large increase of the Goods and Passenger Services between Jhelum and Peshawar as well as to create new services of a similar kind between Rawalpindi and Thull These operations were rendered especially difficult by the enormous demand which sprang up on all sides for draught cattle of every description and still more so by the sudden appearance of rinderpest among the bullocks carrying off some 300 head actually on the line besides diminishing the supply in the adjoining districts Glanders also broke out among the horses spreading rapidly over the whole line and necessitating summary preventive measures in the way of destroying all affected animals

19 The trans frontier operations were also extensive

20 Beyond Peshawar a horsed line of communication was opened to Daka Jalalabad and then as the camp advanced to Gundamak After the first week or two the working of this line was quite satisfactory

21 In the Kurram Valley arrangements were made for maintaining communication between Thall and Ali Kheyl by means of a horse post These arrangements were from the first satisfactory

22 But the most serious part of the operations was in the direction of Beloochistan A horsed tonga service was established from Sukkur to Jacobabad but beyond that point all the way to Quetta and Kandahar the Department had to rely entirely on the Political Authorities Even the horsemen of the Belooch Guides who had formerly carried the mails between Jacobabad and Quetta could no longer be spared for that service It was months before this part of the service could be got into anything like order and that only by the strenuous efforts of the Political and Military authorities combined

23 Special arrangements had also to be made on the Railway lines for disposing of correspondence for the front There were three distinct lines of transit and yet a large proportion of the correspondence contained nothing but the addressee's name and regiment, and often in the case of Medical Transport and other Officers there was nothing but the name Officers had to be specially equipped at selected points for the sole purpose of collecting information about the destination and progress of officers and troops and by this means and the free use of printing in the revision of lists from day to day, this part of the work was eventually mastered in a satisfactory way

24 I shall refer in the appropriate place (paragraph 79) to those officers whose exertions are especially deserving of notice in connection with the operations above referred to

SECTION I—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN

	Number at end of 1877-78	Number at end of 1878-79	Increase
Post Offices	4 107	4 392	285
Letter boxes	5 809	6 132	3 [illegible]
Village postmen	2 212	2 676	434

25 The usual statistics under this head will be found in Appendix I, of which an abstract is given on the margin The increase is large, but it must be remembered that for the two previous years there had been considerable restriction owing to financial pressure

SECTION II —POSTAL LINFS

YEAR.	Railway	Mail cart, ho e n l cam l lin	Runners id boats.	Sea.	TOTAL
1877 78	7,339	3 781	9 177	1 897	57 0?3
1878 79	8 123	3 269	32 875	13 687	57 ? 64
Increase	78				
Decrease		512	2 2		9

26 In Appendix II will be found the usual statistics of postal lines The abstract on the margin shews that the total increase in railway mileage almost exactly balanced the decreases under the other heads

27 The principal Railway extension was that of the Indus Valley State Railway (Mooltan to Kotri 508 miles) and this with various smaller extensions viz, on the Northern Bengal State Railway (47 miles) on the Neemuch State Railway (50 miles), on the Western Rajputana State Railway (35 miles) and on the Dhond Munmad State Railway (145 miles) make up the considerable total of 78? miles

28 The decreases under the other heads were for the most part due to the abolition of lines superseded by the railway Besides this there was the abolition of the horse and camel line across the desert of Sind between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad which as well as other smaller decreases were balanced by some new lines opened in Sind and by a series of lines opened for military purposes in the Punjab

SECTION III —CORRLSPONDENCT

YEAR.	Letters	N w pap	P rc l	B k P tt d I k t	To L
1877 78	1 5 0 D 6	1 0 78	000 982	1 27 0 4	123 8 9 80
1878 79	118 [illegible]	10 276 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 8 [illegible] 01	2 02 [illegible] 768	131 8[illegible] 268
Increase	510 73		8? 019	106 744	3 073 188
Decrease		7 68			
Percentage of increase	3 0		9 7	10 77	2 39
Percentage of decrease		0 57			

29 The correspondence returns for the year are shewn in Appendix III of which an abstract is given on the margin The general percentage of increase compares unfavorably with the results of previous years, as will be seen from the following abstract —

	Percentage of correspondence, Increase
1875 76	2 88
1876 77	2 57
1877 78	5 13
1878 79	2 39

30 As observed in the report of last year (paragraph 19) a time of famine affects the Post office during the actual currency of the dearth by stimulating correspondence in connection with the transport of grain the remittance of money &c It is not therefore, to be wondered at that the stimulus given in 1877 78 should leave the following year now under report with a less than usual increment as compared with the results of its predecessor That this is the cause of the reduced rate of progress is apparent from the fact that while other postal circles shew a fair average progress in the amount of correspondence the Bombay and Madras Circles in which the famine prevailed shew actual decreases

31 It will be observed also that newspapers which shewed an unusual expansion of no less than 11 33 per cent in 1877 78 have this year gone down somewhat in number This fluctuation will be more apparent from the following figures —

	No of Newspapers
1876-77	9 880 6??
18 7 78	10 3?? ?08
1878 79	10 276 890

It must be remembered that the statistics of correspondence are based on enumerations made in only one week of each half year so that temporary fluctuations may produce an exaggerated effect on the returns It is possible perhaps that the operation of Act IX of 1878 (an Act for the better control of publications in oriental languages) may have had something to do with the fluctuation now under n ti

32 A further analysis of the returns relating to letters is given on the margin The growing habit of prepaying letters instead of sending them unpaid is very noticeable This change is most marked in the correspondence of natives and is partly due to the extended use of embossed envelopes since the cost of such envelopes was reduced (in 1873) to the value of the stamps borne by them Although the increasing habit of prepayment does not improve the postal revenue it has always been regarded as an object to encourage the habit, and the Indian Post Office has now for years been content to do so, not

YEAR.	Paid	Unpaid	Registered	TOTAL
1877 78	79 568 823	3 73 019	46 94	115 089 338
1878-79	84 324 076	31 429 652	2 845 981	118 599 609
Increase	4 755 253		99 367	3 510 273
Decrease		1 314 367		
Percentage of increase	5 98		3 02	3 05
Percentage of decrease		4 10		

merely at the loss of the higher unpaid rate of postage but of the cost of the envelopes for which nothing is charg d in addition to the value of the embossed stamps

33 The unusual extent to which during the year under report unpaid letters have been supplanted by paid letters is also partly due to steps which were taken for expediting the delivery of paid letters

34 The correspondence returns include under the head of parcels not only inland parcels, but also foreign parcels, and it is usual to give separate statistics respecting the latter in the following form —

FOREIGN PARCELS

Parcel Exchanges	Total number of parcels		Average weight of each parcel		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Custom duty and sums due to P and O Company	
	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
	No	No	lbs ozs	lbs ozs	Rs	Rs
With United Kingdom						
To India	38 389	46 369	6 1 01	5 11 53	73 469	81,762
From India	17 614	18 968	2 11 63	2 12 50	18 943	20 812
	56 003	65 337	5 0 22	4 13 88	92 412	1 02 574
With Continent of Europe						
To India	881	1,025	6 14 81	6 15 87	1 756	2,057
From India	1 811	1 955	4 3 31	4 12 56	2 444	2 960
	2 692	2 980	5 1 13	5 8 78	4 200	5 017
With Ceylon Aden & Straits						
To India*	55	208	1 14 41	1 13 83	20	162
From India	345	1 009	3 4 71	3 7 79	645	1 964
	400	1 217	3 1 64	3 3 35	665	2 126
TOTAL	59 095	69 534	5 0 07	4 13 88	97 277	1 09,717

35 The development of this branch of the parcel traffic has been rapid especially in late years as will be seen from the following figures, commencing with the year in which the Foreign parcel post was started —

	No of parcels.
1873 74	21 923
1874 75	25 563
1875 76	35 819
1876 77	45,325
1877 78	59 095
1878 79	**69 534**

36 The correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 29 was disposed of as follows —

Sent out for delivery	131,899 268
Received back undelivered	5 418 138
Balance actually delivered	126 481,130
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2 865 742
	129 346 872

Note—Of the number received back undelivered some are subsequently delivered under re issue the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices

The actual delivery continues to bear the same proportion (97 per cent) to the total as in the two preceding years

* This does not include parcels from the Straits to India respecting which no information is available

37 Foreign correspondence is included in the general correspondence statistics referred to in paragraph 29 but on the margin will be found a sep rate statement respecting it The exchange of *letters* with the United Kingdom has increased by 5 9 per cent that of *newspapers* has increased by 3 5 per cent and that of *books* and *patterns* has decreased by no less than 12 5 per cent This large decrease in the exchange of books and patterns is made up of a decrease of 5 7 per cent on the homeward route and of 14 3 per cent in the outward route The relatively large decrease of books and patterns on the outward route is manifestly due to the cheaper means of transmission afforded by the parcel post in which the charge on *outward* book parcels was reduced by one half in the preceding year Indeed the foreign parcel post return prove this to be the case But there remains a decrease of about 5 per cent common to both routes (home ward and outward) which can be accounted for only on the assumption of a depression of trade either in books or patterns or both

	Estimated aggregate number			
	1877 78.		1878 79	
Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom*—				
Letters	2 ?0? 05	Decrease 1 1	2 386 014	Increase 4 p c
Newspapers	309 0 0	Increase 7 1 p	386 470	4 5 p c
Books, &c	213 90		201 257	Decrease 5 7 p c
Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom*—				
Letters	181 455	I 9 [illegible]	2 353 208	Increase 7 9 p c
Newspapers	203 354	4 p	2 104 210	3 3 p c
Books &c	7?0 904		677 770	Decrease 14 3 p c
Grand Total *Letters*	4 4 1 ?60	I 4 1 p	4 7?? 222	Increase 5 9 p c
Newspapers	2 1? 010	5 p	2 4?0 719	3 5 p c
Books	1 0? ? ?84		879 027	Decrease 12 5 p c
Despatched from *India* to *Foreign Countries* other than the United Kingdom				
Letters	?? 108		491 002	
Other articles	?? 010		171 311	
Received in *India* from *Foreign Countries* other than the United Kingdom				
Letters	?09 ? ?		562 822	
Other articles	327 111		243 8 4	
Grand Total *Letters*	9 1 20	I 8 1	1 0?3 884	Increase 14 p c
Other articles	49 7 1		415 168	Decrease 1? 7 p c

Note The figures [illegible]

38 The statistics of exchange with foreign Europe shew a similar result *i e*, an increase (14 per cent) in letters and a decrease (1? per cent) in other articles

39 It may be mentioned here that the statistics of exchanges with foreign Europe for next year will be the same as th [illegible] it was decided by the Paris Convention that statistics should be taken only every two years

40 The statistics relating to the working of Dead Letter Offices are given in Appendix IV of which the following is an abstract —

Dead Letters			Number		Percentage	
			1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878-79
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			2 7?1 626	2 865 742		
	1877 78	1878 79				
Deduct— Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	131 596	146,972				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	607 ???	645,426	71? 1?1	792 398		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			2 0?? 1?2	2 073 344	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered	Disposed of by re direction to addressees		197 819	211 226	9 70	10 19
	Disposed of by return to senders		1 171 1??	1 226 217	57 ??	59 14
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead			66? 170	635 901	32 ?2	30 67

41 The work of Dead Letter Offices being either to find out the addresses or to return the correspondence to the senders, the measure of efficiency is the proportion of total receipts so disposed of This proportion is on the increase year by year

42 The statistics of the sales of postage stamps are contained in Appendix V (ordinary stamps) and Appendix VI (service stamps), of which an abstract is given below —

Ordinary Postage Stamps		9 pie labels	½ anna envelopes	1 anna envelopes.	½ anna labels	1 anna labels	2 anna labels	4-anna labels	6 anna labels	8 anna labels	12 anna labels	1 rupee labels.	Gross value
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1877 78	Value of each kind of stamps sold	22 311	7,86 352	8 591	13 97 862	2 94 838	2 43,507	7 39 963	3 74 066	1,79 223	63 634	1,51,275	42 61 622
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	52	18 45	20	32 80	6 92	5 72	17 36	8 78	4 21	1 49	3 55	100
1878-79	Value of each kind of stamps sold	23 471	9 64 759	9,494	13 15 292	3 05 233	2 54 653	7 74 175	4 35 661	2 52 869	80 409	2 31,311	46 47 327
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	55	22 64	22	30 86	7 16	5 98	18 17	10 22	5 93	1 89	5 43	109 05

Service Postage Stamps		9 pie labels	½ anna labels	1 anna labels	2 anna labels	4-anna labels	8 anna labels	Gross value.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1877 78	Value of each kind of stamps sold	891	2 70 666	6 41,483	1 11 421	1,35 132	1 25,552	12,85,145
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	07	21 06	49 91	8 67	10 52	9 77	100
1878-79	Value of each kind of stamps sold	375	2 83 125	6 44 692	1 03 427	1 28 400	1 03 505	12,63 524
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	03	22 03	50 17	8 05	9 99	8 05	98 32

43 The only point in connection with these figures upon which remark is called for is the continued increase of the sale of ½ anna embossed envelopes Below will be found a statement shewing the sale of these envelopes in recent years

Sale of ½ anna envelopes

	No	Value
		Rs
1872 73	99 391	3 106
1873 74	2 613 195	81 662
1874 75	5 804 140	1 81,380
1875 76	11 016 060	3 45 190
1876 77	17 915 653	5 59 864
1877 78	25 163 257	7 86 352
1878 79	**30 872 300**	**9 64 759**

44 It was in 1873 that the Government decided to offer the envelopes for sale at the value of the stamps borne by them the object being to induce the native public to use envelopes of a proper size and texture instead of the small flimsy covers in which they were accustomed to place their letters These covers were generally little more than the size of a finger so that the addresses were always crowded and sometimes written on both sides Over these crowded addresses were impressed the various office stamps and thus an address originally difficult to read became almost illegible before arrival at destination It was to obviate this great inconvenience that the Government decided to sell the envelopes at the value of the stamps borne by them This practically reduces the postage rate by the cost of the envelope, but the object in view fully warranted the sacrifice

45 The maximum annual supply of envelopes under the present contract with De La Rue & Co is 74 400 reams or 35 712 000 envelopes so that the sale of the year under report came but little short of the maximum The manufacture is now going on at the maximum rate and it remains to be seen whether the demand will be met thereby

46 The proportion of revenue collected in cash and stamps for the last few years is shewn below —

	1873 74	1874 75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Total postage revenue	100	100	100	100	100	**100**
Cash	31 23	31 [illegible]	30 97	30 71	29 33	**26 62**
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	51 50	52 08	52 37	52 29	53 87	**57 30**
Proportion derived from service stamps	17 27	16 69	16 66	17 00	16 80	**16 08**

47 The large increase this year in the proportion collected by the sale of ordinary stamps is due partly to the marked increase of paid letters (as compared with unpaid letters) already noticed in paragraph 32 but mainly I think to the fact that the prepayment of insured parcels is compulsory The introduction of the insurance system has thus had the indirect effect of largely increasing the proportion of revenue collected in stamps The insurance fees are also accounted for by Post Masters in stamps, but this is a comparatively small item

SECTION IV —DISTRICT POSTS

48 As explained in previous reports the District Posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the imperial post The cost of such arrangement is defrayed in some cases by local cesses and in others by Imperial grants The Administration is in every case under the Local Government but under arrangements carried out between 1864 and 1878 the Local Officers of the Imperial Post are now everywhere employed by the Local Governments as managers of the District Posts When a District Post Office attains to a fair proportion of private correspondence and fulfils certain prescribed conditions about self support, it is deemed eligible for transfer to the Imperial Post and the District Post funds thus set free become available for extending District Post facilities The District Post thus acts as a pioneer to the Imperial Post, and its use in this way is most important

49 Owing to the extension of Imperial Post operations during the year under report, there was a considerable transfer to it of offices from the District Post and some time naturally elapses before the complement of the District Post is restored It thus happens that the returns shew fewer District Post Offices at the close of the year under report than in the previous year But the mileage of District Post lines is greater

50 The correspondence conveyed by the District Post has decreased by over 10 per cent as compared with the previous year and this is partly attributable to the transfer of offices to the Imperial Post and partly to the cessation of operations connected with famine relief

51 The usual figures relating to District Posts are given below These figures are always more or less incomplete and liable to error, owing to their being compiled through so many different channels and from accounts kept in different ways under different Local Governments —

Names of Postal Circles		Number of District Post Office and Receiving Houses	Number of District Post village postmen and postmen	Number of District Post letter boxes	Distance in miles of District Post lines	Local cess	Grant from Imperial Revenue	Expenditure	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Posts	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post
						Rs	Rs	Rs	No	No	No	
Bengal	1877 78	293		238	10 983	2 63 129		2 61 204(e)	1 092 282	1 110 505	55 071	5 04
	1878 79	290		209	11,152	2,68,654		2,66,466	831,177	849,202	44,441	5 35
Madras	1877 78	296	848	284 (d)	2 978		1 08 110	1 02 065	1 050 818	360 596	68 175	6 49
	1878 79	299	854	381(d)	2,887		1,08,620	1,03,069	1,169 123	511,070	66,035	5 65
Bombay	1877 78	2	527	574	107		89 400	95 624	943 159	252 548	58 329	6 18
	1878 79	2	566	564	107		89,390	91,262	881,961	928,494	54 966	6 23
North West Provinces	1877 78	355	3 2	28	6 294	Not shewn separately	60 000	1 49 832	965 195	858 321	68 024	7 05
	1878 79	288	432	24	6,320		54 036	1,49,552	770,615	681,744	50,017	6 49
Punjab	1877 78	23	371	46	4 548	58 500	45 000	1 09 5 8(f)	51 811	62 602	1 816	3 51
	1878 79	22	370	62	4,425	66,922	45,000	1,09,886(f)	46,937	59,362	2,206	4 70
British Burmah	1877 78		2	78	1 292	14 749		9 988	6 520	13 990	908	13 93
	1878 79		1	60	1,481	21,695		21,546	5,615	8,886	310	5 52
Central Provinces	1877 78	38	41	53	2 117	53 184 (c)		53 184	214 868	153 865	17 755	8 26
	1878 79	46	68	34	2,215	51,435 (c)		51,435	159,811	110,764	15,982	10 00
Oudh	1877 78	67	227	94	977	36 082		33 183	306 178	218 670	27 854	9 90
	1878 79	57	221	88	965	35,529		32,610	297,558	217,379	27,467	9 24
Rajputana	1877 78	8	10		144	759	3 614	4 323	14 880	14 464	1 121	7 53
	1878 79	9	9	9	145	792	4,600	5,103	23,010	21,843	1,454	6 32
Assam	1877 78	22	3	10	667 (b)	13 220 (d)		12 061	42 448	40 634	3 032	7 14
	1878-79	17	4	10	677 (b)	14,929 (d)		13,175	46 004	31,679	3,858	8 39
Total	1877 78	1 104	2 411	1 105 (a)	30 137	4 31 573	3 06 454	8 31 342	4 688 459	3 086 495	302 065	6 44
	1878-79	1,030	2,465	1,441	30,374	4,59,956	3,01,656	8,44,104	4,231,811	2,720,423	266,756	6 30

(a) Including 270 letter boxes in charge of village headmen not shewn in the Return for 1877 78
(b) The distance in the rainy season amounted to 61 miles in 1877 78 and 741 miles in 1878 79
(c) Including contributions from Provincial and Local Funds in the Central Provinces and Berars
(d) Including Rs 720 contributed from the District Improvement Fund in Assam
(e) Excluding Rs 21 882 paid from the Imperial revenues on account of pay of village postmen and postmen attached to District Post Offices
(f) Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dâk Fund for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chuckawatni hill cart line in the Punjab.

SECTION IV A —INSURANCE AND VALUF PAYABLE SYS1EMS

52 It has been deemed appropriate to give a plare among the regular sections of the report to the measures named above because separat notices of them will probably be found useful in future reports as well as in this one

53 Both of the measures referred to were introduced towards the close of the preceding year, so that the year under report is the first complete year of then existence

54 The Insurance system had its origin in a desire to separate between the valuable and non valuable portion of the mails From the time when currency notes were introduced in India, the use of the letter post for transmitting them increased and as the practice grew it became a source of danger to the entire mail for a thief would steal many letters in the hope of finding notes in one of them Various attempts were made to check the evil Unregistered letters manifestly containing notes were ordered to be registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee and a special organization under Mr Tuiton Smith of the Punjab Police was managed with the view of checking the growing evil The result however was a conviction that the proper direction for such effort was that of inducing a separation of the letters containing notes from those which did not contain them A plan was accordingly laid before Government for the transmission under insurance of currency notes presented at the Post Office for that purpose but the Government considered that such a measure might favor wrong expectations regarding the cashing of notes so transmitted The larger scheme of insurance for all kinds of valuables was then upon prepared and introduced the rates of insurance being based in the first instance on a scale of about ½ per cent which was subsequently reduced to a scale of about ¼ per cent

55 The working of the Insurance system up to the close of the year under report may be exhibited as follows —

	Value insured: Letters	Value insured: Parcels	Value insured: Total	Insurance fees
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1877 78—				
Last quarter being the commencement of the system	6 C(?0	18 60 1J1	25 26 511	13 ?30
1878 79—				
First quarter	9 00 11	42 60 125	51 60 636	27 652
Second quarter during which the insurance rates were reduced to a scale of about ¼ per cent	14 32 S31	52 0? 818	[illegible]	23 [illegible]
Third quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26 [illegible]
Fourth quarter	1 41 888	[illegible]	[illegible]	45 8 6
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible] 18 110	[illegible]	1 36 [illegible]6

56 During the whole period (15 months) above referred to the compensation paid for losses after deducting the recoveries of lost property amounted to only R [illegible] 201 and even if losses occurring in that period but not made the subject of compensation till the following year were to be added the total amount would not exceed R [illegible]

The total losses without deducting recoveries as well as the recoveries and other deductions are shown on the margin

Losses by depreciation [illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto by highway [illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto by highway robbery [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Value of property recovered	[illegible]
Claims not preferred	[illegible]
	[illegible]

57 *Value payable System*.—Reference will now be made to the Value payable system It was based on the general plan of a system which had found much favor in Germany and other countries of the Continent under which the sender of a parcel could direct the value of the contents for realization from the addressee in view to the subsequent payment to him of the amount so realized less a postal commission Under this system the German Empire carried in 1874 of the value of over 2½ million sterling while in the Austrian Empire the value carried in the same year was nearly 3½ million sterling

58 The Value payable system commenced to work in India in a very small way but it has gone on increasing since as will be seen from the following figures —

	No of parcels	Value of articles	Commission
1877 78—			
Third quarter being the commencement of the system (only one month December 1877)	35	Rs 813	Rs 19
Fourth quarter	3/8	5 5 8	1/6
1878-79—			
First quarter	81(	13 ?/C	400
Second quarter	1 61	2[illegible]18	(05
Third quarter	2 4/5	5? 118	1 [illegible]8
Fourth quarter	2 806	41 1( )	1 1 2
TOTAL	7 821	1 38 880	4 137

59 The idea of extending the Value payable system to parcels coming from the United Kingdom gave rise to strong opposition on the part of the Trades Associations, and the idea was eventually abandoned

SECTION V —MISCELLANEOUS

60 *Security taken from Post Office Servants* —The usual statement of operations connected with the security fund is given below —

Receipts	Number of Employés		Amount of Subscription			Charges	Amount
	First half year	Second half year	First half year	Second half year	Total		
			Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs
Balance					1 01 551	(a) *Pensionable*—	
Interest on balance @ 3¾ per cent for 1878 79					3 808	Sums deducted against the fund	975
						Refunds to subscribers	338
						Cost of establishment	1 080
						Total	2 393
(a) *Pensionable*—							
Imperial	6 013	6 212	6 013	6 212	12 22[illegible]		
District	309	2[illegible]	309	2[illegible]	[illegible]88		
Total	6 322	6 [illegible]01	6 32[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]01	12 813		
(b) *Non pensionable*—						(b) *Non pensionable*—	
Imperial	10 108	10 639	5 084	5 320	10 404	Sums deducted against the fund	695
District	3 42[illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 711	1 [illegible]	3 308	Cost of establishment	1 080
						Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	228
Total	13 [illegible]90	13 834	6 [illegible]	6 917	13 712	Total	2 003
						Total charges	4,396
						Balance at credit	1 27 488
Grand Total					1 31 884	Grand Total	1,31 884

61 As explained in previous reports the taking of security from Post Office employés under a system of subscription controlled departmentally was introduced to meet a great want Private Guarantee Associations demanded enormous premia and when the European Assurance Guarantee Society in which many postal officials were secured failed in 1872 the opportunity was taken of organizing a departmental system

62 The subscription rate for pensionable subordinates is 1 rupee half yearly and that for non pensionable subordinates 8 annas half yearly but the former class are entitled to the ultimate refund on a rateable calculation of all subscriptions in excess of actual expenditure, while the latter (non pensionable) class who pay at the lower rate are not entitled to any refund Hence it comes that the Government holds a certain amount returnable to one class of subscribers, and also a surplus not returnable to the other class of subscribers The balance so divided is shown below —

	1877-78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs
Total balance	1 01 551	1,27,488
Returnable portion	46 253	58,407
Non-returnable portion	55 298	69,081

63 It may be explained here that the receipts and charges of the so called security fund appear in the ordinary yearly accounts of the department under the heads of revenue and charges The security fund is not a fund properly so called but merely a calculation designed to shew separately the financial results of the system and especially the amount which the Government holds itself responsible to refund under the prescribed conditions It was intended at one time to bring compensation payments for losses of insured articles under this head of account, but it has been deemed better on the whole to exhibit separately the losses accruing under the Insurance system This has already been done (see paragraph 56)

64 *Complaints from the public* —There were 5 517 complaints made by the public in the year under review, as compared with 5 33[illegible] in the previous year The number left pending at the end of the year was less by 146 than the corresponding number in the previous year

This accounts in part for the increased number of complaints acknowledged to be well founded This increase is also partly accounted for by what happened in Calcutta where the presence for a time of two dishonest postmen (eventually convicted) gave rise to a large increase (53) of well founded complaints There was also an increase of well founded complaints in the Punjab, connected chiefly with the trans frontier operations during the war

65 The following is an analysis of complaints relating to articles of value in the last two years —

	Ordinary letters		Registered letters		Parcel		TOTAL	
	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
I —Cases in which the enquiry shewed either th t l ss had cu d o that the loss had ot ce d th ugh fault of postal ffi ials	153	166	144	167	105	187	402	520
II —Cases in which th p tal e tabli h ment was proved t be f l i whi h th re w tro g g d f beli ing it t b so	150	183	9	59	72	99	317	341
III —Cases in whi h no d finite co lusio was ar ived at	578	611	28	14	108	135	714	760
TOTAL	881	960	267	240	285	421	1 433	1 621

The figures given above include all complaints made about insured articles under the system of insurance of which the year under report is the first complete year

66 *Convictions and departmental punishments* —The number of legal convictions and departmental punishments will be found detailed in Appendix VIII of which the following is an abstract —

	1877 78	1878 79
Number of legal convictions	171	213
Number of cases punished departmentally	95	85
Total	266	298

The increased detection of crime is due mainly to the fact that under the Insurance system the chances of detection are much greater than formerly

67 In the annual report for 1876 77 reference was made to the exposure of a series of frauds committed by a gang of forgers who operated by bribing postal officials in order to get access to letters passing in transit through the post The information so obtained enabled them to perpetrate many successful forgeries on native bankers Another gang of the same kind was discovered in Central India during the year under report They operated in Neemuch and Oodeypur bribing the sorting clerk of the Neemuch Post Office They were however soon discovered and all three forgers together with their postal accomplice were convicted and punished

68 *Highway robberies* —The usual abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin to which is attached a summary of the total highway robberies in each year since 1871 72 It will be seen that the large increase last year caused by the famine has been only partially reduced during the year under report The fact that in 1876 77 the robberies in Madras and Bombay aggregated only 7, whereas in the year under report they aggregated 24, shews where the great bulk of the excess lies

Highway Robberies

	1877 78			1878 79		
	British Territory	Foreign Territory	Total	British Territory	Foreign Territory	Total
Bengal ...	8	0	8	0	0	0
Madras	11	2	13	8	2	10
Bombay	2	10	12	4	10	14
North Western Provinces	8	1	9	8	2	10
Punjab	2	0	2	0	2	2
Central Provinces	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oudh	2	0	2	4	0	4
Rajputana	1	3	4	0	2	2
Assam	0	1	1	0	0	0
Behar				4	0	4
TOTAL	34	18	62	28	18	46

	British Territory	Foreign Territory	Total
1871 72	24	12	36
1872 73	13	12	25
1873 74	21	11	32
1874-75	19	6	25
1875-76	14	12	26
1876-77	12	4	16
1877 78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46

B

69 The localities in which the highway robberies took place are given in the statement below —

Names of Postal Circles	British Territory			Foreign Territory		
	Names of Districts	Number of robberies	Number of attacks	Names of Native States	Number of robberies	Number of attacks
MADRAS	Salem	1		Mysore	2	
	Kistna	1				
	Nellore	3				
	Kurnool	1				
	Cuddapah	1				
	Bellary	1	3			
BOMBAY	Ahmedabad	1		Palanpur	1	1
	Panch Mahals (Guzerat)		1	Mudhol		1
				Junagadh	3	
	Kaira (Guzerat)	1		Jetpur	1	
	Kaladgi	1		Mahikanta	2	
	Poona	1		Gondal	1	
	Dharwar		1	Kattywar	1	2
				Dongarpur	1	
				Baroda		3
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	Meerut	1		Gwalior	1	
	Mozuffernagar	1		Chhikaree	1	
	Aligarh	1				
	Muttra	1	1			
	Bareilly		1			
	Moradabad	1				
	Azimgarh	1				
	Basti	1				
	Mirzapur	1				
PUNJAB				Dujana	1	
				Bolan Pass	1	
OUDH	Bahraich	1				
	Rae Bareli	2				
	Fyzabad	1				
RAJPUTANA				Mewar	1	1
				Ulwar	1	
				Jeypore		1
BEHAR	Patna	1				
	Gya	2				
	Bhaugulpur	1				
	TOTAL	28	7	TOTAL	18	9

Total (British) 28, besides 7 attacks Total (Foreign) 18 besides 9 attacks

70 In the Madras cases (10 robberies and 3 attacks) convictions were obtained in four instances, and the greater part of the stolen property was recovered In the Bombay cases (14 robberies and 9 attacks) convictions were obtained in ten instances the amount plundered was in all these cases serious but more than half of it was recovered In the North Western Provinces cases (10 robberies and 2 attacks) convictions were obtained in five instances, and very little of the property was recovered In the remaining cases (12 robberies and 2 attacks) convictions were obtained in seven instances, and the greater part of the property plundered was recovered

71 In no case was there loss of life

Postal official	1877-78	1878-79
	No	No
Inspectors	107	205
Post Masters Deputy and Sub Deputy Post Masters	3 970	4 061
Clerks	3 087	3 143
Postmen and other servants	6 477	6 951
Road Establishment	13 111	12 919
Village Postmen	313	2 357
TOTAL	28 975	29 636

72 The usual abstract shewing the strength of the postal establishments is given on the margin The details for each circle are given in Appendix IX

SECTION VI —NON POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT

73 The number of Government Carrying Agency Offices for goods at the close of the year under report was two in excess of the previous year's number, one office (Agra) having been

closed, and three (Kohat, Thull and Solan) opened The Carrying Agency lines were augmented during the year under report by an important military branch from Rawalpindi to Thull They consisted at the close of the year of a line from Calcutta to Jhelum (rail), and onwards to Peshawar (bullock train), with branches to Fattehgarh (bullock train) Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock train), Moradabad (rail), Mussoorie Roorkee and Landour (bullock train) Simla (bullock train), Ferozepore (bullock train), Mooltan (rail), Sialkot (bullock train) Murree (bullock train) and Thull (bullock train)

74 The passenger services on mail cart lines were increased during the year under report by the extension of the Kalka line to Simla and by new lines from Peshawar to Jumrood Kohat to Thull and Sukkur to Jacobabad —all these new lines having been required in connection with the military operations on the frontier The passenger services comprised at the close of the year lines from Jhelum to Peshawar (with branches to Sialkot Murree Thull and Jumrood), from Amritsar to Pathankote Umballa to Simla, Bareilly to Ranibagh and Sukkur to Jacobabad

SECTION VII —FINANCIAL RESULTS

75 The following figures represent the financial results in the usual form —

Review of Financial Results

	1877 78	1878 79
Purely Postal Service	Rs	Rs
Receipts, including sale of Service postage stamps	(*a*) 72 97 171	74 72 592
Ditto excluding ditto ditto	60 11 035	62 09 575
Disbursements	(*b*) 60 82 701	65 57 308
Net revenue, including sale of Service postage stamps	12 11 167	9 15 284
Non Postal Branches		
Bullock Train		
Receipts	(*c*) 7 13 046	11 05 540
Disbursements	(*d*) 6 03 017	8 04 250
Surplus	1 10 029	3 01 290
Punjab Military Van Dak		
Receipts	2 29 863	2 70 621
Disbursements	2 00 227	2 23 632
Surplus	29,636	46 989
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines		
Receipts	86 121	97 586
Disbursements	86 121	97 586
Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience		
Disbursements	7 08 [illegible]	7 12 000

(*a*) The difference of Rs 7 158 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877 78 is owing to the omission of value payable items from this statement These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another

(*b*) The difference of Rs 4,953 is on account of value payable items as explained above

	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs
(*c*) Purely bullock train	6 01 587	8,02 855
(*d*) Postal charges debited to bullock train	1 430	1 395
Total	6 03 017	8 04 250

These results may be summarized briefly as follows —

	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	12 11,167	9,15,284
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	1 10,029	3,01 290
A net surplus in Punjab Military Van Dâk of	29,636	46,989
Total	13,54 132	12,63,563

76 But there is another list of items chargeable against the Post Office although not shewn in the accounts, and this will be found on the margin Taking the total net revenue as given in paragraph 75 at Rs 12 63,568, and deducting the total of the items in this list, we find a net profit of Rs 1,27 898 for the year under review, being less by Rs 89 610 than the corresponding figure for last year

			1877 78	1878 79
			Rs	Rs
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery			28 810	33 370
	1877 78 Rs	1878 9 R		
Railway service estimated at	4 17 443	4 17 443		
Less actual payments	51 698	1 47 099		
	3 68 745	2 70 314	3 66 000	2 70 000
English stores			1 78 612	1 74 470
Value of rvice rend d t th Po t Offic by th C v nme t Press			48 000	27 341
Rent f G nm nt b ildi g			2 07 000	2 15 384
Estimated po tal hare f Local M i bsidie			2 03 854	2 42 548
Grat iti			2 595	8 166
Leav all wan es p d i G t B itai			16,191	5 122
Pensi gra ted i i g th y ggreg ti g i al I R 15 665 capitalized at 10 166 yea p rchas (15 665 × 10 163 =) R 1 59 34			87 947	1 59 234
Tot			11 36 024	11 35 665

77 The year under report has been a very special one in many ways It followed two years of financial pressure when the extension of operations had been much curtailed it is compared with a year in which correspondence was specially stimulated by the famine operations (as explained in paragraph 30), it has borne the full force of the reductions of postage (notably the abolition of redirection charges) carried out in the last quarter of the preceding year it commenced with a list of fresh reductions of postage (see paragraph 10) of considerable financial importance and it had to bear the cost of a series of important departmental revisions (described in paragraph 15)

SECTION VIII —GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS

78 The usual comparison of correspondence revenue and expenditure from the year 1855 56 onwards will be found on the margin

Year	C mp i f n b f l tt d ew pap th a f l 5 56 be g i t d by 100	C mpari of f m pri t si de th t f 185 56 b i g represe ted by 100	C mpari on f expe ditu e th t f 1855-56 be g represent ed by 100.
1855 56—first complete yea f new rates	100	100	100
1867-68—th teenth ditto	207	237	161
1868-69—fourteenth ditt	228	258	182
1869-70—fifte th ditto	243	246	190
1870 71—sixtee th d tto	257	235	175
1871 72—seventee th ditto	269	272	173
1872 73—eightee th ditto	279	279	177
1873 74—ninet enth ditt	329	294	184
1874-75—twentieth d tto	348	30	189
1875 76 tw ty f rst di to	352	320	191
1876-77—tw ty nd ditto	368	345	196
1877 78—two ty t d d tt	387	378	208
1878 79—twenty fourth ditto	394	380	222

SECTION IX —NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS

79 Among the officers specially connected with the postal operations in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, I would mention the following Colonel W M Lane Post Master General of the Punjab upon whom devolved the control of all the operations Mr S S Sullen Superintendent of the Passenger and Bullock Train Services between Jhelum Peshawar and Thull for indefatigable work in managing the line during a severe pressure of work notwithstanding the presence of epidemic disease both among the bullocks and horses Mr E Hodgkinson Officiating Chief Inspector of Sind upon whom devolved the first organization of the Jacobabad line Mr F J Jordan Inspector and Superintendent to whose energy was due the organization of a good horse post from Peshawar to Daka and ultimately to Gundamuk under circumstances which obtained for him the deserved commendation of the Military Authorities, Mr J H Cornwall, Inspector and Mr C Lawder Superintendent Beluchistan and Mr W T Van Someren Inspector and Superintendent in the Kurram Valley, for postal arrangements which from the first gave full satisfaction

80 Although not serving beyond the frontier the Railway Travelling Post Office establishment bore to a large extent the real brunt of the postal work connected with the war and among that establishment I would specially notice Mr P Sheridan, Chief Superintendent, and his Assistants Messrs W A Sutherland and C Goodburn

81 Among the others brought to notice in the reports of the several Post Masters General, the following have been selected for mention here in *Madras* Mr G W Creswell, Inspector for promptly establishing postal communication between Rajahmundry and the disaffected Rumpa country when the forces proceeded to the scene of disturbance, in *Bombay*, Mr Dinshaw Jijibhai, for good service with the expeditionary force sent to Malta and Cyprus, and in the *North Western Province* Pundit Sundar Lal, Supernumerary Inspector, for the successful prosecution of the gang of forgers (referred to in paragraph 67)

A M MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India

APPENDIX No I

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1878-79, and the total number that stood at the end of the Official Years 1877 78 and 1878 79

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1878			Opened or entertained in 1878-79			Total of 1878-79			Closed or discontinued in 1878-79			Balance on the 31st March 1879			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No	No.	No.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.	No	No.
Bengal	840	2 368	623	81	187	100	921	2 555	723	51	147	37	870	2 408	686	30 Increase	40 Increase.	63 Increase.
Madras	668	519	2 1	43	216	118	711	[illegible]	319	11	21	8	700	714	311	32 "	195 "	110 "
Bombay	638	1,228	426	106	2.3	211	744	1 461	63	14	1 5	109	730	1 286	528	92 "	58 "	102 "
North Western Provinces	531	230	20	85	34	5	616	264	25	[illegible]	77	4	609	187	21	78 "	43 Decrease	1 "
Punjab	519	(a)251	(b)272	24	13	23	543	264	29	4	9	9	539	255	286	20 "	4 Increase	14 "
British Burmah	28	12	1	3		3	31	1	4	3			28	12	4			3 "
Central Provinces	245	286	145	16	52	77	261	338	292	12	35	13	249	303	209	4 Increase	17 Increase.	64 "
Sind	79	47	51	2	1	2	81	48	53	8		3	73	48	50	6 Decrease	1 "	1 Decrease.
Oudh	118	85	121	12	16	15	130	101	136		11		130	90	136	12 Increase.	5 "	15 Increase.
Rajputana	84	14	28	1	11	13	85	25	41	4			81	25	41	3 Decrease	11 "	13 "
Assam	92	38	125	37	43	49	129	81	174	6	1	6	123	80	168	31 Increase.	42 "	43 "
Behar	265	333	229	3	44	19	268	377	248	8	51	12	260	326	236	5 Decrease.	7 Decrease.	7 "
Travelling Post Office (not shewn in previous year's return)		398						398						398				
Total	4,107	5 809	2,242	413	850	635	4 520	6 659	2 877	1 8	5.7	201	4 392	6 132	2 676	285 Increase	323 Increase	424 Increase

(a) [illegible] 163 letter boxes [illegible] the return of 18[illegible]
(b) Excluding 1 Village Postmen [illegible]

APPENDIX No II

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart Horses Camels Runners Boats and Steamers during the Years 1877 78 and 1878-79

Names of Postal Circles	Railway								Mail Cart Horses Camels &c		Runners or Boats		Sea		Grand Total.	
	Under Local Control		Under Chief Superintendent of Travelling Post Offices				Total		1877 78	1878 79	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78.	1878-79
			Served by Mail Guards		Served by Travelling Post Offices											
	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79								
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
Bengal	52		59	131	793	820	904	951	111	60	5 014	4,138	2,900	2 900	8,929	8,049
Madras			232	232	1 237	1 237	1 469	1 469		34	6 445	6 555	3 164	3 064	10 .78	11,122
Bombay	75			75	1 530	1 675	1 605	1 750	942	809	6 4 8	6 959	3,234	3,234	12,259	12,752
North Western Provinces			86	56	958	1 008	1 044	1 094	299	305	3 312	3 262			4,655	4 661
Punjab			13	13	64	1 155	660	1 168	1 369	1 379	2 272	2 197			4,294	4,744
British Burmah	163	163					163	163	73	68	1 527	1 532	2,993	2 293	4,056	4,056
Central Provinces	60		49	109	263	263	379	372	109	217	2 495	2 527			3,066	3 116
Sind	109			109			109	109	688	290	907	843	2 196	2,196	3,100	3 438
Oudh			81	81	472	462	543	543	103	103	939	953			1 585	1 599
Rajputana			241	145	149	280	390	425			1 680	1,702			2 070	2,127
Assam											1 272	1 521			1,272	1,521
Behar	79			79			79	79	4	4	816	686			899	769
Total	538	163	761	1,060	6 039	6 900	7,338	8 123	3 781	3,269	33,157	32,875	13,687	13,687	57,963	57,954

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels given out for delivery in the Post ... *Oudh, Rajputana, Assam and Behar Postal*

Names of Postal Circles	Bengal		Madras		Bombay		N. W. Provinces		Punjab		British Burmah	
	Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery	
Detail of covers	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79
Letters paid	14,4[illegible]	12 967 910	15 004 4[illegible]	16 143 142	16 834 3[illegible]	16 878 98[illegible]	[illegible] 5 741	10 437 90[illegible]	8,333 07[illegible]	9 910 715	867 194	789 990
" unpaid	9 131 3[illegible]7	[illegible] 600 478	3 410 [illegible]	3 141 161	5 308 7[illegible]	4 931 981	6 001 [illegible]7	5 576 340	3,302 22[illegible]	3 361 598	544,47[illegible]	543 824
" service privileged	1,200 011	870 863	3 9[illegible]	3 885	8[illegible]	1 013	1 041 31[illegible]	1,143 623	820 7[illegible]	877 904	6 738	10 272
" registered	996 08[illegible]	881 656	518 7[illegible] 0	529 276	3[illegible] 5[illegible]	345 681	349 40[illegible]	350 864	20[illegible] 70	222 206	23 724	25 759
Total	[illegible]47 000	21 353 907	19 843 [illegible]	1[illegible] 817 467	2[illegible] 6 600	22 157 [illegible]	7 050 9[illegible]	17 517 732	1[illegible] 56[illegible] 8	14 372 423	1 [illegible] 122	1 369 845
Papers	11 14[illegible]	1 711 120	2 083 055	1 940 574	1 [illegible] 76 27	1 619 487	1 511 980	1 497 830	1 510 10	1 596 249	331 88	367 398
Packets	[illegible]1 436	289 118	374 0[illegible]0	325 681	3[illegible] 4[illegible]9	246 740	254 483	227 280	2[illegible]	228 568	21 40[illegible]	36 683
Parcels	200 85[illegible]	156 061	11[illegible] 330	115 [illegible]	11[illegible] 600	125 012	177 [illegible]	104,154	100 [illegible]	153 013	14 414	20 675
Grand Total	2[illegible] 51[illegible]	[illegible]3 520 209	41[illegible] 87[illegible]	2[illegible] 198 [illegible]61	[illegible]	24 179 [illegible]	19 0[illegible] 7	19 137 00[illegible]	11 15[illegible]	16 350 853	1 611 01[illegible]	1 794 601
Deduct number of letters returned undelivered	862 677	804 560	80[illegible] 5	841 080	1[illegible] 10[illegible]	1 118 838	601 [illegible]	786 910	419 1 2	631 163	46 010	52,117
Net actually delivered	27 718 61	22 715 619	21 6 1[illegible]21	21 [illegible] 7 871	7[illegible] 37	23 030 [illegible]81	18 02 6	18 650 796	14,00[illegible] 39	15 719 690	1 565 02	1 742,484
Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office	683 477	695 567	2[illegible] 0 7	211 551	631 50[illegible]	547 186	650 207	660 700	231 114	260 069	8 1[illegible]	10 514
Total	28,401 83[illegible]	23 411 186	21[illegible] 80 318	21 569 422	[illegible] 61 30[illegible]	23 577 877	18 652 836	19 311 496	14 274 08	15 979 759	1 574 067	1 752,998
	†								‡			

† The figures for Bengal include Behar correspondence for 1877-78. For 1878-79 Behar correspondence is ...

‡ Consequent upon a re-distribution of jurisdiction between the Punjab and Sind on the opening of the railway.

No III

Offices under the Bengal Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burmah, Central Provinces, Sind, Circles, during the years 1877 78 *and* 1878 79

Central Provinces		Sind		Oudh		Rajputana		Assam		Behar		Total	
Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery	
1877-78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	187 79	1877 78	1878 79	18 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878-79
3,339,399	3 452 092	3 744 336	2 324 685	1 517 384	1 767 929	1 744 936	1 954 783	959 794	1 073 361		2 786 985	76 039 932	80 518,479
1 633 011	1 662 732	565 688	471 398	1 270 923	1 219 2.7	980 778	917 349	553 783	599 147		2 404 281	32 773 019	31 429,352
195,536	244 576		52	68,698	50 266	43 096	15 930	40 87	47 633		539 550	3 539 891	3,805 597
86 933	88 904	56 .58	49 327	79 048	61 894	39 611	48 728	40 698	40 202		189 484	2 46 594	2 845 981
5,244 969	5 448 304	3 306 17	2 845 462	2 942 0	3 099 346	811 671	2 936 760	1 [illegible] 1	1 760 343		5 920 300	115,069 336	118 599 60[illegible]
406,200	371 753	333 608	283 318	301 2[illegible]	260 583	1 3 5	1 4 3[illegible]	3 [illegible]	400 75		444 309	10 0 9 58	10 276 99[illegible]
63,700	88 616	4 2[illegible]	28 444	50 1[illegible]	57 14[illegible]	1[illegible] 41	23 2.9	[illegible]			61 [illegible]72	1 8[illegible] 0[illegible]4	2,028 7[illegible]
30 450	3. 84[illegible]	16 5.3	11 680	[illegible] 9	60 3.6	3[illegible] 1	36 0 1	1 [illegible] 1	22.0 6		50 605	909 90.	898 90
5 777 19	5 941 52[illegible]	3 58 68	3 108 [illegible]01	[illegible]	3 4[illegible]7 401	11 [illegible]	3 150 11[illegible]	001 81	2 182 674		6 477 186	1 3 826 080	131 889,28
357 413	376 15[illegible]	189 314	102 56	101 [illegible]	186 07.	13 [illegible]	121 [illegible] 36	3 143	71 618		205 782	5 043 [illegible]2	5 418 13
5 419 90[illegible]	5 565 36[illegible]	3 560 7 3	2 976 341	3 153 4 7	3 311 33	000 1	3 0 8 483	1 [illegible]	2 111 0[illegible]6		6 271 401	1.3 78 1[illegible]8	126 481 13
134 497	141 55[illegible]	30 566	43 35[illegible]	1[illegible]0 1 5	168 [illegible]8	01 3	0[illegible] 8.1	9 [illegible]	33 125			781 626	2 865,74
5,544,303	5 706 91[illegible]	3 009 639	3 019 667	3 242 05[illegible]	3 479 630	90 819	3 122 304	1 061 [illegible]4	2 144 181	..	6 271 401	30,503 [illegible]81	129 346 8
		‡								†			

[illegible] separately shown
‡ There is an apparent decrease of correspondence in Sind; the Punjab returns being swelled in like proportion.

APPENDIX

…atement showing the number of articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, …ling Post Office Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay and

		Calcutta.		Madras		Bombay		Allahabad		Lahore		Nagpore		Karachi.	
		Number		Number		Number		N mber		Number		Number		Number.	
		1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78.	1878 79	1877 78.	1878-79	1877 78.	1878-79
…ticles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	Letters	94 347	108 250	28 783	25 471	69 496	82 256	137 074	141 430	48 110	55 349	40 862	46 558	12,445	13 572
	Papers	7 081	8 109	1 940	2 488	2 468	3 311	7 784	8 773	3 807	4 659	582	155	644	675
	Packets	759		53		252		572		6[illegible]8		109		46	
	Parcels	183	86	95	36	120	62	422	207	129	65	54	22	15	12
	Total	102 370	116 445	28 871	27 995	72 336	85 629	145 852	150 410	52 734	60 073	41 607	46 735	13 150	14,259
Letter Offices. By redirection or re-transmission to their addresses	Letters	12 545	13 299	8 152	5 203	41 551	47 976	24 167	29 863	8 [illegible]69	11 558	4 475	4 257	1 234	2,173
	Papers	1 [illegible]02	1 133	319	393	3 990	6 107	1 031	1 287	911	1 746	81	88	6	38
	Packets	102		44		99		144		204		47		3	
	Parcels	21	26	2	22	3	16	60	36	33	21	17	7		1
	Total	13 698	14 458	8 [illegible]08	5 618	45 643	54 099	2[illegible] 41[illegible]	31 186	9 [illegible]91	13 325	4 615	4 352	1 243	2 212
By return to their senders	Letters	343 900	361 606	80 627	83 183	1[illegible]9 656	173 201	2[illegible] 549	290 712	1[illegible]5 610	134 118	61 [illegible]03	70 903	24,181	23 449
	Papers	8 [illegible] 4	11 900	2 414	2 941	30 14	31 761	3 8[illegible]8	4 555	8 [illegible]3	6 574	742	1 433	467	691
	Packets	2 1[illegible]4		38		1 43		214		2[illegible]0		1		60	
	Parcels	602	432	216	151	425	213	41	184	218	102	111	44	18	18
	Total	354,920	373 938	83 644	86 275	211 658	205 175	276 989	295 451	134 410	140 704	61 902	72 380	24,716	24 158
Articles undisposed of and deposited as dead	Letters	20[illegible] 09[illegible]	186 677	94 335	80 372	157 [illegible]39	153,023	110 886	108 335	33 [illegible]92	45 575	15 653	17 599	699	2,688
	Papers	4 820	4 013	3 60	2 012	30	55	114		200	271	578	484	24	30
	Packets	403		128		31		1[illegible]6		46		1[illegible]9		15	
	Parcels	1[illegible]6	36	46		87	91	15		41	31	13	5	19	9
	Total	212 489	190 726	98 114	82 384	157 519	153 169	111 171	108 335	34 083	45 877	16 373	18 088	75	2 727
GRAND TOTAL		683,477	695 567	210 197	202 272	487 186	498 072	559 421	565 382	231 144	260 069	124 497	141 555	39,868	43 356
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable	Letters	44,326	47 412	2 717	2 336	18 301	17 709	36 [illegible]15	41 563	8 246	9 285	8,081	10 678	838	1,025
	Papers	34	82	44	16	2	14	67	81	10	17				...
	Packets	13		8		1		11		1					
	Parcels	22	18	8	10	2	5	5	1	5	3	6	3	1	..
	Total	44,395	47 492	2 767	2,362	18 306	17 728	36,798	41,645	8,262	9,305	8,087	10 681	839	1,025

No IV

Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore Karachi Lucknow Abu and Rangoon, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the Travel Allahabad, during the years 1877 78 and 1878 79

Lucknow		Abu		Rangoon		Enquiry Offices								Total			
						Shillong		Madras		Bombay		Allahabad					
Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Proportion	
1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79	1877-78	1878-79
40 031	42 248	31 003	30 808	3	CCf	1 1	2" 737	44	2 130	2 8	2_ 200	1 167	1_ 05	5 3 12	6 0 644		..
991	1 389	1 38	8 6	2	f	1 33	1 08	1	2_1	6	63	1	1 405	23 988	34 016		..
111		58		1		33		17				34		878			
40	106	3	40			46	21				2	35	47	1 60	766		
41 631	43 803	33 410	31 674	3	C74	6 137	2C 0C0	1 7	2 3 7	8 014	25 34	18 4 6	14 1C_	007 8 8	C45 426	21 85	22 5
1 950	2 453	3 408	5 33(	151	249	6 019	" 482	6 907	C C63	1 01	21 980	C C3	4" 761	200 2 4	20C 265		..
133	330	8	87	6	1	90	5_3	144	_03	01	1 289	1 7 4	14 044	1 5 2	27 349		.
40		7				13		1				339		1 2 6			
11	1	8	6			11	24				2	31	47	2_	209		
2 140	2 784	3 50	5 402	161	260	6,5"3	8 0_8	1C3	6 C2_	10 306	23 271	1 0	C0 8C(	217 _	232 823	9·90	10·49
85 119	93 500	46 000	49 351	6 7 1	8 574									1 513	1 283 5"7		
2 584	1 772	143	66	2 0	76									56 915	61 769	..	
69		6		1										4,6		..	
82	54	81	20	f	8									91	1 223		..
87 854	95 326	40,304	49 437	6 977	8 658									1 _89 3 3	1 351 592	59 32	60·87
27 799	2 _18	8 041	7 268	630	658									650 69	620 518		
"3	60	1	t	48	27_									1 118	7 207		
13		5															
6	7	2	1		1									411	181		
27 951	26 385	8 103	7 2/8	6 10	033									6 1 0	6 5 C01	"0 C9	28 64
150 475	168 238	81 _	63 821	8 110	10 514	2 910	33 1_5	9 930	C 273	4 3	4" 114	91 93	75 318	"91 0 4	_305 7_2		
6 749	7 167	0 034	C 066	210	403	1 1 9	2 125							1_4 319	14C 738		
15	7	1				18	33							191	200		
						8								4			
3	3	2	1											51	41		
6,760	7 177	6,037	6,997	240	402	1 205	2,158			..				134,596	146 071	8·93	9·28

APPENDIX No V

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1877-78 and 1878 79

Name of Post Circle	9 Pie Label	½ A Envelope	1 A [illegible]	½ A [illegible]	1 Anna Label	2 Anna Label	4 A Label	6 A Label	8 Anna Label	1 Anna [illegible]	1 Rupee Label	Gross Value	Discount
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Rs	Rs
Bengal	29 519	4 639 1	16 [illegible]	8[illegible] 9 1 8	1 367 29	563 6 6	7[illegible] 803	300 503	179 669	2 868	C[illegible] 2	10 12 95[illegible]	1[illegible] 3
Madras	62 [illegible]3	4 04 906	3 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 9 860	363 2[illegible]2	501 824	162 [illegible]20	56 [illegible]7	9[illegible]41	9[illegible]91	8 01 [illegible]1	2 [illegible]
Bombay	6 115	6 [illegible] 96	21 1 9	[illegible] 9 6[illegible] 3	64 910	384 1 0	446 [illegible]70	255 10[illegible]	10 6[illegible]2	4[illegible] 868	[illegible]1 [illegible]1	[illegible] 1[illegible]8	30 519
North Western Provinces	1 [illegible]	-	[illegible]	6 [illegible] 897	503 603	1[illegible]9 05[illegible]	393 128	110 865	63 114	2[illegible] 9	4 901	[illegible]	13 [illegible]9
Punjab	118 60[illegible]	4 818 [illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]08 [illegible]	4[illegible]6 6[illegible]5	160 955	330 342	131 215	69 381	3 818	5 [illegible]8	4 4 6[illegible]	14 [illegible]23
British Burmah	10[illegible] 0	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 6 6[illegible]8	66 23[illegible]	81 [illegible]48	63 13[illegible]	20 1[illegible]	9 60	20[illegible] 0	1 [illegible]	8 918
Central Provinces	11 [illegible]23	1 [illegible]08 830	3 6[illegible]	1 991 240	139 8 0	62 556	130 960	26[illegible] 4	1[illegible]3 5	308	1 6	1 5[illegible] 0	4 667
Sind	1[illegible] [illegible]	649 [illegible]60	[illegible]	8[illegible] 4[illegible]	115 8 9	[illegible]2[illegible]	6[illegible] 22	26 [illegible]06	1[illegible]	1 510	4 1[illegible]	[illegible] 1[illegible]	2 8[illegible]1
Oudh	33 185	5 [illegible]1 1	2 4 2	62	96 296	20 004	4 2 9	19 [illegible]12	7 61[illegible]	111	891	[illegible]1 0	2 981
Rajputana	6 165	7[illegible]0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]9	[illegible] 121	48 5	[illegible]8 5 6	[illegible]3 [illegible]60	9[illegible]60	1[illegible]	1 10	1 6	68 [illegible]62	2 [illegible]
Assam		[illegible]64 3[illegible]2	4 210	66 91[illegible]	[illegible] 300	[illegible] 201	8[illegible] 893	31 6 8	3 5	211	8 [illegible]	81 [illegible]	2 [illegible]13
Behar	5 1[illegible]8	1 [illegible]0[illegible] 4 1	5 01	12 [illegible]1 9	266 12[illegible]	86 8[illegible]2	2 0 341	21 9[illegible]3	11 6 [illegible]	2 0	[illegible]2	1 [illegible]1 23	5 [illegible]1
Total of 1878-79	**500 703**	**30 872 300**	**15[illegible] 908**	**41 939 347**	**4 883 722**	**[illegible],7,223**	**3 096 7C2**	**1 161 763**	**505 737**	**107 21**	**231 3[illegible]1**	(a) **[illegible]6 17 327**	(b) **1,40 736**
Total of 1877 78	47[illegible]9 5	25 163 [illegible]7	13 4[illegible]1	44 731 571	4 717 410	1 948 059	2 9[illegible]9 8[illegible]2	[illegible]9[illegible] [illegible]09	[illegible]08 446	84 815	1[illegible]1 275	42 61 [illegible]22	1 31 4[illegible]6

(a) Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of Rs. 5 4 1 which represents the deduction made by the Comptroller General from Postal Revenue on account of Telegraph and Money Order Revenue realised in Postage Stamps and certain petty adjustments in correcting errors of past years

(b) Differs from the adjusted amount to the extent of Rs. 1[illegible]6 which is made up of several items insignificant in amount.

APPENDIX No VI

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province and the gross value thereof, during the years 1877 78 *and* 1878 79

Names of Postal Circles	9 Pie Label	½ Anna Label	1 Anna Labels	2 Anna Label	4 Anna Label	8 Anna Labels	Gross Value
	No	No	No	No	No	No	Rs.
Bengal		[illegible]	1 15[illegible]	111 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 4243
Madras		2 41 [illegible]	[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 20 603
Bombay	7 [illegible]1	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 4 [illegible]3	1[illegible]1 14	[illegible]	4[illegible]	2 40 425
North Western Provinces		14 [illegible]	14[illegible]	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible] 1	21[illegible]	1 7[illegible]
Punjab		9 2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1 0[illegible] 9	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 31 601
British Burmah		91[illegible]	1 [illegible]	8	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	11 162
Central Provinces		49 1	[illegible]	4[illegible]1	2 2	[illegible]	60 9[illegible]
Sind	82	611 9[illegible]1	31[illegible] 12[illegible]	2 1 [illegible]	1 4 [illegible]	[illegible]	43 [illegible]12
Oudh		[illegible] 8	2 [illegible]	2[illegible] 1 8	1[illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Rajputana		59 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	84 8
Assam		10[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible] 1 2	[illegible] 9	2[illegible]	1[illegible] 768
Behar		2[illegible] 1	2[illegible] 332	19 31	1[illegible]	[illegible]	21 [illegible]93
Total of 1878 79	8 006	9 060 003	10 315 070	827 415	513 001	207 009	(*a*) 12 63 524
Total of 1877 78	19 004	8 661 312	10 263 [illegible]	891 338	51[illegible] 2[illegible]	2[illegible]1 104	12 [illegible]

(*a*) Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of Rs. 607 which mostly represents incorrect adjustments in Accountant-General's Books, but cannot now be rectified owing to the accounts having been closed.

APPENDIX No VII

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1877 78 and 1878 79

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST						ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST						ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED					
	Paid				Unpaid		Paid				Unpaid		Paid				Unpaid	
	Registered Articles	Letters	Parcels	Packets	Letters	Parcels and Packets	Registered Articles	Letters	Parcels	Packets	Letters	Parcels and Packets	Registered Articles	Letters	Parcels	Packets	Letters	Parcels and Packets
Bengal	15 362	501 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]81	307 137	4 [illegible]	183 [illegible]	411 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 710	384 74	8 [illegible]	41[illegible]	5 [illegible]	55	61	7 C14	18
Madras	30 920	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	58 80	3,2 39[illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 81[illegible]	331 26[illegible]	33[illegible]	13 0[illegible]	156 [illegible]91	65	2 4[illegible]	15 [illegible]	1 1	1 1[illegible]7	46 [illegible]	5[illegible]4
Bombay	13 1[illegible]	33201	1 [illegible] 2	2 ,28[illegible]	457 516	43[illegible]		111 4[illegible]8	24	[illegible]6	11, [illegible]		1 8 2	8 [illegible]	42	44[illegible]	42 871	8
North Western Provinces	8 09	[illegible]	[illegible] 9	24 991	3[illegible]4 9 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 , 13	389 [illegible]	2 308	7 21[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]66	[illegible]	5 36[illegible]	189	48	42 7 1	28
Punjab	2[illegible]	31 3 1	3 1	2 109	12 ,61	4	21[illegible]	46 542	180	[illegible]8	11 4[illegible]	24	9	41[illegible]	6	[illegible]	1 [illegible]2	3
British Burmah	142	4 0	9	11[illegible]	1 19,	[illegible]	2[illegible]	3[illegible] 8	12[illegible]	2 21[illegible]	2 [illegible]9	37	4	6[illegible]		14	22	
Central Provinces	2 0	7 [illegible]	62[illegible]	4,8 [illegible]	[illegible]8 2 1	11[illegible]	1 2	63 [illegible]	4[illegible]	1 2 6	38 8 [illegible]	104	268	2 [illegible]	22	10	11 00	7
Oudh	4 9,1	10[illegible]2	12 2[illegible]	9 08[illegible]	164 310	46[illegible]	1 29[illegible]	71 94	1 3[illegible]2	1 1 1	141 4	21[illegible]	2[illegible]2	3 91	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 16	29
Rajputana	21[illegible]	13 9 [illegible]	148	1 [illegible]	7 400	60	22	11 6[illegible]	11	6[illegible]3	6 233	20	[illegible]	33[illegible]	6	2	1 064	5
Assam	63	1, 03[illegible]	1[illegible]	3 34	24 72[illegible]	83	6 [illegible]6	16 304	186	1[illegible] 9	13 13	5[illegible]	49	49		231	3 0[illegible] 3	8
Total of 1878-79	**76,570**	**2 205 887**	**28 003**	**135,739**	**1 780,609**	**5,003**	**31,071**	**1,469 024**	**7,835**	**58 591**	**1 151 039**	**2 813**	**5 962**	**42,686**	**767**	**3 571**	**213,125**	**645**
Total of 1877 78	**89 0[illegible]9**	**2,232 712**	**26,237**	**179 647**	**2 12[illegible] 09[illegible]**	**5,291**	**34 3[illegible]1**	**1 516 9[illegible]7**	**7 170**	**72 ,0[illegible]**	**1 4 1 321**	**4,08[illegible]**	**7 34[illegible]**	**42 841**	**66**	**3 720**	**247 191**	**2[illegible]**

APPENDIX No VIII

Statement showing the offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the years 1877 78 *and* 1878-79

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Employés. — Number of legal convictions	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Employés. — Number of cases departmentally punished	Total.
Bengal	36	3	39
Madras	31	9	40
Bombay	30	34	64
North-Western Provinces	36	5	41
Punjab	25	7	32
British Burmah	28	1	29
Central Provinces	3	6	9
Sind	6	8	14
Oudh	4	2	6
Rajputana	3	9	12
Assam	11	1	12
Behar			
Total of 1878 79	213	85	298
Total of 1877 78	171	95	266

APPENDIX No IX

Statement showing the Staff of Officers Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31*st March* 1878 *and* 1879

	Bengal 1877 78	Bengal 1878 79	Madras 1877 78	Madras 1878 79	Bombay 1877 78	Bombay 1878 79	N W P 1877 78	N W P 1878 79	Punjab 1877 78	Punjab 1878 79	British Burmah 1877 78	British Burmah 1878 79	Central Provinces 1877 78	Central Provinces 1878 79	Sind 1877 78	Sind 1878 79	Oudh 1877 78	Oudh 1878 79	Rajputana 1877 78	Rajputana 1878 79	Assam 1877 78	Assam 1878 79	Behar 1877 78	Behar 1878-79	Total 1877 78	Total 1878 79
Director-General of the Post Office	1	1			...																		...	...	1	1
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office	1	1																							1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1																							1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	1	1	...																						1	1
Post Masters General Deputy Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General	1	(a) 2	1	1	1	1	(b) 2	(b) 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	14
Inspectors of Post Offices including Supernumerary and Sub Inspectors	38	42	35	36	16	16	49	45	24	26	1	1		7	3	3	9	9	4	5	4	4	7	11	197	205
Post Masters including Deputy and Sub Post Masters	810	845	5 2	659	517	563	510	576	519	530	18	19	13	239	71	74	116	126	81	79	82	98	249	253	3,7?0	4 061
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	907	757	464	455	[illegible]	578	[illegible]	490	5	438	3	39	102	79	49	33	93	96		57	26	28	79	93	3,097	3 148
Village Postmen	[illegible]	667	2 1	217	[illegible]	429	[illegible]	18	313	286	1	4	145	204	51	50	1 1	72	28	28	125	146	219	236	2 313	2 357
Postmen and other servants	1 ?	1 636	9.1	992	[illegible]	977	1,?38	1 382	405	727	4	77	243	226	10	107	144	277	137	140	39	63	344	347	6,477	6 951
Road Establishment consisting of Intendants, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen and others	2 ?0	2 400	2,6?	2 655	1 5	1 901	1 3??	1 380	1 483	1 351	7	10	867	868	281	215	281	299	642	650	851	878	370	312	13 121	12,919
Total	6 ??	6 353	4 5 6	5 015	4,???	4 465	3 7?3	3 893	3 132	3 359	137	151	1 5?7	1,624	546	483	765	880	865	960	1 128	1,218	1,2??	1,253	[illegible]	29,654

(a) Including the Deputy Post Master General Eastern Bengal.
(b) Ditto Chief Superintendent of Travelling Post Offices.
The difference between this and the figure shown in Appendix I is due to the exclusion of experimental Village Postmen from this Statement.

APPENDIX No X

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Postal Department for the years 1877 78 *and* 1878 79

Heads of Receipts	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels				
Bengal	5 53 601	4,17,316		1,36 288
Madras	2 37 089	2 04,247		32 842
Bombay	3 73 116	3 19,893		53 223
North Western Provinces	4 05 145	3,71,998		33,147
Punjab	2 50 061	2,50,996	935	
British Burmah	46 154	59,019	12,865	
Central Provinces	99 955	94,160		5,795
Sind	32 727	32,767	40	
Oudh	84 195	76,839		7,356
Rajputana	76 926	65,007		11,919
Assam	45 515	45,694	179	
Behar	40 461	1,53,171	1 12 710	
TOTAL	22 44 948	20,91,107	1 26 729	2,80,570
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps				
Bengal	10 77 291	10,36,998		40 296
Madras	7 62 892	8,04,345	41 453	
Bombay	9 15 443	9,95,189	79 746	
North Western Provinces	5 00 471	5,43,703	43 232	
Punjab	3 96 026	4,74,727	78 701	
British Burmah	1 15 314	1,27,565	12 251	
Central Provinces	1 47 722	1,55,233	7 511	
Sind	87 949	97 125	9 176	
Oudh	72 [illegible]1	79,406	7 075	
Rajputana	57 772	68 959	11 187	
Assam	77 382	84 314	6 932	
Behar	49 671	1,74,322	1 24 651	
TOTAL	42 51 261	46,41,886	4 27 918	40 296
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1 31 354	1,40,962	9 608	
NET TOTAL	41 22 910	45,00,924	4 18 510	40,296
Sale of Service Postage Stamps				
Bengal	2 10 027	1,74,252		35,775
Madras	2 38 258	2,20,573		17,685
Bombay	2 46 750	2,40,425		6 325
North Western Provinces	1 83 616	1,79,896		3 720
Punjab	2 18 800	2,31,601	12 801	
British Burmah	14 992	14,139		853
Central Provinces	60 904	60,958	54	
Sind	47 185	48,463	1,278	
Oudh	31 438	35,109	3 671	
Rajputana	6 943	8,041	1,098	
Assam	17 798	17,768		30
Behar	9 425	31,792	22 367	
TOTAL	12 86 136	12,63,017	41 269	64,388
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office				
Bengal	3,195	2,925		270
Madras	488			488
Bombay	1,69,318	1,64,067		5,251
TOTAL	1,73,001	1,66,992		6,009

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

Heads of Receipts	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease
Postal Service—*continued*	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Miscellaneous				
Bengal	8,535 (w) 2,580 (s) 11	5,665 (w) 2,388 (s) 9		3,067
Madras	3,089 (w) 984	2,345 (w) 900 (s) 1		827
Bombay	22,649 (w) 2,371 (s) 3	13,439 (w) 3,325 (s) 11		8,251
North Western Provinces	2,783 (w) 252 (s) 5	5,284 (w) 228 (s) 6	2,178	
Punjab	2,901 (w) 128 (s) 3	3,351 (w) 102 (s) 2	423	
British Burmah	470 (w) 792	485 (w) 960 (s) 3	186	
Central Provinces	893 (w) 109 (s) 4	1,174 (w) 72	240	
Sind	310 (w) 111	206 (w) 180		98
Oudh	560 (w) 12 (s) 2	549 (s) 1		24
Rajputana	295 (w) 21 (s) 1	479 (s) 3	165	
Assam	219 (w) 86[illegible]	262 (w) 420 (s) 1		131
Behar	2,784 (s) 4	844 (w) 24 (s) 1		1,919
Total	(a) 53,51[illegible]*	(a) 42,720	3,192	11,617

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and Passage money in Dak Boats as follows —

	Sale of Postal Guide		Passage money in Dak Boats	
	1877 78 Rs	1878 79 Rs	1877 78 Rs	1878 79 Rs
Bengal	335	211	778	694
Madras	228	244		
Bombay	200	195	9,623	7,834
North Western Provinces	233	258		
Punjab	203	256		
British Burmah	116	106	329	288
Central Provinces	36	28		
Sind	50	42		
Oudh	50	43		
Rajputana	15	8		
Assam	72	44		
Behar	8	46		
Total	1,636	1,481	10,730	8,816

(w) Sale proceeds of Window Delivery Tickets (s.) Sale proceeds of Service Books

* The difference of Rs 7,158 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877 78 is owing to the omission of value payable items from this statement. These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements, as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease
POSTAL SERVICE—*continued*	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Total of Postal Service				
Bengal	18,55 219	16 39 553		2,15 696
Madras	12 39 800	12 32 411		7,389
Bombay	17 29 653	17 36 349	6 696	
North Western Provinces	10 92 272	11 01 115	8 843	
Punjab	8 67 916	9 60 779	92 863	
British Burmah	1 77 752	2 02 171	24 419	
Central Provinces	3 09 587	3 11 597	2 010	
Sind	1 68 345	1 78 741	10 396	
Oudh	1 88 538	1 91 904	3 366	
Rajputana	1 38 958	1 42 489	3 531	
Assam	1 41 809	1 48 459	6 650	
Behar	1 02 345	3,60 154	2,57,809	
TOTAL	80 12 191	82 05 722	4,16,613	2,23 085
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1 31 354	1 40 962	9 608	
NET TOTAL	78 80 840	80 64 760	4 07 005	2 23 085
Deduct—				
Amount Credited to the London Post Office				
Bengal	1 71 139	1,64 525		6 614
Madras	14 545			14 545
Bombay	3 97 985	4,27 643	29 658	
TOTAL	5 83 669	5 92 168	29,658	21 159
Net Amount				
Bengal	16 84 110	14,75,028		2 09 082
Madras	12 25 255	12 32 411	7 156	
Bombay	13 31 668	13,08 706		22 962
North Western Provinces	10 92 272	11,01,115	8 843	
Punjab	8 67,916	9,60 779	92 863	
British Burmah	1 77 752	2,02 171	24 419	
Central Provinces	3 09 587	3 11 597	2 010	
Sind	1 68,345	1,78 741	10 396	
Oudh	1 88 538	1,91 904	3 366	
Rajputana	1 38 958	1 42 489	3,531	
Assam	1 41 809	1 48 459	6 650	
Behar	1 02,345	3 60 154	2 57 809	
GRAND TOTAL	74 28 525	76 13 554	4 17,073	2 32 044
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,31,354	1 40 962	9,608	
NET AMOUNT	72,97,171	74,72,592	4,07,465	2,32,044

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

Heads of Receipts	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Non Postal Branches				
Bullock Train				
Bengal	87,572	96 938	9,366	
North Western Provinces	97,350	1 52 330	54,980	
Punjab	5,28,124	8 56,272	3 28,148	
Total	7 13 016	11 05 540	3,92 494	
Military Van Dák				
Punjab	2 29 863	2 70 621	40,758	
Passenger Service				
Bengal	20 460			20 460
North Western Provinces	1,143	1 070		73
Punjab	60 860	93 735	32 875	
Sind		2 660	2 660	
Behar	3 958	121		3 837
Total	86 421	97 586	35 535	24,370
Total of Non-Postal Branches				
Bengal	1 08,032	96,938		11,094
North Western Provinces	98,493	1,53,400	54,907	
Punjab	8,18,847	12,20 628	4,01,781	
Sind		2 660	2 660	
Behar	3,958	121		3,837
Total	10,29,330	14,73,747	4,59,348	14,931

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1877 78 *and* 1878 79

Heads of Charges	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Postal Service				
Salaries and Establishment				
Director General of the Post Office	82,541	**1,00,346**	17 805	
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	78 817	**81,833**	3,016	
Bengal	9,85,734	**8,49,648**		1 36,086
Madras	7,31 536	**7,10,064**		21,472
Bombay	8 46 612	**8,14,774**		31 838
North Western Provinces	7,15 486	**5,88,441**		1 27,045
Punjab	4 46,888	**4,07,672**		39,216
British Burmah	93 251	**1,00,372**	7,121	
Central Provinces	2 10 688	**2,21,280**	10 592	
Sind	97 596	**95,474**		2 122
Oudh	1 17 184	**1,02,613**		14 571
Rajputana	1 17 120	**1,18,376**	1,256	
Assam	1 43 115	**1,60,497**	17,382	
Behar	45,679	**1,84,950**	1,39,271	
Travelling Post Office	*	**4,56 063**	4 56 063	
Total	47 09,247	**49,89,403**	6 52 506	3,72,350
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges				
Director General of the Post Office	13,275	**9,951**		3 324
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	4 587	**4,510**		77
Bengal	(a) 2 530 1,54 2[illegible] (f) 40,5[illegible]8	**(a) 352** **1,26,328** **(c) 1,231**		69,361
Madras	(a) 103 82 020 (b) 61,161 (d) 150	**(a) 262** **78,145** **(c) 1,821** **(b) 27,766**		38,440
Bombay	(a) 281 (d) 12 01[illegible] 1,69 136 (b) 60,14[illegible]	**(a) 159** **1,87,768** **(c) 15,676** **(b) 25,411**		12,587
North Western Provinces	(a) 123 1,33 774	**(a) 142** **82,462** **(c) 2,102**		49,191
Punjab	(f) 10,190 71 958 (a) 12	**69,228** **(c) 440** **(a) 52**		12,440
Carried over	8,19,226	**6,33,806**		1,80,420

* Not shewn separately

*** See explanatory notes (a) to (f) on next page

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

Heads of Charges	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Postal Service—*continued* *Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges* —continued Brought forward	8 19,296	6,33,806		1,85 420
British Burmah	10,6[illegible]4	11,026 (c) 92	524	
Central Provinces	(b) [illegible] 15 333	(b) 3,486 23,134 (c) 166 ( ) 60	8 378	
Sind	9,4[illegible]1	(a) 468 7,603 (c) 240 (b) 1,143		
Oudh	16 970 (c) 7	19,400 (c) 71 (a) 14	2 508	
Rajputana	19 2[illegible] (a) 4	( ) 30 19,181 (c) 4		28
Assam	16 377	25,655 ( ) 75	9 353	
Behar	3 183	(c) 339 10,651 (c) 189	7 996	
Travelling Post Office	*	(f) 2,081 (c) 255 (f) 58,623 ( ) 3 01,043 (d) 12,494	3 77 196	
Total	‡ [illegible]	‡ 11,34,339	4 [illegible]	1 85,418

(a) Law charges

(b) Famine charges

( ) Compensation for loss of insured parcels

(d) Special train hire

(e) Includes R 88 1/6 on account of payments to State Railways

(f) Haulage of sorting carriages

† The difference of Rs 4 953 between this and the [illegible] entered in the report for 1877 78 is owing to the omission of value payable item from this statement. These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements as they represent money collected in one place for payment in another

‡ Including Printing Charges *viz* —

	1877 78	1878 79
	R	Rs
Bengal	[illegible]	8 132
Madras	1 383	1 310
Bombay	14 101	14 885
North Western Provinces	28 [illegible]10	34 933
Punjab	23 800	28,418
British Burmah	10	
Central Provinces	988	1,053
Sind	8[illegible]7	686
Oudh	2 752	10,194
Rajputana	6 499	4,869
Behar		286
Travelling Post Office	*	17,557
Total	79 629	1,22 328

* Not shewn separately

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

Heads of Charges	1877 78	1878 79	Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Postal Service—*continued*				
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service)				
Bengal	36,840	13,892		22,948
Madras		2,427	2,427	
Bombay	92,313	1,02,370	10,057	
North Western Provinces	54,147	38,646		15,501
Punjab	1,47,087	1,91,487	44,400	
British Burmah	860	1,510	650	
Central Provinces	13,549	14,074	525	
Sind	85,461	44,791		40,670
Oudh	6,006	3,360		2,646
Rajputana	147	−147		294
Assam	36			36
Behar	7,042	1,398		5,644
Total	4,43,488	4,13,808	58,059	87,739
Bounty Money				
Bengal	27	3		24
Madras	257	179		78
Bombay	679	621		58
British Burmah	60	117	57	
Total	1,023	920	57	160
Construction and Repairs of Buildings				
Bengal	9,019	11,730	2,711	
Madras	277	344	67	
Bombay	627	1,007	380	
North Western Provinces	630	950	320	
Punjab	2,070	579		1,491
Carried over	12,623	14,610	3,478	1,491

APPENDIX No X—*continued*

Heads of Charges.	1877 78.	1878-79	Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Postal Service—*continued*				
Construction and Repairs of Buildings—continued				
Brought forward	12,623	14,610	3,478	1,491
British Burmah	59	217	158	
Central Provinces	656	1,047	391	
Sind	688	147		541
Oudh	366	69		297
Rajputana	5	1		4
Assam	634	1,687	1,053	
Behar	333	897	564	
Travelling Post Office	*	113	113	
Total	15 364	18 788	5 757	2,333
Total of Postal Service				
Director General of the Post Office	95 816	1,10,297	11,481	
Comptroller of Post Office Accounts	83 404	86,343	2,939	
Bengal	12 28 892	10,03,184		2,25,708
Madras	8 78,501	8,21,008		57,496
Bombay	11,81 832	11,47,786		34,046
North Western Provinces	9 04,160	7,12,743		1,91,417
Punjab	6[illegible]205	6,69,458		8,747
British Burmah	1,04 884	1,13,394	8 510	
Central Provinces	2,43 361	2,63,247	19 886	
Sind	1 93 199	1,49,866		43,333
Oudh	1,40 533	1,25,527		15,006
Rajputana	1 33,515	1,37,445	3 930	
Assam	1,60,162	1,87,914	27,752	
Behar	56,237	1,98,424	1,42,187	
Travelling Post Office	*	8,30,672	8,30,672	
Total	60,82,704	65,57,308	10 50,3[illegible]7	5 7[illegible]

* Not shewn separately

APPENDIX No X—*concluded*

Heads of Charges	1877 78.	1878 79	Increase.	Decrease.
Non Postal Branches *Bullock Train*	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	1,03,170	1,10,600	7,430	
North Western Provinces	66,278	1,08,335	42,057	
Punjab	4,32,078	5,83,841	1,51 763	
Oudh	1,491	1,474		17
Total	6,03 017*	8,04,250*	2,01,250	17
Military Van Dâk				
Punjab	2 00 227	2,23,632	23 405	
Total	2 00 227	2,23,632	23 405	
Passenger Service				
Bengal	20 460			20,460
North Western Provinces	1,143	1,070		73
Punjab	60,860	93,735	32 875	
Sind		2,660	2 660	
Behar	3,958	121		3,837
Total	86 421	97,586	35 535	24,370
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bengal	7,08,515	7,12,000	3,485	
Total	7,08,515	7,12,000	3,485	
Total of Non-Postal Branches				
Bengal	8,3[illegible],5	8,22,600		9,545
North Western Provinces	67,421	1,09,405	41,984	
Punjab	6,93,165	9,01,208	2,08,043	
Sind		2,660	2,660	
Oudh	1,491	1,474		17
Behar	3 958	121		3,837
Grand Total	15,98,180	18,37,468	2,52,687	13,399

	1877 78.	1878 79
	Rs	Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	6 01 587	8,02 855
Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,430	1,395
Total	6 03 017	8,04,250

APPENDIX No XI

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79

Heads of Receipts.	1877 78	1878-79	Heads of Charges.	1877 78.	1878-79
I —POSTAL SERVICE	Rs	Rs.	I —POSTAL SERVICE	Rs	Rs.
Cash Receipts	22 44 948	20 91 107	Salaries and Establishment	47 09 247	49,89,403
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	41 22 910	45 00 924	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	(b) 9 13,582	11 34,389
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	12 86 136	12 63 017	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service)	4,4[illegible]88	4,13,808
Due by the London Post Office	1 [illegible]001	1 66 992	Bounty money due to Ships Captains for conveyance of mails	1 023	920
Miscellaneous (i.e Sale of Waste papers, &c.)	(a) 53 845	42 720	Construction and Repairs of Buildings	15 364	18,788
TOTAL	78 80 840	80 64 760	TOTAL	60 82 704	65 57,308
DEDUCT—					
Amount credited to the London Post Office	5 83 669	5 92 168			
NET AMOUNT	72,97 171	74 72 592	II —NON POSTAL BRANCHES.		
II —NON POSTAL BRANCHES			Bullock Train	6,03 017	8,04,250
Bullock Train	7 13 016	11 05 540	Military Van Dâk Punjab	2 00,227	2,23,632
Military Van Dâk Punjab	2 29 863	2 70 621	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	86 421	97 586
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	86 421	97 586	Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company	7 08 515	7,12 000
TOTAL	10 29 330	14 73 747	TOTAL	15 98 180	18,37 468

(a) The difference of Rs. 7,158 between this and the figure entered in the report for 1877 78 is w g t the omission of value payable items from this statement These items do not form part of the receipts and disbursements, as they represent money collected m o place fo payment in another
(b) The difference of Rs. 4,963 is on account of value-payable items as explained above

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JUNE 1880

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain was plentiful in British Burma and Mysore and general in Assam, Bengal and Madras. In Bombay, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and the Punjab the rain that fell was light and more or less partial. In Bengal cultivation has been impeded in places by rain. Autumn sowings are progressing satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and the public health continue generally good.

Later telegrams to the Meteorological Reporter appear to show that the monsoon had set in on the Malabar coast, in Burma and at the mouth of the Hooghly by the 2nd current.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (June 2nd)		
Bellary	1 21 (average of twelve stations)	*Ragi* 28 3 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	[illegible]7 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 31 39
Ganjam	1 01 (average of thirteen stations)	*Ragi* 32 11
Kistna	[illegible]8 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* 33 28
Chingleput (Madras)	1 4 (average of three stations)	*Ragi* 27 9 wet and dry crops being harvested standing crops doing well
Coimbatore	[illegible] (average of thirteen stations)	*Ragi* 2[illegible] 7 crops generally fair harvest of paddy in Udamalpet, outturn [illegible]
Tanjore	31 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 2[illegible] 1 crops generally good harvest of chillies and oilseeds outturn ½ to [illegible]
Madura	[illegible] (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 2[illegible] 58
Malabar	1 82 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 19 4
Travancore	4 03	
		General Remarks—General prospects fair
Bombay— (June 2nd)—		
Kurrachee	Slight rain in Sehwan taluka and Kohistan	The rain in Sehwan and Kohistan was accompanied by hail river at Kotri on 31st 9 feet 2 inches higher than on same date last year one case of small-pox at Kotri rice transplanting progressing
Hyderabad		Fever [illegible] in three talukas small-pox in Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas cattle disease in Naushahro decreasing
Ahmedabad		Sugarcane being watered in Dholka ploughing and manuring operations progressing
Baroda		Preparation of land for *kharif* progressing weather hot public health good prices steady
Surat		No [illegible] fever in four talukas
Nasik		Ague in two talukas cattle disease common weather hot
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature *nil* vapour in air normal abnormal wind [illegible] and persistently from northward lightning on 28th and 31st
Poona		[illegible] of *bajri* and [illegible]
Ahmednagar	02 at Newasa 23 at Shrigonda 01 at Karjat 11 at Shevgaon	Preparation of land for monsoon crops almost finished
Sholapur	04	Prospects unchanged public health good
Dharwar	1 12 (average)	More rain greatly needed in western talukas land being prepared for sowing [illegible] sowing retarded in some talukas for want of rain slight fever in seven and cattle disease in two talukas
Kanara	1 30 at K[illegible] on 27th average [illegible]	Sowing operations continue on coast rice plants sprouted monsoon set in mildly
Rajkot	04 at Songad	Weather hot and sky [illegible] health good
		General Remarks—Public health generally good slight rain in most districts of the Presidency report from Kanara says monsoon has set in
Bengal— (June 2nd)—		
Chittagong	2 53	Weather cloudy with showers almost daily *aus* been damaged by insects in places general prospects good cholera and cattle-disease still reported
Dacca	3 19	Prospects of crops good public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1 27	*Aus* and jute very promising sowings continue price of common rice stationary public health generally good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Moorshedabad	1 90	I rospect f *Bhad* i paddy good land being ploughed for next cr p f ve m so ne tl anas of Sadr cl l i i n than i Suti
Rajshahye	2 40	Hai stin t l i ne rly e mpl t d condit n c l *aus* t *til* and jute plant g od in s v ral thana sowing l *au* and *aus* still ntinues seve al ca s of chol i a in tl anas M i la and Natt re
Burdwan	05 Cutwa 48 Culna 3 Raneegunge 01	Weather sea nal l c ltiv t on pr mising still cases cl cholera and small pox in parts of district
Rungpore	1 86	Weather very hot prospect of cr ps fav urable publ health good
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	H avy cl uds gathering every appearance l rain imminent heat extreme health go d
Purneah	6	H at excessive farming w ll forward health good
Patna	63	Pr pects g od
Durbhunga	1 60	Weath r h t with ea t wind crops g l pri stationary health g od in h al part ies but a f w cases of chol ra and small pox in Mu lhe l unne
Hazaribagh	05	W ath r ca n lle and hu ly with ea t wind ne r p on ground pl ughing fe n l ing an l n t l i i cl e p g n ral h alth g d small p x in m h l h l a t ll in tl m i t wan
Cuttack	Sufficient rain	Pr plants d ing w ll p i e t ti n us m dl p v ailin g *C n al R m rk* —M i er h i un m dm t ll h tri ts during w k pl ughing nd win i i lm l it m pl e s s m what retard l l y rain p it and *aus* s wing in m t p rts f Bengal pr p r ompl t l mh g su g u me nd etl i st nding crops promising sn all pox and l l i still m pl e and fever in Chittagong Hill Tracts publ h alth oth rwise g od
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (June 1st)	5 on the 1st	Wind easterly cl l ra still c ntinues in pl e n tl district but is d cr a n g pri st ti nary
Allahabad ( )	*Nil*	I i t ily wind l ul and great l at (v i y i gn f early rains hel i l ath r g ain t 101 h t w k t ti i ml city h althy wh at 21½ i e n n l) i und u l l *l* *ll* *a* l se is
Gorakhpur (May 31st)	o on the 2 th heavy fall in south cl district	W ath r n w l t and l ch l ra d creasing pri es easy wheat 22½ seers barl y 3½ s ers
Jhansi (June 2nd)	Garotha 6	Sli ht fever pre ails tu tim
Agra (1 t)		Fr quent dust storm wind variable days very hot sickness decreasing
Bareilly (nd)		W ath r un ettled wind e t health od
Meerut ( )	Slight hail at Sardhana	Wind v riable h at unu ual du t torms fr qu nt
Kumaun (1 t)	Showers with much wind	H alth g l *Khar f* r ps wn p i s un ian l wind variable
Lucknow (nd)		T i l y 2) rei w ath r l ul y l t i ten o l lu t t rms
Partabgarh (May 31 t)	Cat Salr and two day rain in part of di tri t	Wind v riable but mainly ea t l t n hei i r p ur l in parts
Sitapur (June 2nd)		East wind weather unsettl d h alth good pri st aly wheat 22 s rs barley 3 s s
Fyzabad ( )	*Nil*	Sugar u l ing w l l *C al R m rk* W ather unu ually l t nl l sl ght rain in M rut and l i l u w and h v i sh v i i tl r d t ts wi d vari bl l ut g n rally e t ly l i thi s B n s and h s i ppear l in l ut l i l ut l n n t ll pur and Allahabad h alth oth rwise g n rally g d p i s ontinu steady
Punjab (June 1st)		
Delhi	2	F ver c ntinues pri s slightly l wer
Hissar		W ath r [illegible] p i t ily fever pr v alent
Umballa	7	C i p [illegible] ll l n
Jullundur	1	C i p nt l ll l pric steady
Lahore		C i p nt l l
Ferozpur		C i p l n tl l pri slightly high r
Sialkot	5	Pri t aly l l t
Rawalpindi		H lth fair
Peshawar	3	Hai y p i t l l pri s slightly l r
Mooltan		*H* *f* v i i l l l l pr t aly
Dera Ismail Khan		Sm ll p p v ail g p l i t tl l
		General R m rk —Health fai l iv t p p t g n rally good
Central Provinces— (June 2nd)—		
Nagpur	3	Cloud very hot pl ughing progressing no epidemic
Jubbulpore	02	H t small p x c ntinu pric st tionary
Saugor		H t cl udy with high wind ploughing c ntinues small pox and cattl di eas prev l nt
Seoni	02	Cl u ly v ry h t pl ughing contin es
Hoshangabad	09	Cl u ly h t small p x continue pri stati nary
Raipur (May 29th)		Cl u ly pl ug ing c ntinu pri slightly fallen
Sambalpur (28th)	12	Cl u ly pl u hing c ntinues small p x p v l nt p s steady *General R mark* Very hot and l u ly with light rain in some di tricts preparations for *kharif* s win s c ntinu pri s stationary

Presidency or Pr vin e and District	R infall f r week ending	State of agricultural prospects
British Burma—(June 2nd)		
Akyab	9 32	T tal rainf ll 2 22 slight small pox in Naaf otherwise public health n rmal slight cattle disease
Rangoon	2 60	Total rainfall 13 79 sixt[illegible] fatal cases of small pox
Hanthawaddy	4 15	Total rainf ll 13 81 publi health normal a few deaths from fever h alth of cattle good
Bassein	4 58	T t l rainf ll 17 10 public health good ploughing commenced in s m p rts weather highly seasonable cattle disease reported from Bass in t wn hip
Prome	2 [illegible]	T t l r inf ll 12 61 small pox abating ploughing begun here and th r
Amherst (Moulmein)	2 21	T t l rainfall 23 13 public health good ploughing commenced v rywhere
Toungoo	2 99	T t l r unfall 11 38 publ c health good
		G n ral R mark Sm ll p x abating some cattle disease in three di tri ts g neral health g od r ins plentiful ploughing commenced in Sandow y Bassein and Thanawaddy general in Amherst
Assam—(June 2nd)—		
Gauhati	1 63	D ys very h t *ass* getting on well
Sylhet	1 36	C ltiv ti n g ing n satisfa t rily the *bura* rice has turned out n arly half a cr p in spite of flood in March
Cachar	1 59	W ath r c ti n ly warm m re than on half of *asra murali* and *du m h dl n* wn cultivation of *ail dhan* in progress common ri e 10 s ers per rupee public health good
Dibrugarh		Report not received
Mysore and Coorg—(June 2nd)—		
Bangalore	3 1	Crops in good condition fever continues murrain abating prices generally stationary
Mysore	4 195	
Mercara		
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 2nd)—		
Amraoti	36	Weather cloudy
Akola		Weather very hot health good
Hyderabad		*Jah* harve t ng c ntinues recent rain favourable for preparation of ground for *kharif* fever and small pox in one taluka only
Central India States—(June 2nd)—		
Indore	06	H t stormy prospects good
Mor r (Gwalior)	*Nil*	W ath r h t ubli h alth v heat intense prices stationary
Sutna		*Je a* [illegible] 11 haltak weather very hot cholera at Rewah
Rutlam	23	W ather h t p i e falling
Neemuch	*Nil*	Publi h alth g d
Goona		H t cl u ly c [illegible] and health good wheat 19 seers
Bhopal	32	Publi health g od
Agar		[illegible] publi health and pr spects good
Nowgong	09	[illegible]
Manpur		Weather cloudy ploughing continues

In the foot n t tt h d t th B t h B rm p rt bll h 1 t g on f tl S p 1 t t tl G tt f I dia of the 29th May 1880 for tl ra f ll tl l l d d R g l l f t ad tl l ll l g —

		Inches
R i f ll pt 7th M rch 1880		2 13
F w k d g 3rd Ap il 1880		11
	T tal	2 24
Fo w k nd g 10th Ap il 1880		1 38
	T tal	3 62
F w ek e di g 17th Ap l 1880		1 67
	T tal	5 29
F r we k d g 24th April 1880		42
	T tal	71
Fo we k nd g 1 t M y 1880		37
	Total	6 08
For week ding 8th May 1880		93
	Total	7 01

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Rajputana—		
Abu		Report not received
Sirohi (May 30th)		Tanks dry wells fairly full healthy weather warmer
Marwar		Report not received
Meywar (May 29th)	5	Tanks dry water low in wells in some parts in and around Oodeypore plentiful healthy ploughing commenced
Harowtee		Healthy weather close and cloudy
Jhallawar (May 31st)		Very hot health and prospects good
Ajmere (June 2nd)		Continued storms and high winds health good
Jeypore } Bhurtpore }	Drops	Cloudy great heat awaiting rain for *kharif* health good.
Ulwur (June 1st)	45 (average over half of State)	Sowings general health fair heat great
Nepal— (May 25th)—		
Katmandu	26	Weather improving cholera still prevalent

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General &c

NOTICE TO MARINERS
No 7 of 1880
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL
RIVER HOOGHLY

Discontinuance of Exhibition of Maroons from the Light-Vessels

Notice is hereby given that the burning of maroons from the light ships of the River Hooghly will be discontinued after the 1st December 1880, and that these signals will then be burnt only from the Pilot brigs

Also, that during the time the *Intermediate* light vessel is not on her station (*i. e*, from 1st December to 31st January), the Lower Gaspar light-ship will, from sunset to sunrise, burn a blue light at the hour, in addition to the one now burnt at the half hour

These changes will not affect the order in which the bluelights or rockets are exhibited from the other light ships

By Direction of the Government of India,

R C CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

for A DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr (late I N)*
Superintendent Marine Survey of India

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department
The 3rd June 1880

This Notice affects the following —

British Admiralty Charts, Nos 138*a*, 814, 1681, 829, 70*a*, and 7486, and Light List for 1880

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos 115, 15*c*, and 103*a*, Light List for 1880, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 476

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 1st June 1880

No 9—Mr G J Moberly, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th May 1880

Calcutta, the 3rd June 1880

No 10—Mr G Bowden, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th February 1880

This cancels the three months privilege leave granted in Notification No 3 of the 13th April 1880

R MURRAY *Colonel*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

NOTIFICATION

Port Blair, the 17th May 1880

No 3—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr F E Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, on the forenoon of the 16th instant, the following appointments will take effect from that date —

Mr F E Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class

Mr O H Brookes Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive grade

T CADELL, *Lieut Col*,
Offg Chief Commr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt of Port Blair and Nicobars

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 26th May 1880

No 25—With reference to Inspector General s Notification No 17, dated 13th April 1880, Mr A J P Jones, Assistant Engineer, is granted subsidiary leave from 6th to 9th May 1880

Mr Jones reported his arrival in the Meerut Command, Military Works on the afternoon of 9th May 1880 The unused portion of the six months extension of leave granted to him is hereby cancelled

C W HUTCHINSON, *Lieut Genl, R F*,
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Presidency & Oudh Command

Lucknow, the 26th May 1880

No 6—Mr J D Davies C E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival from furlough on the forenoon of 10th May 1880, and has been posted to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 19th idem

W R TUCKER, *Lieut Col, R F*,
Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 24th May 1880

No 74—The under mentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 1th May 1880 —

Mr R L Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section

Mr F J Pope Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section

The 26th May 1880

No 75—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 139 of 3rd May 1880, Mr A C Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Engineer in Chief of the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway, relieved Mr W H Parker of the charge of the Marwar Division on the 1st April 1880

No 76—Mr T Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), attached to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director of State Railway Stores

No 77—The under mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 15th instant —

Mr W G Allen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)

No, 78—The under mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 13th instant —

Babu Sheo Dyal, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

The 28th May 1880

No 79—The transfer of Babu Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade from the Western Rajputana State Railway Southern Section, to the Neemuch Nasirabad State Railway, notified in Director General's Notification No 3 of the 7th January 1880 is cancelled

No 80—Mr W Home, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, passed, on the 14th May 1880, the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH
Offg Director General

SINDIA NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Neemuch, the 28th May 1880

No 18—Mr R C Beeston, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Neemuch Division, Sindia Neemuch State Railway to the Neemuch and Nusseerabad State Railway, and posted temporarily to the 1st Division

HORACE BELL,
Engineer in Chief

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section

NOTIFICATION

Nasirabad, the 31st May 1880

No 1—Mr E R S Lloyd Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Marwar to the Godwar Division

He reported his departure from the Marwar Division on the forenoon of the 18th May 1880, and his arrival at the Godwar Division on afternoon of the same date

A C CREGEEN,
Engineer in Chief

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up				2,00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 940	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	80 05 516	10	2	1 87 75 179	12	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1 07 69 663	2	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 63 76,875	7	9
Bank Post Bills &c				5 85 748	11	7
Sundries				15 89 521	8	10
RUPEES				6,95 66 765	8	11

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				69 93 704	8	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				61 75 913	6	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				82 00 806	9	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 84,30 741	0	1
Balances with other Banks				4,20 672	2	,
Bullion				47 601	8	5
Dead Stock				10 25 912	7	0
Stamps				9 557	11	0
Sundries				2 68 497	15	(
				4 15 73 440	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 33,68 969	15	11	2 79 93 325	1	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 46 24,355	1	8			
RUPEES				6 95 66 765	8	11

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta 3rd June 1880 } W WESTLAND, *Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary*

R HARDIE, *Secy & Treasurer*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
May 24	Holiday					
25					66 76 147	37 60 107
26					66 76 147	37 60 107
27					66 76 147	37 60 107
28					66 76,381	37 60 107
29					66 76 384	37 60 107

CALCUTTA MINT, The 31st May 1880 } J F TENNANT Col R E, *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 3rd June 1880 Rs 60,85,129 12 6

J WESTLAND,
Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, *The 4th June 1880* }

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
194	D 10—68740	5	The Post Master General, N W P Naini Tal

Allahabad Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
106	D 10—32507	5	Jaunti Pershad Allahabad
16	D 14—40547 —40550 *	20	Mr A. Walker Bandikoi

* Mismatched

ALLAHABAD, *The 2nd June 1880* }

W H EGERTON *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
72	O 78—80006	10	Babu Fala Ram Banerjee
	O 50—07705	10	
[illegible]	[illegible]—40441	50	Babu Prasanna Narayan Choudhree
76	O 68—47302	100	Jaleeram Ghonosham Das
77	O 68—42283	100	The Sub-Divisional Officer Goalpara
78	[illegible] 70—74274	500	Babu Ram Kissen Da
79	O [illegible]0—90711	50	Gopal Chand
80	O 30—88161	50	Olfat Hossein
	—88162	50	
82	O 59—27582	20	The Deputy Post Master General Behar

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
76	O 57—07505	20	Babu Romanath Gossain
77	O 24—59994	20	Babu Mookund Lal
78	O 31—22270	50	Babu Ram Chunder Chatterjee
79	L 89—95648	20	Mr J W Kehoe
80	O 54—59137	10	Sergt. B. Webster
	„ —59138	10	
81	O 58—82701	20	Captain B Frend
82	O 20—46364	20	Babu Ram Chunder Mitter

CALCUTTA, *The 4th June 1880* }

R A. STERNDALE
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Coconada Circle

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
I 10—26972	10	Bhagavathula Venkatakrist naiow of Berhampore

COCONADA }
The 26th May 1880 }

Actg Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
G 18—19691 } * —20982 }	5	Pretumdas Budulidass, Merchant Kurrachee
G 8—54762 } * —54792 } Mismatched	20	

KURRACHEE }
The 24th May 1880 }

W PATTON
Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
38	E 17—24928	20	The Post Master Khyber Sorting lost Office, Peshawar
39	F 17—23880	20	Aligohar near Mayo Hospital Lahore
	NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED	Rs	
54	E 12—36372	20	D W Taylor Esq Lucknow Oudh
62	F 13—51983 —59647 —59658	100 100 100	Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co on behalf of Lieutenant C K Griffiths Bombay
66	E 16—51707	10	Lieutenant Colonel H V Riddell Deputy Commissioner M i tgomery on behalf of Rai Mela Ram Contractor Lahore

LAHORE }
The 28th May 1880 }

C G VANSITTART
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
15	B 56—78312 —92874 —92875 —92988 —92989 —92991 B 62—70834 —70943	10 10 10 10 10 10 100 100	Post Master General Madras
16	B 63—23800 —27425 —36599	100 100 100	N Vancob[illegible] lore
	NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED	Rs	
22	B 47—01279	5	Madlantu Pil[illegible] pensioner l rtoor Trichinopoly
23	B 46—50569	5	S Narrain Aiyangar Sultan Pettah, No 81 Bangalore
24	B 54—83030 —90026 —9 409	20 20 0	Syed Hussain care of W P Narrainswami Mudaliar Mysore
25	B 57—45351	20	V I Mahadeva Rao Subordinat Judge Hassan *via* Bangalore
26	B 62—32062	100	H Sripatti Rao Clerk Assistant Engineer's Office Shimoga
27	B 46—45837	5	Messi Abraham & Co Bangalore
28	B 46—65100	5	
14	B 62—69746 } * —69476 } Wrongly joined	100	P Abdulla Sahib Periya mettu, Madras

FORT SAINT GEORGE }
The 24th May 1880 }

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Paper Currency Dept for Offg Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 27th May 1880

No 2307—Mr E C George, Presidency Post Mast[illegible] Calcutta, was granted one month's privilege leave, under Section 13, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 20th April last

Mr E C George resumed charge of his Office on the 20th May 1880

The 28th May 1880

No 2381—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India —

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR

Mr H D Theobald has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Purneah Division

Mr H Tulloch has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bhagalpur Division

Mr E C O'Brien has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Mozufferpore Division

Mr J F Meik has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Patna Division

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 4th June 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P M	5th June	From Bombay
Madras Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30	7th	Str *Khandall*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30	7th	P & O St *I d a*
Foreign Mails Bombay	6-30	9th	From Bombay
Do Book post and Pattern packets	6 30	8th	D d
Ra goon and Moulmein	6 30	10th	St *K lw*
Akyab and Rang n	6-30	11th	St *C mm ll*
Ch ttagong and Bassein	6-30	11th	Str *B h*
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30	11th	Str *S tar*

The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P & O Steamer is 3 annas per ½ oz Prepayment is optional and registration available

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6 30 P M precisely after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th June 1880

Alfred F J	Faber Major H R	Louis Frank T
Allen, William	Fl noe Mrs L	Macdonald R
Anders Ben	Forbes, —	Ma t J
Anderson Mrs E	Fox Mrs	Mathew C
Angelo H	Fraser John	Michael H
Barker T A	Gallatly G	M ngull T J
Barker, W	Galloway D	M tha, Mis
Bell Miss Addy	Gr agesbrook H K	Mullane S
Blood B W	Gomes, S A	Newi g Miss
Bradford Miss Kate	Go d & Co	O B i D
Brawn —	Gordon Mrs L	I pj on, Miss Marie
B rge M ss Constance	G ay, Charle H	I e ton —
Byrn C H	Granter Mrs C	Rhi J
Carlon J A	Habo Miss A M	Riv E
Ca tello Mr Caroline	Halden, Mrs A	Sark s J C
Chri tie W	Halwell W L	Schmidt F
Collye Dr	Halt Mrs	Scott Mrs C
Condey John (s x)	Hammond Robert	Shama Lal Bauorj e
Corn elius, A	Ha dhan Chatterjee	Shama Churn Soor
Cornelius, J	Harrington L H	Sirvan T
C n rs Mrs. A	Hatwood J	Smith A J
Cregtou, A C	Hen Mrs E	Smyth E G
Daily W	Hill —	St k s J F
Danm, Charles	Hyde E	Stone, A thu J
DeBord eux, Miss E	Jac bs Mr J	St eet J S D E
Doll Major	Jam on, J	Walla e Al
Dewal, R	Jame H	White John
Ewing Mrs	Kust i E E A	White Mrs

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Abramowitz, Moses	Gosnell C A	Robert, R. T
Akram Ally (khalasi)	Grant, James.	Robi son, Geo
Algers, —	Habel Jean	Rourke G
Anderson C	Haly J James	Robertson, Mrs
Anderson Signr A	Hayward Miss Isabella	Rua, Signor Oquissante
Atkinson, Alexander	Hennes y W C	Secounder
Bartlett, William	Howards, Capt F C.	Seillie Madame
Bason Master W	H S	Se Mademoiselle Vic
Bennet J W	Ismail (khalasi)	
Bond Mrs. E	J hnstone Mrs	
Borillon Mons. J	Ju m n G W	Simp on James M
B. F	Kal er August	Schemidt, O
Braham, Mrs. Annie.	Ka k Mr E.	Shean F H
Brittian, J & Co	K rko n R	Sher Shah Moonshee
Bullen F T	Kust r A N	Snow A Wilson
Butler J B.	McCarthy Mrs	Smith, T A
Cave, A B	McMaster Mrs	Smith W
Chamberlin C	Meyer Madame Guck.	Steadman, Miss
Collie Thomas.	M klen Geo	Sterling, William
Cordeiro Antonio E	Middleton, J H.	Sutton Revd G
Crafton George	Mul Andrew	Taylor T J
C H Z	Nelson, N C	Thomas G
Da id J E	Norton Miss A	Thomson, John
D vis, M s V	Owbridge H S.	Twiner, H D
Denson Edwin	P lton J R T	Vita Sig Arturo
D Cruz E	P tach Mons eur H	Weir W lliam T F
Douglas J W	Paul R C (Searcher Ge eral)	We tcatt, Mrs
F ter Frederick A gust is	Phulan T W	Wight C F
Garri k, D	Powell, C	Wood W
Gasper E (Police I spr)	Reilly E O	Whelan. J
Gillman A Joh		Yo ng Colonel W S.

Newspapers

F ster F A	Sa ders, Mrs	Wilson J H
Grant F W	Wallace A.	Young Revd Dr
Len ox James		

Registered Letters

Campbell W (E gineer)	Garrick Mrs D	Parkyn, Lieut
E Liddell	Gaspe Edmond	Street, James
	Gasper C G	

E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8* per eight ounce tin, *Rs 8 8* per pound tin, *Rs 16-8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 5 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فوج ،

یہہ دوا کوئینائین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرینٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے نقد بعد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ، آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے قیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ، آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

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AT
NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL SINKING &c,
OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size	Price	REMARKS
			Rs	
Bull s Dredgers	39	1½ cub c feet	40	These ha e been used but are in good con d ti n
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Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditt	75	Th se have never bee used
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Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to 89 pages text 297 pages tables 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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HENRY F BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

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PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

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" 6 Alteration of Malwan Light.
" 7 Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang tse Kiang
" 8 Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island Bas in River Burma
" 9 Fairway Buoy at False Point Orissa
" 10 Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Basses Rocks Ceylon
Intended alteration in Great Basses Rocks Fog Signal
" 11 Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands Jebel Zukur and the Hanish Islands Red Sea
" 12 Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light vessels, River Hooghly
13 Exhibition of light on Little Basses Rocks Ceylon
14 Beacon on Chonl Kadu Rock Bombay
" 15 Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tamb) Persian Gulf
16 Light at Batticaloa Ceylon
" 17 Upper Gasper Light-vessel entrance to River Hooghly
" 18 Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras
19 Reported Shoal N N E of Bahrain Persian Gulf
20 Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Malay Coast.
21 Additional information concerning the reported shoal N N E of Bahrain
22 Deposit of stone Eastward of Harbour Works Madras
23 Reported shoal, North West of Cheduba Island

No 24 Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel
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6 Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga)
7 Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek
8 Fixed Light at Gopnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay
9 Wreck marking vessels
10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light
11 Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka
12 Delagoa Bay —Cockburn Light-vessel removal in Bad Weather
13 (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance (2) Fixed Light on Flap Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour
14 Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal
15 Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand
16 Dangerous rocks N N W and S E of the Southern most of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands
No 17 Australia—South coast. Gulf of St Vincent (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable Port Phillip (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town East Coast—Capricorn Channel (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef
18 River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball Calcutta and of Saugor Light House
19 (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait
20 (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa South Coast
(2) Entrance to Tugela River
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River
21 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar)
22 (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St Denis Reunion Island
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre
23 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar) India—West Coast
24 Buoys and Beacons Zanzibar Harbour
25 Alteration of False Point Light Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa
26 Red Buoy marking smooth water anchorage off Por ead Port of Alleppey Travancore Malabar Coast
27 Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras Coromandel Coast
28 Intended discontinuance of Light at El Weg (Sherm Wejh) Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz
29 Intended alterations in False Point Light [illegible] November 1879—Bay of Bengal Orissa Coast
30 Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindostan—West Coast
31 Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma
32 Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.
33 Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India —West Coast
34 Batticaloa Light.—Ceylon—East Coast
35 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast
36 Telegraph Buoy south of Aden
37 Black Buoy off Point Gordewaie (Godavery).—Bay of Bengal
38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year
39 Leading Light in Suez Bay
40 Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast
41 Position of Black Buoy off Point Gordewaie (Godavery) Bay of Bengal—Cocanada
42 Madras Semaphore
43 Buoys at Calicut India—West Coast

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NOTICE

I Nujmon Nissa Bibee, widow of the late Shahzadah Mohamed Feroze Shah, son of the late Prince Gholam Mohamed of the Mysore Family, do hereby revoke all former wills and testamentary dispositions heretofore made by me up to this time and declare this that after my demise should any wills or testaments be found it shall be deemed null and void if I should execute any further will or testament on behalf of any party or parties, I would advertize it in Gazette previous to execution

NUJMON NISSA BIBEE
Widow of the late Shahzadah Feroze Shah

RUSSAPUGLAH
The 1[illegible]th May 1880

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No 23 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XII OF 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

L test t rec ved	Railways	For week ending 29th Mar 1879	For week ending 27th Mar 1880	Total from 1st January to 29th Mar 1879	Total from 1st January to 27th Mar 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total D creas 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
8th May 1880	{ East Indian M in	9 31 131	} 8,71 855 {	1,0 26 916 }	1 13 36 954		1 37 504
	{ Jubbulpore	77 953		12,47 512 }			
1 t ditto	Eastern Bengal	60 469	62 440	8 45 272	9 36 785	91 513	
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 02 329	83 795	14,21 168	10 39 214		3 81 954
8th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2 66,394	2 42 795	28 12 190	30 07 880	1 95 690	
8th ditto	Madras	1 22 210	1 06 818	14 68 581	14,39 377		29 204
8th ditto	South Indian	34,493	71 872	7 10 24	7 99 835	89 611	
8th ditto	Great Indian P ninsula	6 27 698	4,92 056	79 2 460	68 50 376		10 72 084
8th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 85,955	1 78,116	22 26 413	20 4. 186		1,84,227
	TOTAL	24,28 632	21 09 747	2 88,80 66	2 74,52 607		14 28 159
	State						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 981	3 911	34 314	34 688	374	
8th ditto	Nalhati	1 873	1 281	23 458	21 134		2 324
8th ditto	Rajputana	93,322	96,8[illegible]	[illegible]	12 41 09	1 48 912	
8th ditto	Holkar	15 289	15 643	2 10 812	2 22 571	11 759	
8th ditto	Khamgaon	1 691	1 846	16,158	14,404		1 754
8th ditto	Amraoti	2 175	2 213	23 471	21 943		1 528
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	1 876	5 644	29 306	67 796	38 490	
24th Apl 1880	Nizam s	13 321	16 382	1 6 091	1 68,522	6 431	
8th May 1880	Tirhoot	13 408	12 391	1 27 065	1 35 992	8 3.7	
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	38 851	43 769	4 1 548	7 03 706	2 84,158	
8th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	5 782	7 712	81 694	9 488	10 794	
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	30 7 1	41 159	2 99 506	4,12 288	1 12 782	
8th ditto	Northern Bengal	18 008	32,290	2 65 704	3 67 943	1 02 239	
10th Apl 1880	Sindia	2 43	1 459	28 027	30 040	.013	
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad	19 041	11 852	1,26 414	1 32 768	6 354	
1 t ditto	Indus Valley	41 270	1 10 143	6,29 374	12 65 715	6 36 341	
8th ditto	Patna Gya		11 176		1 08 972	1 08 972	
8th ditto	Muttra Hathras	3 263	2 612	32 184	26 618		5 866
13th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		10 757		1,36,656	1 36,656	
8th ditto	Sindia(Southern Section)		1 038		11 191	11 191	
	TOTAL	3 04,618	4,49 702	36 02,823	52,16,674	16 14 351	
	GRAND TOTAL	27 33 250	25 59 449	3 24,83 089	3 26 69,281	1 86 192	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			1 59 84 928	1 60 07 948		
	NET RECEIPTS			1 64 98,161	1 66 61 333	1 63 172	

No XIII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest turn received	Railways	For week ending 5th April 1879	For week ending 3rd Ap il 1880	Tot l from 1st January to 5th April 1879	Tot l from 1st January t 3rd April 1880	Total Increase in 1880	T tal Decrease in 1880
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Guaranteed						
8th May 1880	East Indian Main	8,87 780	8,36 311	1 11 14 696	1 21 78 265		2 68,897
	Jubbulpore	79 924		13 27 466			
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	55 415	60 370	9 00 687	9 97 155	96,468	
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 31 790	90 822	15 52,958	11 30,036		4 22 922
8th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	3 02,674	3 01,807	31 14,864	33 09 687	1 94,823	
8th ditto	Madras	2 08 939	1 13 315	16 77 520	15 52 692		1,24 828
8th ditto	South Indian	68,269	66 616	7 78 493	8 66 451	87,958	
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	7 09 406	5 23 841	86 31 866	73 74,217		12 57 649
8th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	2 29 036	1 91,825	24 55 440	22,34,011		2 21 438
	TOTAL	26 73 238	21 84,907	3 15 53 999	2 96,37 514		19 16 48[illegible]
	State						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 364	2 522	36,678	37 210	532	
8th ditto	Nalhati	1 824	1 334	25 282	22,468		2 814
8th ditto	Rajputana	1 12 626	70 439	12,04,923	13 11 648	1 06 725	
8th ditto	Holkar	14 405	10 922	2 25 217	2 33 493	8 276	
8th ditto	Khamgaon	1 926	304	18,084	14 100	-	3 984
8th ditto	Amraoti	2 900	177	26 371	22 120		4 251
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	2 072	1 826	31 378	69 622	38 244	
24th Apl 1880	Nizam s	18 444	13 482	1 80 535	1 82 004	1 469	
8th May 1880	Tirhoot	8,720	8 975	1,36,385	1 44,967	8 582	
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	43 405	67 620	4 62 953	7 71 326	3 08 373	
8th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	4,926	4 943	86,620	97 431	10 811	
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	23 612	38 024	3 23 118	4 50,312	1 27 194	
8th ditto	Northern Bengal	16 694	25 386	2 82 398	3 93 329	1 10 931	
10th Apl 1880	Sindia	2 081	2 179	30 108	32 219	2 111	
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad	27,120	20 387	1 53 534	53,155		37[illegible]
1st ditto	Indus Valley	53 546	84,817	6,82 920	13,50 532	6,67 612	
8th ditto	Patna Gya		9 639		1 18 611	1 18 611	
8th ditto	Muttra Hathras	4,442	2,207	36 926	2 94 455		7 471
13th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		10 783		1 47 439	1 47 439	
6th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		794		12 165	12 165	
	TOTAL	3 41 107	3 76,982	39 43 430	55 93 606	16 50 176	
	GRAND TOTAL	30 14,340	25,61 889	3,54,97 429	3 52,31 120		2 66,309
	Gross Estimated Expenses			1 74,68,285	1 72 63,249		
	Net Receipts			1 80 29 144	1 79 67 871		61 273

N B —The decrease in the traffic for the week ended 3rd April 1880, as compared with that for the week ended 5th April 1879 is du t the rec ipts f r 1879 being inclusive of othe amounts than those belonged to the week *viz* adjustments made at the end of the quarte whilst the figures for 1880 represent the earnings for the week only—the supplementary statement for the 1st quarter of 1880 not having bee received as yet

No XIV of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railway	For week ending 12th April 1879	For week ending 10th April 1880	Total from 1st January to 12th April 1879	Total from 1st January to 10th April 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
8th May 1880	East Indian Main	8,79 648	8,31 399	1 19 94,844	1,30 04,664		4,03 191
	Jubbulpore	86,045		14 18 511			
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	56 144	59 300	9 56,831	10 56,455	99 624	
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 17 002	92 460	16,69 960	12 22,496		4,47 46[illegible]
8th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	2 63 472	2,67 500	33 78,336	35 77 187	1 98,851	
8th ditto	Madras	1 26 721	1 19 361	18 04,241	17 02 056		1 0[illegible],185
8th ditto	South Indian	59 153	68 980	8 37 646	9 35 431	97 785	
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 92 825	5 45 [illegible]78	93 24,691	79 19 295		14 05 396
8th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	2 02,217	2 07 598	26 57 696	24,41 609		2 16 087
	Total	24 83 257	22 21 679	3 40 37 256	3 18 59 193		21 78 063
	State						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 52[illegible]	2 251	39 207	39 464	257	
8th ditto	Nalhati	1 475	1 272	26 757	23 740		3 017
8th ditto	Rajputana	82,281	66 461	12 87 204	13 78 112	90 908	
8th ditto	Holkar	13 423	14 253	2 38 640	2 47 746	9 106	
8th ditto	Khamgaon	2 016	1 067	20 100	15 167		4 [illegible]33
8th ditto	Amraoti	2 912	1 471	29 283	23 591		5 692
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	2 [illegible]97	2 977	34,375	72,599	38 224	
24th April 1880	Nizam's	16 832	12 392	1 07 367	1 94,396		2 971
8th May 1880	Tirhoot	9 604	12 218	1 45 989	1 57 185	11 196	
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	40 272	5[illegible] 139	5 03,2[illegible]5	8 28 465	3 25 240	
8th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	5 169	8 780	91 78[illegible]	1 06 211	14 422	
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	19 605	32 518	3 42 723	4,82 830	1 40 107	
8th ditto	Northern Bengal	18,124	27 772	3 00 522	4,21 101	1 20 579	
10th April 1880	Sindia	2,287	2 105	32 395	34,324	1 929	
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad	14,975	9 312	1 68 509	1 62 467		[illegible] 042
1st ditto	Indus Valley	78 042	2 04,385	7 60 962	15 54,717	7 93 955	
8th ditto	Patna Gya		[illegible]		1 29 436	1,29 436	
8th ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 53[illegible]	2 252	39 459	31 707		7 7[illegible]
13th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		11 392		1 58 831	1 58 831	
8th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 286		13 451	13 451	
8th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh		1 616(a)		1 616	1 616	
	Total	3 15 076	4 83 750	42,58,506	60 77 356	18 18,850	
	GRAND TOTAL	27 98,333	27 05 429	3 82 95 762	3 79 36 549		3 59 213
	Gross Estimated Expenses			1,88 45 344	1 85 88,909		
	Net Receipts			1 94,50 418	1 93,47 640		1 02 778

(a) The line was opened for goods traffic on 6th April 1880

No XV of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Last return received	Railway	For week ending 19th April 1879	For week ending 17th April 1880	Total from 1st January to 19th April 1879	Total from 1st January to 17th April 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Guaranteed						
8th May 1880	East Indian Main	8,91 514	8,54 062	1 28,85,858	1 38 58 726		5 31 63
8th ditto	Jubbulpore	90 920		15 04,431			
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	55,248	50 523	10 12 079	11 06,978	94,899	
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 12 767	1 08,238	17 82 727	13 30 734		4 51 993
8th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	2 93,228	2 78 700	36,71 564	38,55 887	1 84,323	
8th ditto	Madras	1 28 012	1 20 508	19 27 258	18,22 564		1 04 68[illegible]
8th ditto	South Indian	57 334	67 163	8 94,980	10 02 594	1 07 614	
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 82 284	6 42 301	1 00 0[illegible] 975	85 61 596		14 45 379
8th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	2 05 578	2 28,125	28,63 274	2[illegible] 69 [illegible]34		1,93 5[illegible]
	Total	25 11 885	23 49 620	3 65 49 141	3 42 08,818		23 40 [illegible]
	State						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	3 102	2 174	42 609	41 638		9[illegible]1
8th ditto	Nalhati	1 60[illegible]	1 426	28 862	2[illegible] 16[illegible]		[illegible] 1 [illegible]
8th ditto	Rajputana	97 293	58 227	13 84 497	14,36 339	51 842	
8th ditto	Holkar	13 435	17 822	2 52 075	2 65'568	13 493	
8th ditto	Khamgaon	1 867	1 043	21 [illegible]67	16 210		[illegible]
8th ditto	Amraoti	2 653	2 003	31 936	25 594		6 3[illegible]
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	2 164	3 967	36 539	76 [illegible]6[illegible]	40 027	
25th April 1880	Nizam's	13 117	14,061	2 10 [illegible]84	2 08,457		2 3[illegible]7
8th May 1880	Tirhoot	8 437	10 364	1 54,426	1 67 569	13 143	
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	33 259	63 557	5 36 484	8,92 022	3 55 538	
8th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	[illegible] 864	10 831	97 6[illegible]3	1 17 042	19 389	
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	20 140	32 991	3 62 863	5 15 8[illegible]1	1 52 958	
8th ditto	Northern Bengal	19 031	20 256	3 19 553	4,41 [illegible]7	1 21 804	
10th April 1880	Sindia	2 125	(*a*)	31,820	34,324		2 601
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad	14,920	12 085	1 83 429	1 74 552		8 8[illegible]
1st ditto	Indus Valley	46 447	45 988	8 07 400	16 00 905	[illegible] 93 19[illegible]	
8th ditto	Patna Gya		11 934		1 41 370	1 41 370	
8th ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 755	2 [illegible]	42 214	33 938		8,2[illegible]6
13th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		11 381		1 70 212	1 70 212	
8th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 4[illegible]7		14 908	14 908	
8th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		1 179		27 795	2 795	
	Total	[illegible] 89 114	3 24,997	45 47 620	64,02 358	18,54 738	
	Grand Total	28 00 999	26 74 617	4 10 96 761	4,06 11 166		4,85 5[illegible]
	Gross Estimated Expenses			2 02 23 716	1 98,89 471		1 61 3[illegible]0
	Net Receipts			2 08 73 045	2 07 11 695		

(*a*) Return [illegible] The figure [illegible] total represents the gross earnings up to the week ended 10th April 1880

No XVI of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Last return received	Railways	For week ending 26th April 1879	For week ending 24th April 1880	Total from 1st Jan to 26th April 1879	Total from 1st Jan to 24th April 1880	Total Increase 1880	Total Decrease 1880
	Guaranteed	R	Rs	Rs	R	R	R
8th May 1880	East Indian Main	8 38 931	8 1748	1 37 1089	1 16 80 174		6 10 031
	Jubbulpore	91 985		15 8 11C			
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	59 45	65 35	10 71 14	11 7 330	1 00 706	
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 1 971	1 5	18 38 701	11 58 30		4 40 392
8th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	2 01 3 0	8 00	38 7 914	41 11 08	11 173	
8th ditto	Madras	1 0 08	1 17 63	20 17 761	1 10 03		1 07 508
8th ditto	South Indian	57 16	78 1	9 41	10 81 066	1 86 1	
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	8 11	7 688	1 0 01	2 31 21		14 67 688
8th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	01 10	13 1	30 61 381	9 1 3 31		1 51 150
	TOTAL	23 81 0	38 1 1	3 9 30 1 3	3 6 3 1		9 1 3 2 9
	State						
8th May 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	8 0	1 7	1 179	43		1 714
8th ditto	Nalhati	1 8	1 40	1 40	6 1		3 369
8th ditto	Rajputana	71 91	8	11 6 43	14 3 88	3 11	
8th ditto	Holkar	1 0	16 18	6 8 1	81 3	13 6	
8th ditto	Khamgaon	1 9	1 01	3 6 6	17		6 370
8th ditto	Amraoti	78	1 16	31 21	3 30		7 391
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	89	3 91	39 1 36	80 18	41 01	
24th April 1880	Tirhut	1 6	1 38	4 319		1 16	
8th May 1880	Tirhut	8 3	10 0	1 6 9	1 7 5 6	11	
1st May 1880	Punjab Northern	37 1 1	9	3 83	9 31	38 181	
8th ditto	Sindia	6 600	10 88	1 01 3	1 9 8	36	
8th ditto	Rajputana Malwa Irrawaddy Valley	20 880	38 3	3 83 743	5 51 0 3	1 0 310	
8th ditto	Northern Bengal	0 688	0	3 10 941	4 66 60	1 6 366	
10th April 1880	Sindia	3 8		38 1 8	3 4		3 874
1st May 1880	Dhond and Manmad	15 162	1 0 1	1 98 891	1 8 6		9 315
1st ditto	Indus Valley	1 16	41 000	5 50 11	1 11 0	91 760	
8th ditto	Patna Gya	1 549	10 312	1 519	1 51 68	1 50 133	
8th ditto	Muttra Hathras	3 38	368	45 76	36 306		9 14
13th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		1		1 8 718	1 8 68	
8th ditto	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 809		16 81	16 81	
8th ditto	Nagpore & Chhattisgarh		1 131		3	3 9 6	
	TOTAL		3 40 1 4	18 3	67 1 47	1 05 4	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,413	31	4,37 5 216	4 33 36 611		4 15 0
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	21 56 455		2 15 30 465	2 12 34 890		
	NET RECEIPTS			2 22 21 751	2 21 01 6 1		1 0 130

(a) Return not received. The figures in the column total represent the gross earnings up to the week ended 10th April 1880
(b) The line was opened for public traffic on 21st April 1879

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1880 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 758 AND 759, AND 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1880 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 782 AND 783, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 27TH MARCH AND 17TH APRIL 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

(Columns under each grain: Present fortnight, Last fortnight, Corresponding fortnight of last year — each in S. C.)

Provinces	District	Wheat	Barley	Bajra	Common Rice	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) Holcus Sorghum	Spiked Millet (Cumbu Bajra) Penicillaria spicata	Ragi/Kodo [illegible]	Gram	Firewood	Salt	Remarks
Rajpootana	**2nd Half of February 1880**											
	Delhi Cantonment	10 11 11 10 12	23 6 2 4 14 11		10 0 9 1 7 8	23 8½ 21 13½ 14	3 21 1½ 19 11 1¼ 9½		1 11 (13 5		11 8 11 8 11 (	
	1st Half of March 1880											
	Delhi Cantonment	13 0 11 1 10 12 95	3 4 2 14 13		10 6 10 5 9 11	26 2½ 5 0 14	10 0 0 0 0 1 0		15 1 13 4 13 2		1 1 11 8 11 1	

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1880

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC

No 923

Simla, the 8th June 1880

THE MOST HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, MARQUIS OF RIPON, K G, P C, appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived at Simla at 5 P M this day, attended by his Personal Staff and by an Aide de Camp of the Viceroy The MARQUIS OF RIPON was received opposite the Office of the Public Works Department by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary, and two Aides-de Camp to the Viceroy, and by the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab Attended by these Officers and by his Personal Staff, the MARQUIS OF RIPON proceeded to Government House, and at 6 P M took his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council

2 The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council —

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the MOST HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, MARQUIS OF RIPON, K G, P C, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 24] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

CONTENTS

Part I —Government of India Notifications, Appointments Promotions Leave of Absence General Orders Rules and Regulations

Part II —Notifications by High Court Comptroller General Administrator General Paper Currency Dept Presidency Pay Master Money Order Department Mint Master Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal Supdt of Government Printing and other Government Officers Postal Telegraph and Commissariat Notices

Part III —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

Part IV —Acts of the Governor General s Council assented to by the Governor General —(*Nothing for publication.*)

Part V —Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22 —

The Exemption from Municipal Taxation Bill 1880.

Supplement No 24

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 10th June 1880

In accordance with the Home Department Notification No 954, dated 9th June 1880, the Officers who served on the Earl of Lytton's Staff while he was Viceroy, will continue to wear the Viceregal Uniform, so long as Earl Lytton remains in India

The 11th June 1880

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Peterhoff on Saturday, the 19th June, at 12 o clock noon

Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written or printed on each, one card to be delivered on entering Peterhoff, the second to the Aide de Camp in waiting at the time of presentation

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St James' or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and address to the Aide de-Camp in waiting not later than the 15th June 1880 and in doing so to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them and who must themselves attend the Levée Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them

The Levée will be closed by the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 14th Native Infantry being presented by their Commanding Officer to His Excellency the Viceroy

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress

Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress

By Command,

Geo S WHITE, *Major,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla, the 8th June 1880

No 923 —THE MOST HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, MARQUESS OF RIPON, K G, P C, appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived at Simla at 5 P M this day attended by his Personal Staff and by an Aide de Camp of the Viceroy The MARQUESS OF RIPON was received opposite the Office of the Public Works Department by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary, and two Aides de Camp to the Viceroy, and by the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab Attended by these Officers and by his Personal Staff, the MARQUESS OF RIPON proceeded to Government House and at 6 P M took his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council

2 The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council —

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the MOST HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, MARQUESS OF RIPON, K G P C, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council

The 9th June 1880

No 954 —His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all honours and distinctions which were paid to HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF LYTTON when holding the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in India

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 10th June 1880

No 245 —Colonel the Honourable Sir Andrew Clarke R E, C B, K C M G, C I E, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India returned to India from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 68, dated the 11th February 1880 and resumed his seat on the afternoon of the 8th instant

The 11th June 1880

No 248 —His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 9th June 1880 —

Mr Henry Mortimer Durand C S Under Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department to officiate as Private Secretary

Surgeon Major John Anderson I S, Army Medical Department, to be Surgeon

JUDICIAL

The 5th June 1880

No 596 —In exercise of the power conferred by Section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal appeal specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh to the High Court of the North Western Provinces —

MUSSAMUT GULABIA, *Appellant,*

versus

QUEEN EMPRESS

Charge Section 302, Indian Penal Code

POLICE

The 10th June 1880

No 179 —*Appointments* —Major R F Litchfield District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, in British Burma to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade with effect from the 11th April last, during the absence on furlough of Major R Houghton, or until further orders

Mr J W Olive Officiating District Superintendent of Police 3rd Grade to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, *vice* Major Litchfield

Mr W J Porter Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr Olive

Mr R C Stevenson District Superintendent of Police 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr Porter;

Mr R B Hawkes Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr Stevenson.

EDUCATION

INDUSTRY SCIENCE AND ART

The 9th June 1880

No 231 —The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed to act as a Commissioner for the Government of India at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880, in addition to the gentlemen appointed in Notification No 184 dated the 30th April last —

Mr C W Hughes, J P, of Melbourne

SURVEYS

The 7th June 1880

No 221 —*Erratum* —In the Notification No 164, dated the 27th April 1880, regarding the appointments of Lieutenants the Hon'ble M G Talbot, R E, and F B Longe, R E, temporarily to the Survey of India, for the "15th instant" read "the 15th ultimo"

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 11*th June* 1880

No. 83*I J* —Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of lands forming the Scindia State Railway including the land occupied as stations, out buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway which lie within their respective territories for the better exercise of such jurisdiction the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the said lands Act No V of 1861 (for the regulation of Police), except section 11

POLITICAL

The 11*th June* 1880

No 151*G P* —Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr J Janni

No 154*G P* —Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay during the absence of Mr J Janni

No 1927*F P* —Whereas by treaty, capitulation agreement grant usage sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India in Council has in divers places beyond the limits of British India power and jurisdiction to administer justice among and over British subjects,

Now it is notified that in exercise of such powers and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1879 (Act XXI of 1879) the Governor General of India in Council hereby appoints Mr B Erfurth Deputy Director of Telegraphs in the Persian Gulf to be a Justice of the Peace for the coast of Mekran

The Governor General of India in Council directs that the High Court at Bombay shall be the Court to which the aforesaid Justice of the Peace shall commit for trial

GENERAL

The 8*th June* 1880

No 5831*I C* —The following description of the boundaries of the Deoli Cantonment is published for general information —

No of Pillars	Description	Bearing Degrees	Bearing Minutes	Direct distance in feet
A	Situated at the extreme south west corner of the Cantonment outside the junction of the two roads forming the corner Its bearing with Commandant's house is 79° 47' bearing with mess-house 4th Bengal Cavalry 90° ..., bearing with Residency Bungalow 100 37 north of table— Bearing and distance to next pillar	18	40	1 951
B	Situated nearly north of pillar A at the bearing and distance noted bearing to pillar B 106, distance 1 211 feet, bearing to Church spire 90 50 — Bearing and distance to next pillar	18	50	1,829
C	Situated nearly north of pillar B at the bearing and distance noted— Bearing and distance to next pillar	22	40	1,220
D	Situated at the extreme north west corners of Cantonments at the edge of the Nek Chal lake— Bearing and distance to next pillar	105	10	1,079
E	Situated almost due east of pillar D near the edge of the lake (Nek Chal)— Bearing and distance to next pillar	109	20	1 003

No. of Pillars.	Description	Bearing		Direct distance in feet.
		Degrees	Minutes	
F	Situated nearly east of pillar E at the bearing and distance noted— Bearing and distance to next pillar	109	20	1,003
G	Situated nearly east of pillar F at the bearing and distance noted— Bearing and distance to next pillar	111	0	1,010
H	Situated outside the junction of two roads at the east of Cantonments near the boundary of Native territory— Bearing and distance to next pillar	196	25	128
I	Situated almost due south of pillar H on the east side of the road which leads past the 4th Bengal Cavalry Hospital— Bearing and distance to next pillar	113	25	506
J	Situated south east from pillar I at the bearing and distance noted Bearing to Church spire is 239 50— Bearing and distance to next pillar	120	58	406
K	Situated east from pillar J at the bearing and distance noted— Bearing and distance to next pillar	124	57	407
L	Situated east from pillar K at the bearing and distance noted— Bearing and distance to next pillar	130	39	356
M	Situated south east from pillar L at the bearing and distance noted above It is a corner pillar at the extreme north-east of Cantonments— Bearing and distance to next pillar	201	24	1,258
N	Situated south from pillar M at the bearing and distance noted It is a corner pillar— Bearing and distance to next pillar	103	43	303
O	Situated east from pillar N at the bearing and distance noted It is a corner pillar— Bearing and distance to next pillar	197	50	592
P	Situated south from pillar O at the bearing and distance noted It is a corner pillar— Bearing and distance to next pillar	237	21	302
Q	Situated west from pillar P at the bearing and distance noted It is a corner pillar— Bearing and distance to next pillar	185	38	561
R	Situated south of pillar Q at the bearing and distance above noted Bearing and distance to next pillar	190	4	343
S	Situated south of pillar R at the bearing and distance noted It is a corner pillar— Bearing and distance to next pillar	287	24	577
T	Situated west of pillar S at the bearing and distance above noted It is a corner pillar— Bearing and distance to next pillar	194	19	624
U	Situated south of pillar T at the bearing and distance above noted It is a corner pillar on the east side of road leading past the Residency— Bearing and distance to next pillar	287	12	1,008
V	Situated west of pillar U at the bearing and distance noted above— Bearing and distance to next pillar	287	0	854
W	Situated west of pillar V at the bearing and distance above noted It is a corner pillar at the crossing of two roads which form boundaries of the Residency compound— Bearing and distance to next pillar	198	48	1,063

No. of Pillar.	Description	Bearing		Direct distance in feet
		Degrees	Minutes	
X	Situated south of pillar W at the distance and bearing noted It is a corner pillar and situated on the south side of the road which forms one of the boundaries to the Residency compound— Bearing and distance to next pillar	290	18	1 166
Y	Situated east of pillar X at the bearing and distance noted It is on the south side of the road— Bearing and distance to next pillar	269	18	1,195
Z	Situated east of pillar Y at the bearing and distance above noted It is on the south side of the road Bearing to Church spire is 48° 57 Bearing to Bazaar Boundary pillar B 190 2 — Bearing and distance to first pillar A	289	45	1,198
B	Situated north of pillar Z at the bearing of 190 2 distance 1,968 feet— Bearing and distance to next pillar B	288	0	1,214

No 1128 G G —Pundit Bhag Ram Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant Commissioner Ajmere, *vice* Sirdar Bahadur Amin Chund, on furlough

Munshi Ajudhya Pershad Tehsildar of Beawur is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere *vice* Pundit Bhag Ram

The 9th June 1880

No 1139 G G —The services of Lieutenant R Seton Burn, Officiating Wing Officer Mhairwar Bheel Corps are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department

The 11th June 1880

No 1156 G G —Mahomed Raza, Deputy Inspector of Mahomedan Schools Madras is appointed to officiate as an Attaché to the Resident Hyderabad, *vice* Mr Edulji Bahmanji Dustoor, with effect from date of assuming charge

No 1159 G G —Lieutenant H L Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant with the Kabul Field Force, is appointed to be Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th June 1880

No 1187 —*Rules regarding the rank and allowances of Natives of India appointed to offices in Her Majesty's Civil Service of India, in accordance with the Rules framed under Act 33 Vic, Cap 3*

1 (*a*) A Native Civil Servant is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency to which he belongs and, ordinarily ranks in that Service, according to the date of his appointment to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service his name being entered in the Civil List accordingly

(*b*) But if an Officer is appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service upon the ground of his proved merit and ability or professional attainments, the Governor General in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Local Government, assign to him superior rank in the Service

2 The pay of an office when held by a Native Civil Servant shall be as nearly as convenient two thirds of what it would be if the office were held by a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed in England, less the subscription paid by such a Servant on account of his Annuity

[NOTE —Thus the proportion of the pay of a Native Civil Servant to the gross pay of a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed after competitive examination in England, will be as nearly as convenient, 64 per cent]

3 The Subsistence Allowance of a Native Civil Servant when out of employ is as follows —

	Rs
To an Officer who has rendered not more than eight years Active Service as defined in Section 1 (*a*) of Part II of Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code	250
To an Officer who has rendered more than eight, but less than twelve years such Active Service	320
To an Officer who has rendered not less than twelve years such Active Service	400

4 The rules for the Pension and Leave of a Native Civil Servant are contained in the following additions to the Civil Pension and Leave Codes :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE

SECTION 2 (*j*)

Page 2

Add—

and includes a Native Civil Servant.

(*y*) A Native Civil Servant is a Native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 6, Act 33 Vic. Cap 3

SUPPLEMENT A

Page 115

After "COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS" *insert*—

PART I

CIVIL SERVANTS APPOINTED BY THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, OR AFTER COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN ENGLAND BY HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Page 120

Insert the following after Section 9 —

PART II

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS

Section 1 —In this Part—

(*a*) "Active Service" means Active Service in the Covenanted Civil Service and includes—

(1) Time spent on duty

(2) Any period, not exceeding two years, spent on probation in India

(3) Privilege Leave of Absence

(4) Subsidiary Leave of Absence

(5) Time passed in India, out of employ on Subsistence Allowance

Section 2 —Except with the special sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Native Civil Servant who has reached the age of fifty five years shall not be appointed either substantively or officiating to a new office or be permitted to retain any office which he has held, either substantively or officiating, for five years

Section 3 —The pension of a Native Civil Servant shall in no case exceed the following limits, namely—

	Rs
After an Active Service of not less than 25 years	5,000
Ditto ditto ditto 30	6,000

All the rules in this Part are subject to these maxima

Section 4 (*a*) —On his resignation of the service being accepted after not less than 25 years Active Service a Native Civil Servant is entitled to a Retiring Pension of half his Average Salary during the three last years of his Active Service

(*b*) A Native Civil Servant who, upon a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Section 63 of the Code, is permitted to resign the service before he has completed 25 years Active Service, is entitled to Invalid Pension as follows —

(1) After an Active Service of less than ten years—Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of Active Service

(2) After an Active Service of not less than ten years—Pension of Rs 1,500 a year plus Rs 150 for each complete year of Active Service in excess of ten

Section 5 (*a*) —A Native Civil Servant removed from the Service under Section 2, after an Active Service of less than 25 years, is entitled to a Superannuation Pension

(*b*) On reaching the age of 55 years a Native Civil Servant may retire upon a Superannuation Pension

(*c*) The amount of a Superannuation Pension is the same as that of an Invalid Pension

Section 6 (*a*) —A Native Civil Servant who filled a pensionable office before his admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, may at his option, count his whole pensionable service and receive a consolidated pension, made up as follows —

(1) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled under Sections 4 and 5 if his whole service had been passed in the Covenanted Civil Service which his Active Service bears to the whole of his qualifying service

(2) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled if his whole service had been in the Uncovenanted Service, which his previous service bears to the whole of his qualifying service

(*b*) If such Native Civil Servant is entitled to gratuity only, his gratuity shall be calculated as if his whole service had been passed in the Covenanted Civil Service

Section 7 —The procedure upon an application for pension and upon the payment of pension is that described in Rule 1 under Section 6 of Part 1 of this Supplement and Chapters XVI and XVII of the Code respectively

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

SECTION 2

Page 135

Add to Clause (*a*)—

In Supplement C but not elsewhere, it includes a Native Civil Servant

Add the following Clause to this Section —

(*aa*) A "Native Civil Servant" means a Native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service, in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 6, Act 33 Vic, Cap 3

SECTION 3

Page 111

Insert—

Native Civil Servants—Supplement B B

Page 233

Add—

SUPPLEMENT B B

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS

Section 1 —In this Supplement—

"Average Salary" means Average Salary for a month calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which a Native Civil Servant gives up office as he has passed on duty or on privilege or examination leave Average Salary in excess of Rs 1,400 a month is not reckoned

"Service" means all qualifying service whether rendered in the Covenanted Civil Service or otherwise, and includes periods spent on leave with allowances

Section 2 —During leave on Medical Certificate in excess of 15 months at one time or of 30 months in all and during Subsidiary Leave following such excess leave a Native Civil Servant is entitled to a quarter of his average salary During any other Leave excepting Privilege Leave, Examination Leave, or Extraordinary Leave an officer is entitled to half his average salary

Provided that the leave allowances of an officer shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he was last before on duty

Section 3 —Leave on Medical Certificate may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time

Section 4.—An Officer may take either Leave on Private Affairs, or Furlough, as follows, but not both these kinds of Leave:—

(*b*) Leave on Private Affairs may be taken, first, after not less than six years' service and, thereafter at intervals of not less than six years. The duration of Leave on Private Affairs must not exceed six months at one time.

(*c*) Furlough, not exceeding two years in all, may be taken, first, after not less than ten years' service and, thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years. The duration of Furlough must not exceed one year at one time unless it be taken for the first time, after not less than eighteen years' service, when it may extend to two years.

Section 5.—Subsidiary Leave, Privilege Leave, and Examination Leave may be granted to a Native Civil Servant under Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the Code.

Section 6.—The Local Government may grant Extraordinary Leave without allowances at its discretion. Subject to the provisions of Section 10 there is no limit to the length or frequency of Leave under this Section, and it may be granted in continuation of any leave with allowances excepting Privilege Leave.

Section 7.—Leave taken by a Native Civil Servant before his appointment to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service shall for the purpose of calculating the Leave admissible to him under this Supplement, be treated as Leave taken under this Supplement.

Section 8.—Leave on Private Affairs or Furlough may not be granted in continuation of any Leave except Subsidiary Leave; but any Leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of Leave which might at first have been granted. If a Native Civil Servant absent on Privilege Leave, Leave on Private Affairs or Furlough takes extension of Leave on Medical Certificate the whole of his absence must be treated as Leave on Medical Certificate.

1. Extraordinary Leave cannot be changed retrospectively into Leave on Medical Certificate but Leave on Medical Certificate may be given in continuation of Extraordinary Leave.

Section 9.—A Native Civil Servant who has reached the age of fifty-five years is not eligible for any Leave, excepting Privilege Leave. Leave, other than Privilege Leave, granted to a Native Civil Servant before his fifty-fifth birthday cannot extend beyond that date.

Section 10.—If a Native Civil Servant is absent without leave, or remains absent after the end of Leave (excepting Privilege Leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed), he vacates his appointment, and, after five years continuous absence from duty, whether with or without leave, a Native Civil Servant ceases to belong to the Public Service.

1. A Native Civil Servant who takes Leave other than Privilege Leave or Examination Leave has no claim to return to the particular appointment from which he took Leave.

Section 12.—The procedure upon Application for Leave is that prescribed in Chapter XIV of the Code.

SUPPLEMENT B.

RULE XXIV.

Page 232.

After "Servant" *add* "or a Native Civil Servant."

After "Servants" *add* "or Native Civil Servants as the case may be."

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

SECTION 2.

Page 266.

Add—

including a Native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 6, Act 33 Vic. Cap. 3.

CHAPTER II.

Page 269.

Add—

Section 9A.—The pay of an office held by a Native Civil Servant is, unless otherwise specially ordered, 64 per cent of what would be the gross pay of the office if it were held by a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed after competitive examination in England.

The 12th June 1880.

No. 1055.—The Governor General in Council has empowered Babu Ishan Chandra Basu, M.A., Assistant to the Comptroller General, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1188.—In continuation of Notification No. 960, dated 5th June, notice is hereby given that Loan Certificates with coupons payable to bearer will hereafter be issued, at the option of holders, in exchange for scrip receipts granted under clause 15 of Notification No. 461, dated 11th May 1880, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the same date, or for Promissory Notes issued under the same Notification.

As some delay may occur in the preparation of such Loan Certificates and in needful preliminary legislation, it is impossible to fix the exact date on which they will be ready; but no avoidable delay will be allowed in their preparation.

No. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council has fixed for Iron Rice Bowls on import into British India the following valuation in lieu of the valuation fixed by Notification No. 71C, dated 6th March 1880, *viz.*, Rs. 4 per set of ten, Rs. 2 per set of six.

This Notification shall have effect from and after the 15th instant.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th June, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 337.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant H. J. Lyster, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain W. M. Campbell, R.A., promoted.

No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant F H J Birch, R A, Officiating 3rd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Lyster

The 11th June 1880

No 338 —Personal Staff—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 9th June, 1880 —

To be Military Secretary

Major G S White, 92nd Foot

To be Aides-de Camp

Captain *Lord* W L DelaP Beresford, V C, 9th Lancers

Lieutenant C W Muir, Bengal S C, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, Governor General's Body Guard

Lieutenant E L S Brett, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards

Captain F O B Foote, R A

Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers)

To be Extra Aide de Camp

Captain *the Hon'ble* W C Wentworth Fitz William, Royal Horse Guards

To be Honorary Aides de Camp

Lieutenant Colonel A J Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment

Colonel J W W Osborne C B Madras S C, Resident 3rd Class Central India Agency, and Political Agent Gwalior

Colonel B Walton C B, Bengal S C Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal

Colonel T E Gordon C S I, Bengal S C, Deputy Adjutant General

Colonel C T Godby, Bengal S C, Commandant 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force

Lieutenant Colonel G F Graham, Bengal S C Commandant Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers (*ex officio*)

Colonel H N D Prendergast V C C B, R E, Commandant, "Queen's Own," Madras Sappers and Miners

Colonel C M MacGregor, C B, C S I, C I E, Bengal S C, 1st Assistant Quartermaster General

Colonel J E Cordner, R A

Lieutenant Colonel D W Campbell Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Ressaldar Major Khanan Khan, Bahadur"

No 339 —Military Accounts Department—

Lieutenant J F D Fordyce, S C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 24th May, 1880

No 340 —Punjab Frontier Force—

No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant J C Shirres, R A, 2nd Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant H N Jervois, R A, on furlough

Lieutenant E R Thackeray, R A, 3rd Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Shirres

Lieutenant W J Honner, R A, to officiate as 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Thackeray

No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant E C Wace, R A, 2nd Subaltern, and Officiating 1st Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain C C Lindsay, R A, promoted

Lieutenant C A Anderson, R.A, Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Wace

The appointments of Lieutenants Wace and Anderson will have effect from the 24th January, 1880

No 341 —Volunteer Corps—

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Captain F H Wilson, S C, Wing Officer 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry to be Adjutant

Furlough and Leave

No 342 —The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel A Bruce S C (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant R Gardiner R E, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, Public Works Department, (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon J Reid, M D, Senior Medical Officer Port Blair and the Nicobars, (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon H Boyd Medical Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m c) for 2 years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Sub Conductor C Charters, Commissariat Department, (m c) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875

Promotions

No 343 —The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Staff Corps

To be Lieutenant-Colonels

Major Herbert Mills Repton,—9th June, 1880

Major Frederick Wheeler,—9th June, 1880

Major John Upperton,—10th June, 1880

Major Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V C,—10th June, 1880

To be Majors

Captain Charles Edward Salkeld,—8th June, 1880.

Captain John Ronald Campbell,—8th June, 1880

Captain Edward Harris Steel,—8th June, 1880

Captain Frederick Alexander Wilson,—8th June, 1880

Captain Vincent Rivaz,—8th June, 1880

Captain Arthur Conolly,—8th June, 1880

BENGAL ARMY

To be Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Nassau Lees, Bengal Infantry,—8th June, 1880

To be Majors

Captain Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, General List, Infantry —8th June 1880

Captain Aislabie Landon General List Infantry —8th June 1880

Captain Beville Grenville Vyvyan, General List, Infantry,—8th June 1880

BREVET

To be Colonels

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, C B, Bombay S C,—8th June, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooke Thomson, Bengal S C —8th June, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Thomas Snow, Madras S C,—8th June 1880

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby Bombay S C —9th June 1880

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hooper Foord Madras S C,—9th June 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Welsh, Bengal S C,—9th June, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Julian Ralph Bell, Madras S C,—9th June, 1880

No 344—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Doran, C B,—11th June, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Hugh Rose, 11th June 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harry Smith Obbard,—11th June, 1880

No 345—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette," dated the 7th May,* 1880, *pages* 2919 *and* 2920

BREVET

Lieutenant-General John Barrett, Bengal Infantry, is removed to the Retired List, from the 14th April, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st December, 1877

Apothecaries Peter Anderson and Patrick Kinsley, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon Dated 8th May, 1880

Honorary Surgeon Henry Godlier, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon Major on retirement

The following Officers to be Honorary Captains —

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Miller V C, Bengal Establishment Dated 29th May, 1879

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heathcoate, Bengal Establishment Dated 29th May, 1879

To be Honorary Lieutenants —

Deputy Assistant Commissary Edward William Allum Bengal Establishment Dated 29th May 1879

Deputy Assistant Commissary Godfrey Leonard, Bengal Establishment Dated 29th May, 1879

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces —

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Osborn Wilkinson C B, Bengal Army Dated 6th March, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Augustus Williams Bengal Staff Corps Dated 21th February, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Murray Grant Madras Staff Corps Dated 30th March, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe Bombay Staff Corps Dated 1st March, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 9th April, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Thacker Bombay Staff Corps Dated 17th April 1880

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Charles Forth Madras Staff Corps Dated 2nd April, 1880

Major Robert Horace Hudleston, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 21st March, 1880

Surgeon General John Fullarton Beatson, M D, C I E, Bengal Army Dated 29th March, 1880

Deputy Surgeon General Frederick Freeman Allen, C B, Bengal Army Dated 31st March, 1880

Surgeon Major Edward Taylor, Bengal Army Dated 15th March, 1880

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Army is permitted to resign the service —

Surgeon Major Michael Heffernan. Dated 24th March, 1880

3

BREVET

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major Generals

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Osborn Wilkinson, C B, Bengal Army Dated 6th March, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 24th February 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Murray Grant Madras Staff Corps Dated 30th March, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Creagh, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 9th April 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Thacker Bengal Staff Corps Dated 17th April, 1880

To be Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Charles Forth, Madras Staff Corp Dated 2nd April, 1880

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major Robert Horace Hudleston Bengal Staff Corps Dated 21st March 1880

"London Gazette," dated the 11th May, 1880, *page* 2968

War Office, May 8 1880

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned Officer whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct at Konoma, on the Eastern Frontier of India, as recorded against his name, viz —

Regiment.	Name	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Bengal Staff Corps.	Captain Richard Kirby Ridgeway	For conspicuous gallantry throughout the attack on Konoma, on the 22nd November 1879 more especially in the final assault, when under a heavy fire from the enemy he rushed up to a barricade and attempted to tear down the planking surrounding it, to enable him to effect an entrance in which act he received a very severe rifle shot wound in the left shoulder

No 346 —NATIVE ARMY—

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Sunman Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Buddul Singh dismissed Color Havildar Nund Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Sunman Singh, promoted —30th April, 1880

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment

Jemadar Hurrukbeer Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Puddum Sing Nagee, invalided, Pay Havildar Chuttoorsah Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Moteeram Rana invalided, Havildar Jeet Sing Allia, to be Jemadar *vice* Hurrukbeer Thappa promoted,—25th March, 1880

Havildar Nain Sing Khundka, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ingutbeer Goorung, deceased,—5th May, 1880

No 347 —PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry

Jemadar Kala Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Mohur Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1880

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, THE 7TH JUNE, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 1st to 7th June, 1880

On whose account.	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service					Rs A P		
A. B. Clarke (a)	Veterinary Surgeon	British Veterinary Dept	12th October, 1879	Not known	2 763 3 9		7th August, 1880.
Indian Military Service							
W R. Hennell	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	22nd July 1879	Not known	39 10 9		

(a) Next-of-kin.—Believed to be a brother, Thomas Clarke, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secy to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 7th June 1880

No 176 —Mr S P W V Luke, C S I Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed an Extra Superintendent 3rd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 19th September 1879

No 177 —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 75 of 4th March 1880 Mr C B Target, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred to Rajputana.

The 8th June 1880

No 178 —*Corrigendum* —In Notification No 163, dated 25th May 1880, posting certain Assistant Locomotive Superintendents to Railways under the control of the Director General of Railways, *for* "J R H Alloway" *read* J R H Allaway"

No 179 —Mr J T Rollo, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from Rajputana to Assam

The 10th June 1880

No 181 —In continuation of Notification No 49 by Government of India Public Works Department, dated 6th February 1880 the undermentioned Officer is also transferred from the North Western Provinces Provincial List to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 31st December 1869 —

Captain G F O Boughey, R E, Executive Engineer 1st Grade

No 182 —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 350 of 16th August 1878 Mr Mance is confirmed in his appointment as Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph

Mr G Sealy Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is promoted to Superintendent, *vice* Mr Mance

No 183 —Mr C S Biscoe probationer for the superior classes of the Traffic Department of Indian State Railways is appointed to Class IV of that Department with effect from the 1st April 1880

The 11th June 1880

No 184 —The appointment of Superintendent of Works, Hurnai Section Kandahar Railway, which was notified by the Government of India, Public Works Department in Notification No 77, dated 5th March 1880 is hereby abolished

No 185 —Major General A Fraser C B, R E, resumed his duties as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on the forenoon of the 9th instant

Major General J S Trevor R E and Mr G L Molesworth C I E resumed their duties as Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department Railway Branch and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways respectively, on the same date

No 183

Resolution—By the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos 1198 1211G, dated the 9th June 1880

READ—

Resolution in the Public Works Department No 1171G dated 4th June 1880

RESOLUTION —In continuation of the Resolution now read the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following changes in the sanctioned scale of Engineers in the several lists for promotions —

	BOMBAY		BENGAL		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES		PUNJAB		[illegible]		[illegible]		RAILWAY	
	Present	Future	Present	Future	Present	Future	Present	Future	Present	Future	Present	Future	Present	Future
Chief Engineers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	5
Superintending Engineers	5	5	6	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	12	12
Executive Engineers, 1st Grade	7	10	7	10	9	12	7	10	9	12	5	7	18	25
" " 2nd "	9	11	9	11	11	13	10	12	9	13	6	8	24	29
" " 3rd "	9	10	9	11	11	13	10	12	10	13	7	8	21	29
" " 4th "	12	6	11	4	13	6	12	5	16	6	8	3	30	13
Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade	16	27	16	27	20	33	18	27	19	32	12	20	43	71
" " 2nd, &c Grade	33	22	32	21	39	26	35	26	38	25	23	15	86	58

In regard to the Madras staff, the Government of India is not at present in a position to lay down a scale
The promotions due to the above changes will have effect from 1st June

The Governments of Madras Bombay Bengal the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab in the Public Works Department
The Chief Commissioners Central Provinces British Burmah, and Assam
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Inspector General of Military Works
The Director General of Railways

ORDER —Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations concerned, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*

Ordered also, that copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

No 187—Mr R C Laughlin, Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 18th May 1880, until further orders, *vice* Mr Moberly, on privilege leave

No 188—The services of Majors M J Macartney and L D O Twemlow, Royal (Bombay) Engineers Executive Engineers 2nd Grade Kandahar Railway are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan

No 189—The services of Captain G T Maitland, S C, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan

No 190—To fill vacancies existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, the following promotions are made —

Name	From	To	Date.
Mr R N Hodges D Morris	Assistant Engineer 1st Grade	Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary rank	25th April 1880

ALLEX FRASER, *Major Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st May, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 8 of 1880

A Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to exempt from taxation certain persons and property in municipalities, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to exempt from taxation.

1 Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may by an order in writing, prohibit the levy by a Municipal Committee of any tax—

(a) on any person subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, or the Indian Articles of War, or

(b) on any property of Her Majesty

The Governor General in Council may by a like order rescind any such prohibition

"Municipal Committee" defined.

2. In this Act "Municipal Committee" includes a Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY the twenty fourth section of the Cantonments Act 1880 the Governor General in Council is empowered to prohibit the levy of any tax in a cantonment or to exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of any tax leviable there

2 This power was conferred chiefly with a view to the exemption of military men in cantonments situate within the limits of municipalities from certain descriptions of municipal taxation There are, however cases in which owing to the want of accommodation in cantonments or to some other cause, military men are compelled to reside within the limits of a municipality but out of cantonments In such cases the power in question is inapplicable and it was accordingly proposed by the Select Committee on the Cantonment Bill that the defect should be supplied by a provision to be inserted in the Bill for the control of Municipal taxation for the introduction of which leave had then been granted

3 As however, that Bill is not at present to be proceeded with, it has been thought desirable to make the necessary provisions in a separate Bill, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared for this purpose

4 The Bill also provides for the exemption of Government property from municipal taxation, recent experience having shown such a power to be necessary

SIMLA,
The 27th May, 1880

C GRANT

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JUNE 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —Rain has been general in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and Bombay, in the first three provinces and on the Malabar Coast it was plentiful In Berar and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India States, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rajputana slight showers fell In the Punjab there was rain only in the Peshawar District, where one-tenth of an inch fell The monsoon has appeared in Bombay, on the Malabar Coast, in part of Bengal, in Assam, and in Burma Agricultural prospects and the public health remain good

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (June 9th)—		
Bellary	1 95 (average of sixteen stations)	*Ragi* 27 7 harvesting of second crop paddy in one taluk standing crops generally good.
Kurnool	1 73 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 33·0
Ganjam	1 09 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 32 25
Kistna	57 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 33 40
Chingleput (Madras)	15 in one station	*Ragi* 22·07 wet and dry crops harvested to small extent
Coimbatore	73 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 23 76 crops generally fair harvest of *cholum* gingelly and sugarcane in four taluks—outturn one fourth to three-fourths
Tanjore	47 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* 25 04 crops generally good.
Madura	23 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 25 91
Malabar	12 36 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 19 4.
Travancore	3 80	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair.
Bombay— (June 9th)—		
Kurrachee		Weather cloudy rain expected river at Kotri on 7th 10¼ feet against 8 feet 1 inch on same date last year fever small pox, and cattle-disease in three talukas
Hyderabad		Fever of mild type in five talukas, cattle-disease in two, small pox continues in three talukas usual high winds have commenced, river much higher than on corresponding date last year
Ahmedabad	A few drops on evening of 7th	Manuring operations progressing weather close and cloudy
Baroda		Signs of the approach of monsoon health good.
Surat	Rain moderate in Southern talukas	South wind strong fever in two talukas
Násik	Rain in all talukas	Land being prepared for sowing health good
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day except on 2nd and 4th heavy on 5th and 6th total of week 4 20	Total rainfall to date 4 23 being 77 above average abnormal temperature 1 warm on 2nd *nil* till 5th and 2° cool on 6th, afterwards rose gradually to 1 warm on the 8th vapour in air normal; abnormal wind changing from north on the 2nd to south east on the 5th on 6th it was due east, and on 7th and 8th north west; lightning every day except the 8th and thunder on 5th and 6th.
Poona	51	Sowing of rice in Mawal, and *mug* in eastern talukas progressing
Ahmednagar	2 0	Sowing of *mug* and *urid* delayed for want of rain, public health good
Sholapur		Report not received
Dharwar		Report not received.
Kanara	Maximum at Karwar 6 81; minimum at Sirsi 50	Plants healthy
Rajkot	Slight showers on 4th	Weather very hot health good.
		General Remarks —Monsoon burst everywhere except Guzerat; river unusually high in Sind, public health generally good, but fever and small-pox in Sind

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(June 9th)—		
Chittagong	7·08	Weather unsettled with alternate heat and rain; prospects of crops good; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca	5 50	Prospects of crops good public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4 35	Rice and jute plants very promising sowing and weeding going on vigorously; some cholera in Dum-Dum and Baraset, and cattle-disease in Diamond Harbour
Moorshedabad	2 53	Prospects of crops good fever still in some thanas of sadr and cholera in thana Sati
Rajshahye	8·45 rain more or less throughout the district	Sky cloudy last two days very hot condition of standing crops good harvesting of *boro dhan* completed in nearly all thanas; two cholera cases in thana Lalpore public health good.
Burdwan	2 71	Weather hot and damp prospects of crops good public health fair
Rungpore	15 66	Weather cool cloudy and showery incessant rain done some injury to *aus* public health good
Bhágalpur	2 88	Weather steamy and hot land being prepared for future crops public health good
Purneah	9 15	Prospects generally good but too much rain complained of; no further progress made on account of rain health fair rivers rising
Patna	14	East wind land being prepared for *bhadoi* prospects good
Durbhunga	27	Weather cloudy *bhadoi* sowing commenced prices stationary, fever prevalent in south of Mudhoobunnee public health good in head-quarters
Hazáribágh	1 70	Weather cloudy and very warm broad-cast sowing of rice going on food grains cheap a few sporadic cases of cholera and small pox in north public health otherwise good
Cuttack	1 63	Weather very hot rice plants doing well prices stationary small-pox still reported
		General Remarks—Rather too much rain in Rungpore and Purneah and low lands in Bankoora flooded in some places ploughing and sowing stopped by the heavy rain elsewhere farming operations in full progress young *aus* and jute thriving well, and sugar cane indigo and other minor crops promising public health generally good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (June 8th)	Slight rain	Weather variable wind yesterday westerly and strong, to-day wind light atmosphere close occasional cases of cholera still reported from district otherwise health good prices stationary
Allahabad („)	Slight shower in west of district	Cloudy weather and intense heat wind easterly for first part of week now westerly cholera deaths 66 against 79 last week; station and city healthy wheat $21\frac{1}{8}$ seers coarse rice 19 seers, and unhusked *dhan* $28\frac{5}{8}$ seers
Gorakhpur (7th)		Weather unusually hot and close heavy clouds cholera still decreasing prices steady
Jhánsi (9th)	Slight shower on 8th	Small pox reported amongst cattle prices stationary
Agra (8th)		Weather unsettled and stormy heat intense with hot west winds health improving
Bareilly („ 9th)		Weather hot wind west health good
Meerut („)		Heat intense high westerly hot wind fever increasing prices stationary
Kumaun (8th)		Wind variable weather hot health good four deaths from cholera in Bhabur prospects good prices unchanged wheat 13 seers
Lucknow (9th)		Weather cloudy heat great barley 30 seers, health fair
Partabgarh (7th)	*Nil*	Great heat wind variable
Sitapur (9th)	*Nil*	Wind west last two days health good prices steady wheat 23 seers barley 30 seers
Fyzabad („)	Slight rain on 9th	Sugarcane being irrigated and in places weeded
		General Remark—Heat intense weather unsettled wind generally from west slight showers in Benares Gorakhpur, Allahabad Jhansi and Fyzabad sugarcane being weeded and irrigated in Fyzabad cholera decreasing and health generally good; small-pox among cattle in Jhánsi prices stationary
Punjab—(June 8th)—		
Delhi		Fever continues slight fall in prices
Hissar		Prices steady heat intense fever about
Umballa		Crops gathered health fair
Jullundur		Health good prices steady agricultural prospects favourable.
Lahore		Crops cut health good
Ferozepore		Crops gathered prices steady
Siálkot		Crops gathered health good
Ráwalpindi		Public health good
Peshawar	1	Harvest prospects bad prices fluctuating
Mooltan		*Kharif* sowings in progress health good prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan		Crops almost gathered small pox prevailing
		General Remarks—Health and harvest prospects generally good

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— (June 9th)—		
Nágpur	·31	Cloudy very hot ploughing for *kharif* continues
Jubbulpore		Cloudy and hot with dust-storms, small pox slight prices stationary
Saugor		Cloudy and windy ploughing progressing; small pox and cattle-disease continue prices stationary
Seoni	08	Very cloudy with signs of approaching monsoon
Hoshangabad	1·38	Cloudy small pox continues prices unchanged.
Raipur (June 5th)		Cloudy close ploughing for *kharif* sowing continues small pox slight prices stationary
Sambalpur („ 4th)	2·3	Very close and warm ploughing continues early rice sowings commenced in places small pox prevalent prices stationary
		General Remarks—Good rain fallen at Sambalpur and Hoshangabad slight in a few other districts ploughing for *kharif* sowing progressing prices stationary
British Burma— (June 9th)—		
Akyab	12 54	A few cases of small pox in Naaf otherwise public health fair cattle-disease slightly more prevalent
Rangoon	3 79	Total rainfall 17 58 five deaths from small pox
Bassein	4 33	Total rainfall 21 93 small pox slightly prevalent cattle-disease in four townships weather generally seasonable occasionally oppressive
Prome	1 45	Total rainfall 11 06 health generally good small pox abated.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3 23	Total rainfall 26 35 public health good crop prospects good.
Toungoo	1 87	Total rainfall 13 25 public health good
		General Remarks—Small pox continues in deltaic districts of Pegu cattle disease in several districts public health otherwise good weather seasonable ploughing commenced in two more districts
Assam— (June 9th)—		
Gauháti	8 72	Weather cool reaping of *asu* commenced on low lands
Sylhet	11·06	State and prospects of crops satisfactory
Cachar	6 39	Weather seasonable about three fourths of *aira, dumahi,* and *murali dhan* sown cultivation of *sail dhan* continues common rice 16 seers per rupee public health good
Dibrugarh	7 74	Land prepared for *sail* crops cattle disease still very bad
Mysore and Coorg— (June 9th)—		
Bangalore	1 09	Crops generally in good condition fever continues, as also murrain among cattle prices stationary
Mysore	87	
Mercara	4 53	
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 9th)—		
Amráoti		Weather close and cloudy
Akola	86	Prospects good
Hyderabad	22	Total rainfall 2 6 *rabi* harvesting and preparations for *kharif* sowing continue no sickness prices—gram 13 wheat 10½ and yellow *jowar* 17 seers per current sicca rupee
Central India States— (June 9th)—		
Indore		Weather cloudy and cool health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather stormy and cloudy heat intense wheat 16½ *jowar* 30, and *bajra* 33 seers
Sutna		*Jowar* 41 seers 7 chittaks cholera increasing at Rewah very hot, strong wind
Rutlam		Stormy westerly wind health good opium price rising again; grain market steady
Neemuch		High winds cloudy public health good
Goona	Showers	Very cloudy high wind health good wheat 19½ seers
Bhopal	32	
Agar	Slight showers	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable
Nowgong	09	
Mánpur	70	Weather cloudy

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Abu		...	Report not received.
Sirohi	(June 6th)		Tanks drying wells fairly full healthy; remarkably hot.
Marwar	(„ 4th)		Water obtainable from wells health good, crop gathered hot with hot winds indication of rain
Meywar			Wells low in some parts; water plentiful in and around Oodeypore; health good; ploughing progressing
Harowtee	(June 5th)		Health good weather latterly seasonable
Jhallawar		·38	Cloudy and sultry
Ajmere	(June 9th)		Heat great till yesterday when cold breezes show rain has fallen in neighbourhood.
Jeypore Bhurtpore	}		Heat great cloudy health good.
Ulwur	(June 8th)		Heat excessive, strong hot winds; cloudy
Nepal—	**(June 1st)—**		
Katmandû		·21	Weather sultry and uncertain cholera still in the valley

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the Govt of India *in the* Govt Central Branch Press, *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints re_ardin_ non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	16	0	0
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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	6	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight			

E J DEAN,
Publisher Gazette of India

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 9th June 1880

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday the 18th instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Dusshohara"

R HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Mussoorie, the 5th June 1880

No 173—Mr G L Fleming, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 13, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the forenoon of the 10th instant

J T WALKER *Major Genl, R E*
Surveyor General of India

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla the 7th June 1880

Offices opened and closed during the month of May 1880 —

Name of Station	Where situated	Date	REMARKS
Al Mogan	Afghanistan	23rd	Opened
Barikab	Ditto	14th	Closed
(t	Ditto	1 t	Ditto
Humayu	A n	20th	Ditto
Kolin	Ditto	30th	Opened
O i	Madras Presidency	1st	Ditto
I gunge	Bengal	10th	Reopened

R MURRAY *Colonel,*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 4th June 1880

No 7—Mr F J Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, is granted five and a half months leave without allowances, from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 7th June 1880

No 8—Mr G Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade is transferred from the Jacobabad Section Kandahar State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway

J G MEDLEY *Colonel R E*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 3rd June 1880

No 81—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 163 of 25th May 1880 Messrs C H Mackie and J R H Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents are placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore for employment on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH
Offg Director General

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Harnai and Gulistan Karez Sections

NOTIFICATIONS

Sharagh, the 26th May 1880

No 27—Major F D O Lewmlow R E Executive Engineer, made over and Captain C F Shepherd, S C, Executive Engineer received charge of the Gwaja Division Gulistan Section of this Railway, in the afternoon of the 16th instant

No 28—Major E D O Lewmlow R E Executive Engineer on being relieved by Captain Shepherd, is transferred to the Office of the Engineer in Chief Harnai and Gulistan Karez Sections which he joined in the forenoon of this day This transfer is made in the interest of the public service

The 29th May 1880

No 29—Mr H N C Clerke Executive Engineer 3rd Grade received charge of the Survey Division Harnai Section from Lieutenant J Neville R E, Assistant Engineer in the afternoon of the 28th instant

J G LINDSAY *Lieut Col R E*
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawalpindi the 5th June 1880

No 21—Mr F Anderson Store keeper, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, is granted three months privilege leave with effect from 15th June 1880 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

No 22—Referring to Director General of Railways Notification No 73 dated 20th May 1880 Mr F C Elliot Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, reported his departure to join the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the 31st May 1880

F L O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in Chief

SINDIA NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Neemuch the 1st June 1880

No 19—Mr R C Beeston Executive Engineer (temporary 4th Grade) is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th July 1880 or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same

HORACE BELL
Engineer in Chief

Report of a Deserter from the 62nd Regiment of Foot dated at Morar, this 2nd day of June 1880

Number Rank and Name—No 1030 Privt Abraham Adams	At what Place Enlisted—Barham
Age—33 years 2 months	Parish and County in which born—Blhrcw Hales worth Suffolk
Size—5 feet 5 inches	Marks—*Nil*
Color of—	Trade—Laborer
Complexion dark hair dark brown eyes brown	Coat or Jacket—; Waistcoat—; Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimental clothing
Date of Desertion—31st May 1880	Remarks—Very dark from exposure to the sun had a dark beard
Place of Desertion—Morar	
Date of Enlistment—31st March 1861	

J L KELLY, *Major,*
Commdg 62nd Foot

Report of a Deserter from the 2 15th Regiment of Foot dated at Kurrachee this 4th day of June 1880

Name—John M Guir	Parish where Born—Cloyne
Age—25 years 6 months	County—Mencghai
Size—5 feet 5 inches	Former Trade or Occupation—Laborer
Color of—	Dress at the time of Desertion—
Complexion fresh hair brown eyes grey	Coat or Jacket—; Waistcoat—; Breeches or Trowsers— } Plain clothes
Peculiar Mark by which his Identity may be ascertained—*Nil*	Remarks stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion—Supposed to be on board one of the ships which left Kurrachee harbour on the instant Capt Hay's vessel *Cinara* bound for London supposed to touch at Aden
Date of Desertion—1st June 1880	
From whence Deserted—Napier Barracks Kurrachee	
Date of Enlistment—21st November 1874	
Place of Enlistment—Liverpool	

R DASHWOOD *Major,*
Comdg 2 15th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the Detachment 10th Regiment of Foot dated at Shahjahanpore, this 8th day of June 1880

Number Rank and Name—No 1113—5th Private David McDowall	At what Place Enlisted—Liverpool
Age—23 years 7 months	Parish and County in which Born—Belfast County Antrim
Size—5 feet 8 inches	Marks—*Nil*
Color—	Trade Laborer
Complexion fresh hair brown eyes hazel	Coat or Jacket—; Waistcoat—; Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimental
Date of Desertion—7th June 1880	Remarks—*Nil*
Place of Desertion—Shahjahanpore	Under 4 years service
Date of Enlistment—10th November 1876	

J PURCHAS, *Lieut,*
for *Capt Comdg Dett 10th Regt*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Public Works Department

NOTIFICATION

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department [illegible] the Office of the Accountant General Public Works Department up to the 31st May 1880

Order of pl	Account Offices	Month [illegible]	Date	Order of pl	Account Offices	Month [illegible]	Date	Order of pl	Account Offices	Month [illegible]	Date	Order of pl	Account Offices	Month [illegible]	Date received
1	[illegible] D	M [illegible]	M 1	1	P [illegible] P	[illegible] 1	M 1 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	P [illegible] d [illegible]	[illegible] 15	M y 25 1 0
2	P [illegible] A [illegible]	Dt	D 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	A [illegible] M	M 19	M 1880	[illegible]	I [illegible] & M [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	I [illegible] B an h	Dt	D 2	4	B [illegible] B h	I [illegible]	Apl 2 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	H [illegible] L h	Dt	D 26
5	[illegible] T 1	D tt	D 2	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	Dt	D
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	M 1	1	1 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible] th East	D tt	D 31
9	H [illegible] A [illegible]	Dt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	D	D 2	14	[illegible] H th [illegible]	F [illegible] 1 [illegible]	Apl 1880
11	M	D	[illegible] 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] P 1 k	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	W [illegible] R [illegible]	Dt	M y 13 1 80
[illegible]	[illegible] P	t	D 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible] P	Dt	D 6				
1	I I [illegible]	F 1	Apl 1 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	t	D				
16	[illegible]	I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible] H t	I tt	D 31				
1	[illegible]	I	I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 1 1	F [illegible] 15	Apl 1				
19	P [illegible] Q t	I	M 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	Dt	[illegible]				
2	M	I t	L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	W [illegible] p	Dt	[illegible] 5 1				
				1	B	M 1	[illegible]	31	[illegible] g h	Dt	D 6				
				2	P [illegible]	I t	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dt	[illegible] 1				
				3	I	F 1	[illegible] 1	33	W [illegible]	Dt	D 15				
				4	[illegible] P	L	D								
				5	M [illegible]	I t	M 1								

SIMLA }
The 3rd June 1880 }

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R.E.

Offg. Accountant Genl., P. W. Dept.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of [illegible] transferred to India [illegible] in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1880

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-4	4 per cent Loans: Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1878	Transfer Loan of 4½ per cent [illegible]	Transfer Loan [illegible] Po[illegible]	5 per cent Debenture [illegible] 1865	5 per cent [illegible]	5½ [illegible]	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance on 30th April 1880	54,100	38 508	2 346	15 48 [illegible]	38 0	2 58 63 [illegible]	1 14 35 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 3	34 [illegible]	41 41 400	3	9 14 2 0	8 1 59 800	6	33 84 000	[illegible]	3 04 2	19 3 [illegible] 32
Add—																		
Amount [illegible] at [illegible] 15th May 1880						15 900												15,900
Amount enfaced [illegible] and 15th [illegible] 1880						1 00		5[illegible]0	3 5[illegible]0			2 [illegible]0	1 29 600					1 6 800
Amount [illegible] Calcutta between [illegible] 15th May 1880					[illegible]0	1 31 00	1[illegible] 0	31 00	63 [illegible]0	5 000	3 500	1 [illegible]9 [illegible]0	2[illegible] 1 9[illegible]0	3C	1 0[illegible]0			28 44 900
	54 100	38 5[illegible]6	2 346	1 46 88[illegible]	3 9 [illegible]0	2 60 11 6[illegible]0	1 14 48 [illegible]	1 1 41[illegible]0 3	1 [illegible]0	41 48 400	4 19 [illegible]0	9 2 [illegible]	8,41 3 3 [illegible]	1 01 [illegible]0	33,[illegible]0	68 8	3 04 [illegible]0	19 59 40 332
Deduct—																		
Amount [illegible]					5 000	25 000		1 6[illegible]	3 3[illegible]			[illegible]00	1 28 [illegible]0				5 [illegible]0	1 94 600
Balance on 15th May 1880	54 100	38 506	2 346	1 46,8 [illegible]	30 5 00[illegible]	2,59 [illegible] 6 0	1 14,48 0[illegible]	1 9 [illegible] 5[illegible]	3 13 48 2	41 46 [illegible]0	4 1 000	9 [illegible]2 30	8 31 0 300	1 01 00	33	68 8	2,99 2 [illegible]0	9 43 45 32

NOTE.—F[illegible] 9th J[illegible] 186[illegible] to 15th M[illegible] 188[illegible] [illegible] I[illegible] da, 3 [illegible]3 [illegible]k [illegible] L[illegible]d 31[illegible] l[illegible]s

16th M[illegible] 1880 to 31st		7	1
1st Apl	to 1[illegible]th Apl	12	20
16th	to 30th	1	12
1 Ma	to 15th M	29	16
		3 [illegible] lakhs	3 38½ lakhs
		3 [illegible]4	
Balance against India		5[illegible]4 lakhs	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 10th June 1880

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up				2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	59 10 251	15	0	1 87 38 451	11	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1 28 28 190	12	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 90 42 568	14	6
Bank Post Bills &c				3 81 856	12	2
Sundries				15 25 815	6	7
RUPEES				7 19 81 582	13	2

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				71 21 661	8	0
Loan on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				60 15 921	9	11
Account of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				82 77 164	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 84 67 056	3	5
Balances with other Banks				3 54 907	14	10
Bullion				[illegible] 107	7	0
Dead Stock				10 [illegible]	2	0
Stamps				[illegible] 19	10	0
Sundries				2 70 95[illegible]	2	6
				4 18 55 769	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 37 70 753	13	11	3 01 25 813	6	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 63 [illegible]	8	2			
RUPEES				7 19 81 582	13	2

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta 10th June 1880

W WESTLAND, *Offg Chief Acct & Depy Secretary*

I HARDIE, *Secy & Treasurer*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered	Certificates issued (Mint)	Certificates issued (Currency Department)	Bullion: Undelivered Assay	Bullion: Assayed	Held for the Currency Department
1880	Rs	R	Rs	R	R	R
May 31					[illegible]	[illegible] 107
June 1					[illegible]	[illegible] 107
2					[illegible]	[illegible] 107
3					[illegible]	[illegible] 107
4	3 43 029			3 43 0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 107
5				3 43 029	[illegible] 373	[illegible] 107

CALCUTTA MINT, The 7th June 1880

J F TENNANT, Col R E, *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 10th June 1880 Rs 45,79 759 12 6

J WESTLAND,

Offg Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, *The 11th June 1880*

TREASURE TROVE

ERRATUM

In the 8th line of the notice under the Indian Treasure Trove Act published at page 318 of Part II of the *Gazette of India* of 29th May 1880, for the word "Newos[illegible]" read "Newása"

J KING,

Collector of Ahmednagar

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W 37	M 47—5236[illegible]	10	Nowroji Byramji Daroowalla, Bombay
W 38	M 41—3 369	10	Framji Dorabji Cooper Baroda
W 39	M 46—27 87	50	Killick Nixon & Co Bombay
W 40	M 50—569[illegible]8	10	Post Master General Madras

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H 96	M 48—10881	10	The Manager *Kalpataroo* Press Sholapur
H 97	M 34—33247	20	Hu[illegible] Bh[illegible]ja, Dharwar
H 98	M 34—[illegible] 28	[illegible]0	K[illegible] sowlal M[illegible]
H 99	M 35—90912	50	[illegible] Chand [illegible] Bombay
H 100	M 43—026 9; M 3[illegible]—[illegible]; M 46—11068; —203 7; —28443	100; 1 0; 50; [illegible]0; 50	Sadasive Mahiput Naik Malagaum
H 101	M 47—2[illegible]70; M 9—6[illegible]357	10; 5	Post Master General Bombay
H 102	M 50—02719	10	C Thomas Karch
M 33	M 8—970[illegible]7; —3[illegible]068	5	J[illegible] Onkar Khandwa
M 34	M 17—[illegible]752; —89134	10	[illegible] Hormusji Patel Bombay

BOMBAY, *The 8th June 1880*

C F CRAWLEY

Offg Asst Commissioner

2 6

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
84	O 31—[illegible]	[illegible]	Inspector J W Bell S tion F Tornbu n Chunnah Calcutta
	— [illegible]		
	— 1 1[illegible]		
	1 17		
	1 18		
8	O 7—[illegible] 1	50	Babu Radhamadhub Dutt
86	O 67 -80019	100	[illegible] Das

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
83	O 9—9[illegible]	0	Mr F W [illegible] Monte
84	[illegible]	[illegible]	Major [illegible]
	O [illegible]—741 0		
85	O [illegible]	10	Mr W [illegible]
	O 77—[illegible]	10	
86	O 1[illegible]-[illegible]3348	10	Babu Annu [illegible] Laskar
87	A 7—[illegible]	0	Mr [illegible]
	A [illegible]—[illegible]	[illegible]	
	A 98—010 [illegible]	10	
88	O 45—511[illegible]	10	Babu [illegible] Chakra[illegible]
	I 30—[illegible] 0		
89	O 53—586 1	0	[illegible] Mitter
90	O 31—[illegible]	0	M [illegible] T O W[illegible]
	—0[illegible]	50	
91	I 91—[illegible]	100	Mr A C [illegible]
9[illegible]	O 19—[illegible] 18	10	M W W[illegible]
93	O 1 — 91[illegible]	10	[illegible]
94	O 41—[illegible] 3	10	[illegible] Chunder Ba[illegible]
9[illegible]	I [illegible] — [illegible]		[illegible]
58	I 31—[illegible]		Babu [illegible] Chunder B[illegible]
	—[illegible]		
59	I [illegible]—[illegible]		Babu [illegible] M[illegible]
	—[illegible]		
60	I [illegible]—41 [illegible]	0	M[illegible] J [illegible]
	—41 [illegible]		
61	O 66— [illegible]	100	Mr J Hul[illegible]n
	—[illegible]		
[illegible]	O 59 [illegible]	0	M[illegible]
	—[illegible]		

CALCUTTA, } *The 11th June 1880* }

K A [illegible]

[illegible] of Paper Currency

Calicut Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
	J 8—0 [illegible]	5	B[illegible] Palul

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
	I 4—917[illegible]*	0	[illegible]
	I 7 9[illegible]581		[illegible]
	I [illegible] 035[illegible]		[illegible]
	J [illegible]—313	10	[illegible]
	I [illegible]—9 [illegible]	5	[illegible]
	— [illegible]		

[illegible]

CALICUT } *The 4th June 1880* }

[illegible] WINSCOM

Depy Collr [illegible] of Paper Currency

Coconada Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
I —0[illegible]183	00	[illegible]

COCONADA } *The 1st June 1880* }

Actg Depy Coll [illegible] charge of Paper Currency

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
17	B 59—47118	100	Mr H[illegible], Inspector [illegible] Bellary
	— [illegible]	100	
	B [illegible]	100	
	[illegible]	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
29	B 57—3[illegible]	[illegible]0	R[illegible] Naicker and Na[illegible] Nut[illegible] Vellore
30	B 60 -27131	10	[illegible]
31	B 51—[illegible]	500	[illegible]
[illegible]	B [illegible]—66 [illegible]7	100	M[illegible] Morr[illegible] n Clo[illegible] M[illegible], Kurg

FORT SAINT GEORGE } *The 1st May 1880* }

H S CROVES

Offg [illegible] to A ctt Genl [illegible] Cu ncy Dept [illegible] Offg Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 11th June 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

[illegible]	[illegible]	Date	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bombay
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] postage stamp [illegible]

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 11th June 1880

[illegible]

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Abramowitz M ses	G rr k D	P k M 1
Akr n Ally (khalaal)	Ga k Mrs	11 1 1 W
Algers, —	Gasper I (1 1 Insp)	1 w ll (
A 1 on C	Gill A J h	ll lly I O
An l S gnr A	G ll y M s	k b t R T
Atk ns Alexander	G s ll (A	R l Geo
B k	G ant J mes	R k G
Bartl tt W lliam	H bel J	S g r Oqu ssante
Baso M t W	Haly J Jam	1
B M H	Hayw rd M Isabella	ill Mada n
Be tt J W	Hon ssey W (	H tl A
Bo d M F	Howa ds, (pt k C	S y Made selle
B rill M s J	I ll (kh last)	V t 1
Brah M s An se	Jack J 1	S t t dt O
B ll u, 1 I	J rr (W	Sl I H
B tl 1 B	k l r, A g t	Sl Sl 1 M hoe
(a l	k R M 1	S tt (l a l s
(a A B	kerk R	S ll 1 A
(l b lln C	M (ll v Mrs	S ll W
(lll ll as	M M te M	S A W l n
C rd t A t lo I	M y Mal m G ck	Sl 1 M
(ft (rge	M kl (	S 1 W ll
C H /	M ddl t J H	S tt 1 d G
(jr s, W ll a	M A d	1 Sl 1 J
D gl rt J 1	N 1 N (	ll (
D 1 J 1	N t M A	ll J 1
D t M V	O t lh H	Tw H 1
D I dwu	I ll I R 1	Vll g A t
D(I	I 1 M H	W W ll
D ra L	I 1 1 ((Bo rh r	W d W
D gl J W	G al)	Y R g (1 I W S
I I 1 1 k		
A g t J		

Newspapers

F tor k A	Le J	W 1 p 1 R
G a t F W	S de s, M	Y s 1 1 Dr

Registered Letters

C pbell W	G 1 k M D	1 ll ll 1
(l)	G 1 ((	Sl J 1
(ll 1 l j Mrs		

E C GEORGE

Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time from the Superintendent Botanical Garden Calcutta *for cash only*, at the following rates — (1 four ounce tin *Rs 1 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 5 8* per pound tin, *Rs 10 8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates — per four ounce tin, *Rs 5-8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10 8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins and 1 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينا کي بجاۓ خوب قايم مقام هي اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکار واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواۓ اوسکے کوئي ايک شخص بيس پونڈ خريد ليني سے نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعني نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه اٹهه انه ، آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه اٹهه آنه ايک پوند کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعني نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ، آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه انه ، ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي ملتي هي عاسواۓ قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ، اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ انه ۰

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL S DREDGERS FOR WELL SINKING &c

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size	Price	Remarks
			R	
Bull s Dredges	31	1½ b f t	10	} Th h c b u d l t g l l tl
Ditto	113	½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	(lll o	120	
Ditto	51	1½ ditto		} Fl se l v b e used
Ditto	22	½ ditto	1	

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES, Executive Engineer Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal Narora *via* Rajghat Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

Meteorological Publications for Sale

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office No 4 Middleton Row or either at Messrs Thacker Spink & Co or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

	Rs	A	P
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875 4to 89 pages text, 297 pages tables chart	8	0	0
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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877 4to 1 page text 3/5 pages tables chart	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol I Part I 4to 118 pages plates		0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol II Part II 4to (p plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India shewing the mean annual distribution of rainfall (in color)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones October 1876 4to 157 pages plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone May 1877 4to 117 pages text 97 pages tables 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD

Meteorological Reporter

to Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The Indian Law Reports published under the authority of the Governor General in Council will appear in monthly parts published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta Madras Bombay and Allahabad and will comprise four series — one for the Calcutta High Court a second for the Madras High Court a third for the Bombay High Court and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and

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When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription one anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY JUNE 12, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND

Result of Votes received up to the 22nd May 1880 on the proposition submitted in the Circular Letter No 1 dated 20th February 1880

Subject	For	Against
Whether Rule 30 shall be modified as in the proposition below carried at the special meeting of subscribers held on the 31st January 1880 — That annuities already due or becoming due before the 1st May 1880 on rules accepted before the 1st July 1876 shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe or America at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee, but that all other annuities due or becoming due shall be paid if to incumbents in India at full and if to incumbents residing in Europe or America or London, at the market rate of exchange	553	505

By Order of the Directors

W H RYLAND

Secretary

FUND OFFICE }
The 5th June 1880 }

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No 060209 of the 4½ per cent of 1872 for Rs 3000 originally standing in the name of Arbuthnot & Co and last blank endorsed by Edwin Waterhouse Receiver to the Estate of the late A C Scott or endorsed to Best & Co the proprietors by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors

BEST & Co

15 Armenian Street Madras

MADRAS }
The 15th May 1880 }

Lost

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos 033562 033563 and 033564 of the 4½ per cent of 1872 for Rs 1000 each originally standing in the name of P Veloidi Chetty and last blank endorsed by Edwin Waterhouse Receiver to the Estate of the late A C Scott or endorsed to Best & Co the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietors

BEST & Co,

15, Armenian Street, Madras

MADRAS }
The 15th May 1880 }

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N° 24 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers from time to time as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of [illegible] Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or [illegible] Rupees if sent by [illegible]

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTICE ON THE GROWTH OF THE CORN TRADE OF ANTWERP

Some thirty years ago the production of breadstuffs in Belgium generally exceeded the demand for home consumption We exported Belgian grain occasionally and after the repeal of the corn laws in England pretty regularly Imports of foreign grain took place only on a notable scale in case of a failure of crops and on the whole our grain business was quite unimportant

This could however hardly be otherwise

The corn trade had until then been prevented from developing by injudicious legislative interference The measures which were decreed in turn for the protection of the producer and of the consumer proved fatal to both The sliding scale imported from England into France and Belgium acted as a prohibition of imports and combined with prohibitions of exports which were always impending whenever there was a serious apprehension of scarcity introduced an element of uncertainty into every transaction connected with the corn trade which produced a disinclination on the part of the merchant to import and discouraged production beyond the wants for home consumption

Railways and other artificial means of communication were still in a relatively rudimentary state and the cost of transport of such a cumbrous article as grain to any great distance was enormous The development of industrial life was stunted by the protective system flourishing everywhere the working classes were mostly poor and indifferent consumers the growth of population slow

The economical reforms inaugurated in England and imitated on the continent rather timidly at first but by and by at a more rapid pace especially since the conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and England in 1860 wrought a complete change in this situation

We witnessed then a marvellous increase of the industrial activity and of the international exchanges, railways were constructed canals dug, rivers regulated ships and steamers built and their machinery improved capital was rapidly accumulating and credit expanding wages were rising and the population fast increasing The home production of cereals grew more and more insufficient, first in the United Kingdom afterwards elsewhere and the corn trade acquired gradually that volume which is one of the greatest marvels of the age

Belgium was one of the first countries on the continent that adopted the free trade policy of England and although the reforms were not here so rapid nor so sweeping the effects were hardly less wonderful than in the United Kingdom Among the many benefits we reaped from the reduction of tariffs not the least important was the development of the corn trade

which promoted besides by the eminently favorable topographical position of **Antwerp** made rapid progress.

As we stated above we had as good as no regular corn trade some thirty years ago and ANTWERP has now already become one of the largest corn markets of Europe. This fact is of so recent a date that it may not be so generally known abroad as it would seem desirable for this market. Some statistics about the growth of this trade and a few remarks respecting its prospects of future progress may therefore be a welcome contribution. To offer some is the object of this notice and we should be happy if, by rousing or stimulating the attention of shippers it could in any measure promote the direct intercourse especially between distant corn growing centres and our port.

What our trade was formerly and what it has become in the relatively short space of time which has elapsed since the inauguration of the free trade era will be best shown by the comparison of our imports in the ten years from 1845 to 1853 and in the last ten years which we give in the two following tables —

Imports of Cereals into Antwerp from 1844 to 1853

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	TOTAL
	Hect	Hect	Hect	Hect	Hect	Hect
1844	101 090	[illegible]	3[illegible]1 230	19 500	—	[illegible]
184[illegible] (1)	7[illegible]	87 000	[illegible]	7 380	—	1 117 [illegible]
184[illegible](2)	[illegible] 41 440	814 [illegible]	165 100	[illegible] 490	—	[illegible]
1847	1 4 3 500	103 [illegible]	104 1[illegible]	17 370	—	[illegible]
1848	151 [illegible]	[illegible] 4,860	[illegible] 150	010	—	[illegible]
1849	12[illegible] 21	2 [illegible]88	28 544	400	—	[illegible]
1850	1 5 3	43 177	6[illegible] 60[illegible]	—	—	146 632
18[illegible]1	[illegible] 113	53 1[illegible]	64 369	5 377	—	[illegible]20 648
185[illegible] (3)	[illegible]	2[illegible]	1100 [illegible] 3	6 [illegible]11	—	1 [illegible]
18[illegible](4)	8 00[illegible]	[illegible] 714	1[illegible]8 041	—	—	1 [illegible]20 850
	6 233 553	[illegible]77 [illegible]47	1 41[illegible] 798	9 [illegible]38	—	10[illegible] 1 74[illegible]
Average	6 3 [illegible]	[illegible]7 77	141 [illegible]	[illegible]2[illegible]4	—	1 0[illegible] 174

(1) [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
(3 & 4) [illegible]

Imports of Cereals into Antwerp from 1870 to 1879

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Total
	Hect	Hect	Hect	Hect	Hect	Hect
1870	2 0[illegible]0 17[illegible]	441 112	8[illegible]3 675	1 [illegible] 2[illegible]7	—	[illegible]
1871	5 [illegible]47 4[illegible]	1 [illegible]4 88[illegible]	1 315 [illegible]2	2 371 16		10 8[illegible] 1 [illegible]8
187[illegible]	2 128 75	3[illegible] 503	210 377	[illegible]000	—	2 [illegible]03 1[illegible]
1873	3 868 [illegible] 1	860 18[illegible]	1 180 [illegible]38	[illegible] 11	—	[illegible] 735 58[illegible]
1874	4 329 [illegible]50	10[illegible]9 9[illegible]	1 [illegible] 8 [illegible]7	1 18 [illegible]21	—	8 0[illegible] 2[illegible]0
1875	2 387 01[illegible]	736 14[illegible]	1 281 1[illegible]8	7[illegible] 41[illegible]	—	5 138 0[illegible]6
1876	5 452 [illegible]	1 0[illegible]6 16[illegible]	1 19[illegible] [illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	9 [illegible]54,639
1877	[illegible] 808 486	1 [illegible] 12 182	1 [illegible] 0 380	1 [illegible]99 73	177 13[illegible]	8 317 460
1878	5 501 127	2 077 [illegible]62	2 171 5[illegible]8	2 555 090	424 678	13 03[illegible] 115
1879	**8 257,855**	**2,993 584**	**2 085,825**	**2 350,837**	**664 676**	**16 352 777**
	43 300 495	1 [illegible]8[illegible]4 0[illegible]	1[illegible] 999 [illegible]12	14 009 918	1 266 [illegible]	85 400 8[illegible]1
Averages	8 330 04[illegible]	1 28[illegible] 470	1 3[illegible]9 [illegible]1	1 400 [illegible]91	12[illegible] [illegible]49	8 540 080

Average total importation 10 years 1844 53 all grain 1 0[illegible] 174 hect
10 1870 79 8 540 080
Total importation of grain in 1879 **16 352 777**

The above figures speak so eloquently for themselves that we need scarcely comment upon them. They supply also ample proof of the exact truth of our assertion that Antwerp has really become one of the largest corn markets of Europe. The following comparison of our last year's imports with those of Liverpool and London undoubtedly the two largest emporiums of the European corn trade will render that fact evident —

Imports of Foreign Wheat in 1879

Liverpool — London — Antwerp
Qtrs 3 845 721 — Qtrs 2 855 128 — Qtrs 2 857 389 — (hectol 8 257 845)

This comparison shows that our imports of foreign wheat were last year fully as large as those of London and inferior to those of Liverpool by only qtrs 98[illegible] 858. But this inferiority to Liverpool even is only apparent. In fact while in England the population lives exclusively on wheaten bread, in Belgium and still more so in Germany, our principal customer, a good deal

of rye is still consumed To get a correct view of the matter it seems to us that all grain serving for human food ought to be compared We would then have to add to our above imports of wheat, hect 2 993,584 = qtrs 1 035 581 of rye of which article the import is *nil* in Liverpool This will make our total qtrs 3,892 973 wheat and rye against qtrs 3 81 721 imports of wheat into Liverpool or a surplus of about qtrs 50 000 in our favor Such argument may also be justified on the ground that the substitution of wheat for rye is progressing rapidly in Germany and that the consumption of the latter grain will very likely soon become there as trifling as it is already in Belgium in future the imports of wheat will therefore be correspondingly increased at the expense of rye

Our trade as shown by our imports in the years from 1870 to 1879 and especially by those of last year is already sufficiently important to be worth the while of shippers in all corn growing centres to compete for a share of it But they will have the more reason for doing so if they consider that this trade is as yet only in an early stage of its development and that it bids fair to increase still very considerably In fact Antwerp is not only the commercial emporium of Belgium it is also the most favorably situated port for a large part of Germany and France A glance at the map will show that our market extends far beyond our southern and eastern frontiers and comprises large territories with dense industrious and wealthy populations which may be considered as our natural customer No other continental port except Rotterdam and that only as far as the navigation on the Rhine is concerned can in the e qu u te compete successfully with us What we have said in the beginning of this notice of the transformation of commerce and industry applies in every respect to these countries Our trade with them has augmented considerably especially since the annexation of Alsace Lorraine to Germany which secured for us the cheapest, because it is the shortest railway route to these provinces and Switzerland The consequent accession of trade is one of the chief reasons of the enormous increase of our corn imports (*a*)

That this trade will go on developing there is no doubt The progress realised until now was obtained under a system of partial free trade We may reasonably hope to enjoy one day the blessings of complete commercial freedom What might then be the expansion of our trade? There is certainly every reason to believe that it would develop in a similar manner as the British corn trade has done since 1846 when the great economical reform of Sir ROBERT PEEL was completed by the repeal of the corn law It may therefore be interesting to give here some statistics concerning this trade

We extract from McCulloch's supplemental note to Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations the following table of the imports of wheat and flour of the 12 years ending 1846 —

Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour into the United Kingdom during each of the 12 years ending 1846

183	Qtr	1 6 8	1839	Qtrs	2 C315 C	1843	Qtr 941 30
1836		16 1 17	1840		1 133 358	1844	1 100 3 1
183 (*b*)		1 8 1	1841		101 1	184 ( )	8
1838		1 11 160	181		313	1846 (*d*)	1 136 180

Th v ig f th 1 v i i Qt 1 334 304

A l i g t th th l return th ver ge imp rtat i f th la t 15 yea 186 t 1879 i t 1 t 10 736 110

th l tl r f l i u tl i t f 1 8

From a comparison of our above tables of imports for the years of 1844 to 1853 and 1870 79 it will be observed that a similar growth has taken place in our trade

The average of our imports in the former period was 11 t C 3 376
and in the latter 4 330 043
thus an incr s n t rat f 1 7

If such an increase has been realised under much less favorable circumstances than those which existed in the United Kingdom what would be our progress if our trade were allowed to develop freely?

Every experienced merchant will perceive at once the immense margin for expansion still existing here

There is however another stimulus which has come into play quite recently and which may in the end prove more powerful than all the internal causes which favored the development of the international corn trade in the past

A good deal of uneasiness has been created in agricultural circles by the enormous importation of foreign grain especially from America, in 1878 in spite of the low prices then ruling The question has been earnestly discussed since whether the old European agricultural system will be able to stand the competition of the large new and cheaply producing countries fore most of which stand the United States This competition was not very dangerous as long as the cost of transport was so heavy that only with pretty high prices ruling in Europe an extensive import from such distant countries could take place But now that railways have been so

(*a*) A l g Alsace d Lorraine w re French ... es, d th lw y th d pe d f th ... mi d t d ll th French ... y d t tariffs whi h dep d us f r at l dv tage and ... ed petit t e ly d th ult th w ... ged immed t ly after th

(*b*) I 1837 d d g th y th crops were co de ably d h ie t

(*c*) Fi t ppea a e f th potato disease

(*d*) The wo t p ecord

extensively constructed and freights have become so much reduced by the building of large sized vessels and steamers all supplied with improved machinery there can hardly be any doubt that whenever crops are abundant in such new countries (and they will very likely always be so in one or the other) a large supply of grain from thence may be expected even at such moderate prices as were current in 1878. It must not be lost sight of that the United States will very likely not remain the only country producing grain on an immense scale. Canada seems to have good prospects in this respect. In India and Australia the production is fast increasing, and last not least the River Plate States bid fair to become soon an important source of supply.

Very competent authorities in Europe(1) have contended that unless the old European agricultural system be entirely reformed the landed interest is threatened with complete ruin and that protective duties and even much higher ones than those recently introduced in Germany would be quite unavailing to prevent this. The exclusive growing of corn is condemned and the substitution of green crops combined with cattle breeding and the industries connected therewith is recommended. This would imply a large reduction of the European production of grain and a corresponding increase of foreign imports.

From the foregoing we think we may safely draw the conclusion that the continental corn trade is more and more deserving the full attention of grain shippers in all parts of the world and that of all the European continental markets where an extensive and regular business in grain may be done, the most important is incontestably **Antwerp**.

BERDOLT & CO

Antwerp January 1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

RE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FIRST FOUR GRADES OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM

No [illegible] dated Simla the 28th May 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following re arrangement of the first four grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Province of Assam namely —

First grade one appointment on Rs 600 per mensem
Second grade two appointments on Rs 500 per mensem
Third grade four appointments on Rs 400 per mensem
Fourth grade four appointments on Rs 300 per mensem

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information in continuation of endorsement No 16E dated the 11th ultimo and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1878 79

Nos 112 121 I dated Simla the 25th May 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India Public Works Department (Civil Works—Irrigation)

Read—

Letter No 1016A dated 30th December 1879 from the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces Public Works Department Irrigation Branch and its enclosures forwarding the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North Western Provinces for the year 1878 79 and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor reviewing the Report

OBSERVATIONS —The operations of the year under review show better results than even those of the previous year. The aggregate area irrigated was

(1) A [illegible] pamphlet on this subject [illegible] Landwirthschaft und Administrator der Gutwirthschaft [illegible] Akademie zu Poppelsdorf bei Bonn — Bonn Emil Strauss

1 736,651 acres, larger by 275,225 acres than the area obtained in 1877 78 and 291 733 acres larger than that of 1868 69, which was the largest area obtained previous to 1877 78 A portion of the increase on the Ganges Canal was due to the opening of extensions, the water rate on which it is stated, amounted to Rs 9 771, but the area of this irrigation is not given The irrigation from the Lower Ganges Canal commenced in the year under review and amounted to 16 695 acres The irrigation from the Agra Canal was not so extensive as in the previous year, but the prospects of this canal are still very favourable

The value of crops irrigated by the canals is estimated at Rs 6 81 47 506

The net revenue (direct and indirect) yielded by the works amounted to Rs 38,62 282 and exceeded the interest charge for the year by Rs 18 16 451

The balance of interest charges at debit of the works at the close of the year was Rs 30 97 192 and there is every prospect that this debit will be cleared off in the course of a few years

2 The investigations as to loss of water by absorption and evaporation referred to in previous reports are not mentioned in the report under review The results formerly given were for the Ganges Canal only A comparison of the results of such investigations on other canals would be instructive in showing what effect if any on the amount of absorption is due to section of canal channel and velocity of current The loss of water between the distributary head and the field especially in village channels is also a matter of much importance for investigation

3 The traffic on the navigable canals shows little improvement The rates of carriage of goods on the Ganges Canal for the last two years are given in a table at paragraph 7 of the Superintending Engineer's Report but the weights carried at these rates are not stated In the report for the ensuing year it should be mentioned what obstructions to navigation if any still exist on the Ganges Canal One is referred to in the Report under review namely the intermittent supply in the Cawnpur Branch but it is not known whether the bridges have all been raised to the required height or whether the measures for the reduction of the velocity of the current in the main canal have been carried out in full The steady increase in the salt traffic from Muzaffarnagar to Cawnpur is a hopeful sign

4 It is noticed that the demands outstanding show a considerable reduction

5 In paragraph 4 of the Chief Engineer's Report the total expenditure to end of 1878 79 on Irrigation Works in the North Western Provinces from loan money on which the Government of India pays interest, is shown at Rs 2 80,78 02[illegible] but the correct amount as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India is Rs 2,82,32,840 as follows —

	R
Total outlay to end of 1878 79	2,81 91 300
Deduct outlay on the abandoned [illegible] Canal	61 460
Net Total	2 8[illegible] 2 840

6 In the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India a debit and credit of Rs 2052* and Rs 2230† respectively were taken into account No mention has been made of them in the report This omission is probably due to the preparation of the report prior to the receipt of intimation of these adjustments

* Charges for [illegible]	R
Ganges Canal	18
Agra [illegible]	113
Eastern Jumna Canal	5[illegible]
Total	20[illegible]
† Amount of [illegible] Ganges Canal	[illegible] 30

7 The condition and prospects of the canals in the North Western Provinces appear to be very satisfactory

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Local Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State

B

and to the Finance and Commerce and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information

Also that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department Irrigation Branch for information and guidance and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin in the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch for information and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore

[illegible] Bengal
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
R[illegible]

Also that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

J CROFTON Major Genl, R E,

Depy Secy to the Govt of India

N[illegible] (dated [illegible] Nov[illegible] 18[illegible])

RESOLUTION By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor North Western Provinces

The Lieutenant Governor has read with great interest and satisfaction the record of the good work done by the irrigation canals of the North Western Provinces which is contained in the Chief Engineer's review of their working during the past year of drought

2 The very large area irrigated (more than [illegible]00 square miles) shows with what diligence and care the Superintending and Executive Canal Officers distributed the limited volume of water which was available for the supply of the various canals and what a marked effect their unsparing and self-denying exertions must have had in mitigating the drought and scarcity of the year

3 The Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure in recording his hearty acknowledgment of these exertions and in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the good service rendered to him during a season of the greatest anxiety and public distress by Mr Christian Anderson the Officiating Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department in these Provinces and the officers under his orders

4 The table C given in para [illegible] of the Chief Engineer's review shows to what a satisfactory financial position the canals of the North Western Provinces attained during the year under review and that they were not only invaluable from an administrative point of view in aiding the Government to ward off the effects of famine but financially remunerative also It must however be remembered that this satisfactory financial position has been reached under the stimulus of severe drought and that the state of affairs set forth in the Chief Engineers review is exceptionally prosperous We may not unreasonably hope now for a return to years of good rainfall when the expenses of canal maintenance will unavoidably increase and the revenues decrease The prudence of avoiding too sanguine an estimate of the progress of any of the new canals may be seen from the returns of the Agra Canal of which the revenue has fallen off owing to causes over which the irrigation officers had no control notably epidemic fever and the timorous suspicious nature of the cultivators

5 It is well that these facts should be borne in mind and ideas of the large capabilities of irrigation canals as a source of revenue tempered with moderation and the recollection of recurring cycles of maximum rainfall when floods are most destructive and canal water is a drug in the market

HENRY A BROWNLOW *Col R E*

Secy to Govt N W P and Oudh I W D I B

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879 80 UP TO 30th APRIL 1880

Canal Division	Water distributed during April 1880				Navigation		Lands irrigated (approximate)		Rainfall		Chief crops (approximate)		Remarks
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	River	Canal	[illegible]	Acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	Name	Area	
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division	49	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 36	11[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Bari Doab Canal: 2nd Division on Main Branch Lower	46	[illegible]		[illegible] 6			[illegible]	18	[illegible] 3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bari Doab Canal: 2nd do Lahore Branch	30	2 [illegible] 3		[illegible] 1			[illegible]	[illegible]	0 64		Others	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Bari Doab Canal			[illegible] 3	[illegible] 1 1				[illegible]				[illegible] 41	
Corresponding period of last year			[illegible] 3	[illegible]				[illegible]				1[illegible]	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnal Division	1[illegible]3	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3		[illegible]	[illegible]4	The [illegible] Western Jumna Canal [illegible] Delhi [illegible] this season [illegible] little [illegible] of the [illegible] will be [illegible]
Western Jumna Canal: Delhi [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Western Jumna Canal: Hissar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Western Jumna Canal: Do Budha Head	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible] 3 [illegible]			[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]		Others	[illegible]	
Total Western Jumna Canal			[illegible] 1	1[illegible]	1			[illegible]				[illegible] 4	
Corresponding period of last year			[illegible]	[illegible]	1			[illegible]				[illegible]	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division, Lower Sutlej and Chenab, Indus Canal							[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 1		[illegible]		
Total Inundation Canals								[illegible] 11				[illegible] 11	
Corresponding period of last year													
Najafgarh Jhil	[illegible]						[illegible]				[illegible]		
Total Najafgarh Jhil													
Corresponding period of last year													
Perennial Canals Grand Total								30 18[illegible]				3[illegible] 18	
Do corresponding period of last year								40 [illegible]3				4[illegible] [illegible]3	

J W OTTLEY Captain R L

Offg Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D Irrigation Branch

(OVFRNMFNT

PUBLIC WORKS

NI MII K AL RI II RN OI AII IACIS IMIICYFD (N OIIN IINFS OF RAII WAY

RAII WAYS		Central Administration including Agency, Audit and Accounts, Store, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishment: European	East Indian	Natives	Total	Traffic and Telegraph Departments: European	East Indian	Natives	Total
(OVFRNMENT I INDIA	F t I l	( )	4f	3 3)	3 ɔ(f	305	21(	) 0) l	9 (13
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(OVFRNMENT (I MADRAS	M ılı	18	50	181	l)	55	11)	087	61
	S utl li l n	)	.6	.81	3l(	18	60	1 175	l 3
(OVERNMENT OF BOMBAY	(ı t li l l l	3	.7	l .4	l 8(	331	18	l f01	8)
	B l ıy Bı l l (ıt al In l a	1 l	.8	703	~1	1(	3	l (l	l 81
	ll lku ı l Sin lı ı N (m ıcl	16	3	1( )	188	21	6	30J	3ɔ(
	Dl l ai d M ın al	1	8	1	11	f	7	18	ı)5
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL	(l tt ıl S ıtl l ı l ı	1		2	(			7	(
	N ıll t			3	l			l	l
	I ıl t		3	7	83	3	11	8	7
	Steam l t l t ll l ı ıt n l tt								
	N tl n B ı g l	1.	(3	. 0	.(	8	9	l .)l	l 311
	I tu (ı			11	11	.	11	137	l 0
GOVERNMENT OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	M ıttr H tl ı t*	(?).		15	l	(?)			2ɔ
CENTRAL PROVINCES	W ll (l	.		1(	18		l	1	74
BRITISH BURMAH	R ı ı u l I ı ılly V ll ı	6	7	8(	l l	13	(	221	.90
RESIDENT HYDERABAD	I l n ı n		1		8			1ɔ	16
	A ı t	2		7	)	1	1	1f	18
	N ı	f	10	1))	1 5		30	1(	1J
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS	I ıı tt n / S di	.0	19	612	6ɔl	.8	42	8)l	3(1
	Pun ı l N ıth ın	)		5(	( ) 6ɔ	19	14	183	216
	Ii lı Vall ı	2	9	0	281	36	43	833	912
	Total Indian Railways	366	31)	10 11	11 1 1	1 10	1 38	30 3)	3 81)

* Il w ıking (l th lı w t ıl ı ı l ı th Stıt fr ın th (ıcat Indian l ı ın ıl Rail ı ı lı ın l t l ı ııuı ı l8)

OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT

AND ON THE RIVER STEAMER SERVICES ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 187[illegible]

Engineers Department: Europeans	Engineers Department: East Indians	Engineers Department: Natives	Engineers Department: Total	Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Departments including Steam Boat Establishment: Europeans	Locomotive …: East Indians	Locomotive …: Natives	Locomotive …: Total	Total: Europeans	Total: East Indians	Total: Natives	Total: Total	Number of [illegible]	Number of [illegible]	Remarks
86	40	1 1 6	15 25	188	[illegible]	10 3[illegible]	11 [illegible]	918	531	38 [illegible]	40 037	(a) 1 0	1 (	(a) —[illegible]
13		(b) 1 57(	1 91	1	1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	13[illegible]	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	(c) 1 1	3(	(b) [illegible]
				23	1	499	5 3	23	1	499	5 3			(c) —[illegible]
[illegible]	7	3 [illegible]	3 3[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2 [illegible]	2 71[illegible]	1[illegible]1	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	8 03[illegible]	51	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	[illegible] 001	6 0[illegible]	1[illegible]	84	3 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	1[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	8(	1410	1 19	13[illegible]	41[illegible]	2 914	3 00	[illegible]	37[illegible]	9 [illegible]	11 1 9	8	100	
[illegible]	5	[illegible]	3 078	5[illegible]	213	1 [illegible]88	1 [illegible]	10[illegible]	3 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1	31	
[illegible]8	21	1[illegible] 3	14 1	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	[illegible]	28 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1	
[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11[illegible]	1 [illegible]8	1 [illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	( )1 1	[illegible]1	( ) [illegible]
[illegible]		618	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	80[illegible]	81[illegible]	7	43	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 017	171	1	
3		[illegible]	8[illegible]	1[illegible]	8	117	1[illegible]7	33	2	1 [illegible]	1 3[illegible]	86	1[illegible]	
	1	10	103	1	2	51	5[illegible]	[illegible]	3	238	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			1	1 1	[illegible]		
1	1	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	[illegible]	1	18	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	[illegible]	1	
				1	1	5[illegible]	[illegible]1	1	1	5[illegible]	[illegible]1			
1	3	1 64	1[illegible]6	[illegible]7	17	[illegible]	38[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]30	2 [illegible]	30	
5		[illegible]	572	[illegible]	1	71	81	13	1	8[illegible]	81[illegible]	7	[illegible]	
(l)	1	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1		13	41	3	1	1[illegible]	13	[illegible]		(l) —[illegible]
	1	[illegible]15	21(	3	1	36	40	5	[illegible]	338	318	4	1	
6	10	676	69[illegible]	1[illegible]	23	33	331	4[illegible]	11(	1 27[illegible]	1 434	161	18	
		26	[illegible]	1		1	[illegible]	1	1	1[illegible]	51	8	1	
		15	15	1		[illegible]	8	4	1	1[illegible]	50		1	
3	1	[illegible]8	672	14	1(	[illegible]8	[illegible] 31[illegible]	[illegible]	5	1 [illegible]	1 336	1 1	11	
1[illegible]	3	1 [illegible]	1 971	(b) 119	( ) 77	[illegible]8	[illegible] 164	18[illegible]	111	5 6[illegible]3	5 950	[illegible]		(l) —[illegible]
[illegible]		3[illegible]	3[illegible]7	29	5	61[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	124	13 1	10[illegible]	1[illegible]	( ) [illegible]
15	13	2 187	1	11[illegible]	2[illegible]	( )1 227	1 3[illegible]6	[illegible]17	[illegible]	4 497	4 801	(f) 0 [illegible]	( ) 18	( ) [illegible]
11	61	[illegible]	[illegible]1 127	1 8[illegible]	1	4[illegible] 03	43[illegible] 3	3 781	3 481	111 [illegible]8	148 7[illegible]0	8[illegible]	1 01[illegible]	(f) [illegible]

† Th[illegible] t[illegible] [illegible] the H[illegible] thras Junction Station which is worked by the East Indian Railway is not included [illegible]

No

[illegible] RETURN OF CASUALTIES WHETHER BY DEATH RESIGNATION AND DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL AMONG [illegible] THE YEAR ENDING 30TH [illegible]

RAILWAYS	General Administration — Europeans: Average number employed	Death	Resignation and discharge	Dismissal	Total	East Indians: Average number employed	Death	Resignation and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Traffic and Telegraph Departments — Europeans: Average number employed	Death	Resignation and discharge	Dismissal	Total	East Indians: Average number employed	Death	Resignation and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Engineers — Europeans: Average number employed	Death	Resignation and discharge	Dismissal	Total
[illegible]	69		1		1	40		4	3	7	316	5	50	23	81	211	2	40	—	71	87		6	1	7
[illegible]	112		1		1	[illegible]					5½	1	13	7	[illegible]	33¾		10	8	18	14[illegible]		2		2
[illegible]																									
[illegible]	30		3		3	28	1			1	53	1	18	12	[illegible]	18		5	6	11	3	1			1
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		11	16[illegible]				5	116	—	[illegible]	44	73	164	3		11	[illegible]	[illegible]		14	1	15
[illegible]	17					15[illegible]		1	1	5	31½		11	1	1	110[illegible]	1	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	1			1
[illegible]	9					28	1	6	3	[illegible]	1[illegible]					60		11	20	31	[illegible]	1	1		2
[illegible]	35	—	[illegible]		6	8		6			338	6	[illegible]	12	80	[illegible]	5	0	1	67	68		1	3	7
[illegible]	14		1		1	28		1		1	15					37		13		13	[illegible]	1			1
[illegible]	16[illegible]	1			1	[illegible]					21		[illegible]	2	8	24	1	5		8	6[illegible]		—		—
[illegible]	1		1	1	—	8		—			6		4		4	7		1		1	[illegible]			1	1
[illegible]	1																								
[illegible]						3					3		1		1	11		—	1	1	1				
[illegible]	1[illegible]		1		1	3		1		1	6		2		3	11		9	10	19	1		1		1
[illegible]											—					11		5	1	6	3				
[illegible]	—																				1		1		1
[illegible]	—															3									
[illegible]	10		3	3		6		1		1	1		1	—	5	76	1	18	16	[illegible]	10		3		
[illegible]						1																			
[illegible]											1		1		1	1		1		1					
[illegible]	[illegible]		1	1		1	1	1	1	[illegible]	5					30			1	1	[illegible]		1		[illegible]
[illegible]	1		1	1		18		[illegible]	1	1	20	1		6	1	14		8	6	14	13½	1	1		
[illegible]											11	[illegible]	8	3	16	14½		9	10	19	4½				
[illegible]	8		11	11		10		1		1	38	1	11	1	[illegible]	13		8	3	11	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Total [illegible]	866		33	18	[illegible]	30½	3	1	16	[illegible]	111[illegible]	3	29	1	[illegible]	1169[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	13[illegible]	6	1[illegible]		[illegible]

( ) [illegible] Delhi Railway

I

THE EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIAN EMPLOYÉS ON THE RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA DURING SEPTEMBER 1879

Department					Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments including Steam Establishment										Total											
East Indians					Europeans					East Indians					Europeans					East Indians						
Average number employed	Number of casualties: Death	Retirement and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Average number employed	Number of casualties: Death	Retirement and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Average number employed	Number of casualties: Death	Retirement and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Average number employed	Number of casualties: Death	Retirement and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Average number employed	Number of casualties: Death	Retirement and discharge	Dismissal	Total	Mean mileage open	Remarks
34		1	1		4)	(	17	12	9(	233		..	10	10	36	1	101	6(	18	o 4	(	76	3(	11)	1 01	
2¾		1		1	48	1	8	4	13	3)		4	1	5	131		30	11	43	7		1	)	..1	1(8	
					111		3	3	(	..	1		3	4	11¾		3	3	6	21¼	1		3	4		
		..		2	74	1	2	1	38	31		1	C	7	18C	3	38	7	68	81	1	10	1	23	1(	
10		10		10	188	6	116	1	138	90	2	50	4	56	431	10	16	(	..37	281		8	18	110	6(	
98		2	8	10	13	3	6	4	13	411	1	1 1	13	1(	31	4	20	5	..)	97		2 3	..)	2 4	8	
48	1	8		11	C6		8	6	14	14	2	10	3	3	10..	1	9	(	1(	354	4	3	51	30	C	
..3	1	1	1	3	44		55	(	80	13	1	6C	10	(	901	11	1..	4	182	466	7	1	23	1	1 (8	
3		1		1	67	1	9		1	144	1	31	4	36	11)	..	14	2	18	..1..	1	4C	1	51	4()	
					31		8	4	14	9		3	1	4	73	3	14	6	3	40₃	1	8	3	1	1/1	
					1	1	8	4	13	8				..	38	1	13	C	0	5				3	1	
1					1					2					o					3					..8	
1					6	1	1			3		..	1	3	1	1			3	18		4	2	C	78	
					1		1		1	1		1		1	1		1		1	1		1		1		
7		8		8	41		11	3	11	31		1		11	74		1	10	..	)		30	1	4		
					6					1					13					1		5	1	6	4)	
1					1										4		1		1	1					3	
1					3					1					6					(					(	
1..	1	1			34		6	10	1(	3		3	(	1)	()		1	12		14)		3	4	1	1(3	
					1										1					1					8	
					1										4		1		1	1		1		1	(	
1					14		1	8	9	1C		5	2	7	32		5	1	14	63	1	(	4	11	1 1	
3					( )119	1	14	1(	32	(b)77		11	6	17	188	3	21	4	48	14		)	13	3	40(	( ) [illegible] (b) [illegible]
					..4		8	4	14	3				2	18		16	8	29	1 3		11	10	..1	103	
14		3	1	4	11..		11	2	33	26		8	12	15	..18	..	4	41	88	33		18	3	5	01	
(4	3	61	18	8	1 31	33	34	13	o6(	1 5 1½	1	388	104	0	3 834	C(	6	310	1 064	31°	3	(0	)1	1 0 3	8 30	

No

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN THE TRAFFIC AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS OF ALL [illegible] DISCHARGE OF [illegible] DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER

RAILWAYS		NOT ACTUALLY ENGAGED — Station masters, [illegible] and all engaged in working trains — [illegible] — Average number employed	Number of casualties — Death	Permanently injured	Disabled temporarily	Total	OTHERS — [illegible] — Average number employed	Number of casualties — Death	Permanently injured	Disabled temporarily	Total	ENGAGED — Station masters, guards, assistant guards and all engaged in working trains — Europeans — Average number employed	Number of casualties — Death	Permanently injured	Disabled temporarily	Total	All Indians — Average number employed	Number of casualties — Death	Permanently injured	Disabled temporarily	Total
Government of India	[illegible]											(	6	3)	21	(6	1 4		1(	11	/
	[illegible] B[illegible] ([illegible] B[illegible])											37		13		0	1 ½		4	5	ↄ
	St[illegible] Estab[illegible]																				
	[illegible]											48	1	8	1	1	1(		ↄ	(	ↄ
	[illegible]																				
	S[illegible]											1 4		3	38	(3	3	~	1	13	7
	[illegible] St[illegible]																				
Government of Madras	M[illegible]						11					10		)	1	10	1()			3	30
	[illegible]											1					60		11	0	31
Government of Bombay	[illegible]	3					8		1		1	(3	(	17	8	(1	1)	ↄ	)	ↄ	43
	B[illegible] Bar[illegible] ([illegible])						4					ↄ					0				
	[illegible]											~0		6		8	ↄ	1			8
	D[illegible]											(		4		4	1		1		1
Government of Bengal	C[illegible] East[illegible]																				
	N[illegible]																				
	[illegible]											~		1		1	8			1	3
	S[illegible]																				
	N[illegible] B[illegible]											(		~	7	ↄ	11		)	10	1)
	[illegible]											1					7		~	1	3
Government of North Western Provinces and Oudh	M[illegible] Hathra																				
Central Provinces	W[illegible]																3				
British Burmah	[illegible] and Irrawaddy Valley											11		3	~	(	ↄↄ	1	10	10	1
Hyderabad	[illegible]																				
	A[illegible]											1		1		1	1		1		1
	N[illegible]											4					27			1	1
Director General of Railways	R[illegible] / Sind[illegible]											28	1	ↄ	ↄ	11	1		7	(	13
	Punjab N[illegible]											10	3	7	ↄ	13	1~		8	10	18
	Indus Valley											~8	1	14	1	30	37		8	21	29
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS		3					3		1		1	8613	~0	18	1 1	3 3	880	)	100	123	38

[illegible]

II

RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA AND THE CASUALTIES AMONGST THEM WHETHER BY DEATH [illegible] AND 1879 DISTINGUISHING THOSE ENGAGED IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA

IN INDIA

Others — Europeans: Average number employed	Number of casualties by Deaths	Retirements and discharges	Dismissals	Total	Others — East Indians: Average number employed	Deaths	Retirements and discharges	Dismissals	Total	Total — Europeans: Average number employed	Deaths	Retirements and discharges	Dismissals	Total	Total — East Indians: Average number employed	Deaths	Retirements and discharges	Dismissals	Total
58	2	11	2	15	87	~	30	11	43	31C	8	5)	3	81	11	~	46	~	5
17	1	6			178		6	3	9	56	1	19	/	27	30½		10	8	18
11					2					59	1	13	1	C	18			(	11
1		4	(	10	101	1	10	1	1	146	2	7	11	73	1C4	3		11	3)
3[illegible]					21	1	1[illegible]	4	1	514		11	1	1	41C[illegible]	1	3(		1
										1					C0		11	0	31
9		13	1	18	C8		1	3	1	303	6	C	1	80	3	5	C0	1	67
C					17		8		8	1					37		13		13
3										3		C		8	24	1	5	~	8
					3					C		4		4			1		1
1					3					3		1		1	11			1	3
										6		~		)	11		9	10	19
1					4		3		3	~					11		5	1	6
															3				
4					21		8	6	14	15		3	~	5	(	1	18	1(	3
										1		1		1	1		1		1
1					3					5					30			1	1
1			1	1			1		1	)	1	5	6	1	44		8	C	14
4		1	1	2	24		1		1	14	3	8	4	15	141		9	10	19
10					(			2	2	38	1	14	1	3	43		8	3	31
246½	3	46	14	C3	581	4	109	30	143	1143	23	29	135	38	1 8	[illegible]	13	63	109 / 111

FEMALE

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN THE LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON [illegible] [illegible] AND DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879

	RAILWAY	Engaged in England: Drivers, firemen, [illegible] and all working on engines — Europeans: Average number employed	Deaths	[illegible]	Dismissed	Total	Other — Europeans: Average number employed	Deaths	Retired	Dismissed	Total	Engaged [in India]: Drivers, firemen, [illegible] and all working on engines — Europeans: Average number employed	Deaths	Retired	Dismissed	Total	East Indians: Average number employed	Deaths	[illegible]	Dismissed	Total
Government of India	[illegible]	30	2		1	3	20	1	3		1	1	3		21		6	2	1	8	[illegible]
	[illegible]	1					6					3	1	6	4	11	1		2	1	3
	[illegible]																				
	[illegible]						3					37	1	11	11	[illegible]	17		1		1
	[illegible]																				
	[illegible]	3					10	3	1	1		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	10	31		[illegible]	3	31
	[illegible]																				
Government of Madras	M[illegible]	1		1		1						30	3	4	3	10	80	1	0	5	[illegible]
	S[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	3	9	10			1	3	20					0	1	[illegible]	1	1
Government of Bombay	[illegible]	1		7	0	10	18	1	3	1		10	1	19	1	3	83	1	1	3	1
	[illegible]	18	1	1		1	13		1		1	1		1		1			1	1	5
	[illegible]													6	3	11	5		[illegible]		
	[illegible]						1	1			1	1			4	11	8		[illegible]		[illegible]
Government of Bengal	[illegible]																				
	[illegible]																				
	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1								4					3		[illegible]	1	3
	[illegible]											1		1		1	1		1		1
	[illegible]	3										3		[illegible]	3	10	[illegible]		11	1	1
	[illegible]						1										1				
Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh	[illegible]																				
Central Provinces	[illegible]											3					1				
British Burma	[illegible]					1						11		3		8	1		3	1	1
Hyderabad	[illegible]											1									
	[illegible]											1									
	[illegible]						3					8			5		[illegible]		3		3
Direct [illegible] Railways	[illegible]						[illegible]					75	1	10	15	[illegible]				1	[illegible]
	[illegible]																				
	[illegible]						1					101	1	8	4	13	2		[illegible]		2
	[illegible]	5										8[illegible]		10	0	30	1[illegible]		3	9	12
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS		21[illegible]	[illegible]	16	1[illegible]	[illegible]	11	6	10	3	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	10	131	100	[illegible]		[illegible]	52	180

([illegible] D[illegible] Railway

III

DEPARTMENTS OF RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA, AND THE CASUALTIES AMONGST THEM WHETHER BY DEATH DISTINGUISHING THOSE EMPLOYED IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA

IN INDIA

Others — Europeans: Average number employed	Others — Europeans: Death	Others — Europeans: Permanent incapacitation and discharge	Others — Europeans: Dismissal	Others — Europeans: Total	Others — East Indians: Average number employed	Others — East Indians: Death	Others — East Indians: Permanent incapacitation and discharge	Others — East Indians: Dismissal	Others — East Indians: Total	Total — Europeans: Average number employed	Total — Europeans: Death	Total — Europeans: Permanent incapacitation and discharge	Total — Europeans: Dismissal	Total — Europeans: Total	Total — East Indians: Average number employed	Total — East Indians: Death	Total — East Indians: Permanent incapacitation and discharge	Total — East Indians: Dismissal	Total — East Indians: Total	REMARKS
147	1	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	3	10		1	[illegible]	7	4	1	[illegible]	233	5	2	10	40	
[illegible]				2	21		2		2	48[illegible]	1	8	4	13	[illegible]		4	1	5	
[illegible]		8	1	[illegible]	14			6	6	74	1	2	1	38	31		1	6	7	
41½		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1	25	188	6	11	17	138	90	2	50	4	[illegible]	
56		1	1		331		131	8	139	[illegible]	3	6	4	18	411	1	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	
4					[illegible]	1	5	8	14	[illegible]		8	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	2	10	23	[illegible]	
[illegible]		26	4	30	109		19	7	[illegible]	445	7	5	[illegible]	89	192	1	66	10	[illegible]	
15		6		6	119	1	27	3	31	67	1	9	2	[illegible]	144	1	31	4	36	
7		2	1	3	4		1	1	2	31	[illegible]	8	4	14	9		3	1	4	
4		1		1						17	1	8	4	13	8		2		[illegible]	
(b) 1					2					[illegible]					2					(b) [illegible]
2										2										
										6	1	1		2	3		2	1	3	
										1		1		1	1		1		1	
13		4		4	5		1	1	[illegible]	41		11	3	14	31		1	2	14	
										6					1					
1										1										
										3					1					
15		3	4	7	23		6	5	11	[illegible]		[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
										1										
										1										
5		1	8	4	10		2	2	4	14		1	8	9	16		[illegible]	2	7	
36		4	2	[illegible]	55		9	2	11	119	1	14	17	[illegible]	77		11	6	17	(a) Two on leave in Europe
[illegible]	1			1	[illegible]					24	2	8	4	[illegible]	3		[illegible]		2	
22		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	7			[illegible]	[illegible]	11		11	[illegible]	33	26		8	[illegible]	15	
[illegible]	2	103	38	[illegible]	1 073[illegible]	5	[illegible]	49	[illegible]	1 9[illegible]	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	388	101	501	

NUMERICAL RETURN OF FAMILIES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS AND OF CASUALTIES BY DEATH AMONGST THEM DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879

RAILWAYS	WIVES		CHILDREN		TOTAL		REMARKS
	No	Casualties	No	Casualties	No	Casualties	
East Indian							Information not furnished.
Eastern Bengal (including Damukdia Branch)	111	3	233	7	344	10	
Steam boat Establishment on ditto							
Oudh and Rohilkhand	152	4	294	11	446	15	
Punjab and Delhi } Sind } Indus Steam Flotilla }	224	12	455	46	679	58	
Madras } South Indian } Great Indian Peninsula }							Information not furnished
Bombay Baroda and Central India	90	3	229	14	319	17	
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	47	2	75	6	122	8	
Dhond and Manmad	23		36		59		
Calcutta and South Eastern } Nalhati }	2		10		12	1	Information regarding casualties not furnished separately
Tirhoot and Patna Gya	16		39		55	2	
Steam boat Establishment on ditto							
Northern Bengal	54		1		178	1	
Muttra Hathras	2		2		4		
Wardha Coal	2		12	1	(a) 14	(a) 1	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	82		123	2	205	2	
Khamgaon							
Amraoti							
Nizam's	35		57	1	92	1	
Rajputana } Sindia }							Information not furnished
Punjab Northern	3	2	34	2	65	4	
Indus Valley	82	3	168	8	250	11	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS	953	29	1 891	98	2 844	131	

(a) These are for the Locomotive Department the particulars for other Departments have not been furnished

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 25] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No 25

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 19th June 1880

No 11 —The following statutes are published for general information —

43 VIC, CHAPTER 3

An Act to amend the law relating to the salaries and allowances of certain offices in India, and for other purposes relating thereto

[1*5th March* 1880]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows —

1 This Act may be cited as The Indian Salaries and Allowances Act 1880

Short title

2 It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India from time to time to fix, alter or abolish the allowances for equipment and voyage of the several officers specified in the first schedule to this Act, or any of them

Power to regulate certain allowances for equipment, &c

3 It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India from time to time to fix and alter the salaries, and to fix, alter or abolish the allowances of the Bishops and Archdeacons of Calcutta Madras and Bombay, or any of them

Power to regulate certain ecclesiastical salaries

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the salary or allowances of any person who is such Bishop or Archdeacon at the passing of this Act

4 Nothing in this Act shall authorise the imposition of any additional charge on the revenues of India

Charges on Indian revenues not to be increased

5 The enactments described in the second schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in that schedule mentioned

Repeal of enactments in second schedule

SCHEDULES

First Schedule

The Governor General of India and the Members of his Council

The Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Members of their Councils

The Commander in Chief of the Forces in India

The Commanders in Chief of Madras and Bombay

The Bishops and Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay

Second Schedule

An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive

53 Geo 3 c 155 in part.

privileges for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter

In part, namely —

Section eighty nine, from "and the said Court of Directors" to the end of the section

An Act for defraying the charge of retiring pay, pensions and other expense of that nature of His Majesty's forces serving in India for establishing the pensions of the bishops archdeacons and judges for regulating ordinations and for establishing a Court of Judicature at Bombay

4 Geo 4 c 71 In part

In part, namely —

In section three the words "and to any such Archdeacon who shall have exercised in the East Indies or parts aforesaid for ten years the office of Archdeacon," and the words " or Archdeacon " at the end of this section

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four

3 & 4 Will 4, c 85 in part

In part namely —

Section seventy six from "and the said Court of Directors" to the end of the section, and section ninety one

43 VIC CHAPTER 9

An Act to provide during twelve months for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army

[19*th March* 1880]

Whereas the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown and that the whole number of such force should consist of one hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine men including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of this realm that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid

And whereas the said Marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or merchant ships or vessels, or ships or vessels of Her Majesty, or other ship or vessels or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm, yet nevertheless, it being requisite for the retaining all the before mentioned forces, and other persons subject to Military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow

42 & 43 Vic c 33

And whereas the Army Discipline and Regulation Act 1879 will expire—

(*a*) in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and

(*c*) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows —

Short title.

1 This Act may be cited for all purposes as The Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Act, 1880

Army Discipline and Regulation Act (42 & 43 Vic c 33) to be in force for specified times

2 The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, shall be and remain in force until the dates hereinafter mentioned, and no longer unless otherwise provided by Parliament that is to say —

(1) within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, both inclusive, and

(2) elsewhere in Europe inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America from the thirty first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, to the thirty first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, both inclusive and

(3) elsewhere whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, to the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, both inclusive

42 & 43 Vic c 33

The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, while in force shall apply to persons subject to Military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions

A person subject to Military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the Marine forces is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

42 & 43 Vic c 33

3 There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the prices specified in the schedule hereto

Prices in respect of billeting 42 & 43 Vic c. 33

SCHEDULE

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished	Twopence halfpenny per night
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the second schedule to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act 1879	One shilling and one penny halfpenny each
Where no hot meal furnished lodging and attendance and candles vinegar salt and the use of fire and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat	Fourpence per day
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pound of hay and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse	One shilling and ninepence per day
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night

NOTE —An officer shall pay for his food.

43 VIC , CHAPTER 10

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purpose of paying off or redeeming debentures of the East Indian Railway Company

[19*th March* 1880]

Whereas by virtue of the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act 1879 the undertaking of the East Indian Railway Company, and all other the property of the said Company save and except as therein mentioned, have been transferred to and vested in the Secretary of State in Council of India, hereinafter called the Secretary of State subject to such debts and liabilities as have been incurred by the said Company to the East India Company or to any person or persons with the sanction of the East India Company or of the Secretary of State, and to interest on such of the said debts as carry interest

42 & 43 Vic c 206

And whereas among such debts and liabilities are included the principal moneys and interest secured by the debentures mentioned in the schedule hereto

And whereas the principal moneys secured by the said debentures amounting in all to two million nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds, will become payable at the respective times specified in the said schedule

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for paying off or redeeming the said debentures as and when the principal moneys secured thereby become payable

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows —

1 It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State at any time or times to raise in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole two million nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds as may be required for the purpose of paying off or redeeming the principal moneys secured by the debentures specified in the schedule hereto, such sum or sums to be raised by the creation and issue of bonds, debentures or capital stock bearing interest or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others

Power to Secretary of State to raise money in United Kingdom not exceeding £2,950,000

2 All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council of India and countersigned by the Secretary of State or one of his under secretaries, or his assistant under secretary and shall be for such respective amounts payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State may think fit

As to issue of bonds

3 All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council and countersigned as aforesaid for such respective amounts and at such rate or rates of interest as the Secretary of State may think fit and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State

As to issue of debentures

4 All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein and the principal moneys and interest secured by such debentures shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in London or at the Bank of England

As to repayment of principal and interest of debentures

5 All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act and all right to and in respect of the principal and interest moneys secured thereby shall be transferable by the delivery of such debentures, and the coupons for interest annexed to any debenture issued under the authority of this Act shall also pass by delivery

Debentures and coupons to be transferable by delivery

6 Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest as the Secretary of State may think fit and such capital stock may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State, and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time as the Secretary of State may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock

Interest &c of capital stock

Transfer books of such capital stock to be kept

7 In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock there shall be kept either at the office of the Secretary of State in London or at the Bank of England books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same or any part thereof shall be entered and registered and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers or if such parties be absent by his her or their attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorized by writing under his her or their hands and seal to be attested by two or more credible witnesses and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfer shall be made may respectively underwrite his her or their acceptance thereof and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock or any part thereof or any interest therein shall be good and available in law and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them

Amount to be charged on revenues of India

8 The whole amount of the principal moneys to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed two million nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds

Power to raise money for payment of principal money

9 Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act the Secretary of State may at any time borrow or raise by all or any of the modes aforesaid all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act may require to be repaid but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid

Securities &c to be charged on revenues of India

10 All bonds and debentures to be issued under this Act and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured and all capital stock to be issued under this Act and the interest thereon shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the Government of India

Provisions as to composition for stamp duties on East India bonds extended to bonds and debentures issued under this Act

11 The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the fourth chapter sixty four with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto

Forgery of debentures and bills to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds

12 All provisions now in force in any wise relating to the offence of forging or altering or offering uttering disposing of or putting off knowing the same to be forged or altered any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture or bond issued under the authority of this Act

Saving borrowing powers of Secretary of State

13 This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the Secretary of State at the time of passing thereof

Stock created under this Act to be deemed East India Stock

14 Any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be East India Stock within the Act of the twenty second and twenty third Victoria, chapter thirty five section thirty two, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise provide and any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be and shall mean India Stock within the Act of the twenty sixth and twenty seventh Victoria chapter seventy three, anything in the said last mentioned Act to the contrary notwithstanding

Sec 3 &c of 33 & 34 Vic c 93 extended to capital stock created under this Act.

15 The provisions contained in the third section of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty fourth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, and all other enactments in the said Act relating to or affecting such provisions shall be extended and be applicable to any capital stock created under this Act

34 & 35 Vic c 29 extended to all capital stock issued by the Secretary of State under the authority of Parliament.

16 The provisions contained in the Act of the thirty fourth and thirty fifth Victoria, chapter twenty nine shall be extended and be applicable to all capital stock issued or to be issued by the Secretary of State under the authority of Parliament

Short title

17 This Act may be cited as the East India Loan (East Indian Railway Debentures) Act, 1880

SCHEDULE

REDEEMABLE DEBENTURES OF EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY

Principal moneys secured.	When payable	Rate of interest per annum
£		
1 000 000	1st January 1881	4½ per cent.
1 279 850	12th July 1882	4 ditto
230 150	1st December 1882	4 ditto
440 000	19th March 1883	4 ditto.
2 950 000		

43 VIC, CHAPTER 11

An Act to make Powers of Attorney and requests for Transmission of Dividend Warrants by Post relating to India Five per centum Stock applicable to India Four per centum Stock

[19th March 1880]

Whereas in accordance with the conditions under which India five per cent stock has been issued the Secretary of State in Council of India has given notice that it is his intention to redeem that stock at par on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty

And whereas the said Secretary of State has offered to holders of India five per cent stock in exchange for such stock and in lieu of repayment in cash, a like amount of India four per cent stock bearing interest from the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty, together with the payment on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty of one pound ten shillings per cent on the amount of stock exchanged so as to make up a sum equal to interest thereon at the rate of five pounds per cent per annum for the half year ending on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty

And whereas it is expedient that powers of attorney and requests for transmission of dividend warrants by post relating to India five per cent stock should be made to extend and apply to India four per cent stock

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as India Stock (Powers of Attorney) Act 1880

Powers of attorney for sale and transfer of India five per cent stock to apply to India four per cent stock

2 Every power of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act for the sale and transfer of any India five per cent stock shall unless it be legally revoked or become void remain in force for the purpose of enabling the attorney or attorneys therein named or referred to to receive and give receipts for any principal sum of such India five per cent stock and to sell and transfer any India four per cent stock that may be accepted in exchange for such five per cent stock and to receive the consideration money and give receipts for the same

Powers of attorney for receipt of dividends on India five per cent stock to apply to India four per cent stock

3 Every power of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act for the receipt of dividends on any India five per cent stock shall unless it be legally revoked or become void, remain in force for the purpose of enabling the attorney or attorneys therein named or referred to to receive the dividends to accrue on India four per cent stock and also to receive the said payment of one pound ten shillings per cent on India five per cent stock which will become payable on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty

Requests for transmission of dividend warrants by post on India five per cent stock to apply to India four per cent stock

4 Every request for the transmission of dividend warrants by post relating to India five per cent stock in force at the time of the passing of this Act or which may hereafter be made in pursuance of the Act of the 30th and 31st Victoria Chapter 29 shall, unless it be legally revoked or become void extend and apply to India four per cent stock as if the stock mentioned in such request were therein described as India four per cent stock

D FITZPATRICK
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla the 18th June 1880

No 1031—THE Right Honourable the EARL OF LYTTON will leave Simla *en route* for England at 11 A M on Monday, the 28th instant

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General desires that the same honours which were accorded to himself upon his recent arrival in Simla shall be paid to the EARL OF LYTTON upon the occasion of His Lordship's leaving Simla after resigning the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India

A Guard of Honour will be drawn up opposite the entrance of LORD LYTTON'S residence, and another Guard of Honour will be drawn up opposite the Public Works Department Office

The line of route from LORD LYTTON'S residence to the Public Works Department Office will be lined by Police

A Royal Salute will be fired as LORD LYTTON leaves Simla

All Officers of Government at Simla will be in attendance at the Public Works Department Office at 11 A M

The VICEROY, accompanied by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and by the Members of Council attended by his Personal Staff, and escorted by the Body Guard, will bid farewell to LORD LYTTON at the Public Works Department Office

The following Officers will be in attendance at LORD LYTTON'S residence at 10¾ A M —

Secretaries to the Government of India

One of the Secretaries to the Government of the Punjab

The Deputy Commissioner of Simla

2

An Aide de Camp to the Viceroy will attend upon LORD LYTTON as far as Kalka

Full dress will be worn by the Troops and by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform

No 1032—The EARL OF LYTTON will leave Umballa Cantonment Station by special train at 10 P M on the 29th instant

At the Railway Stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, the principal Civil and the principal Military Officer will be in attendance There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform

At Stations between Umballa and Bombay other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph the attendance of Officers is dispensed with

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the Stations along the Line at which the train stops

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval Authorities, for the embarkation of the EARL OF LYTTON at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India

The Resident at Aden will receive the EARL OF LYTTON with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India

The 14th June 1880

No 992—In modification of Article IV Clause (*a*) of Home Department Notification No 518 dated 6th March 1879 the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a license for the importation into British India of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bonâ fide* manufacturing purposes may be granted without payment of the fee of Rs 10 prescribed by Rule 6 of the Rules published under the above Notification

No 1003—The following Notification is re published for general information —

Notification of the Home Department No 1190 (Public), dated the 22nd July 1870 —

"Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India it is hereby notified in continuation of Home Department Notification No 178 dated the 2nd October 1863 that the same device which is on the flag of His Excellency the Governor General is to be borne by the flags of all Governors Lieutenant Governors, and Chief Commissioners in India

It is further directed that on boardship the flag shall when His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is on board be worn at the main when a Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on boardship within the limits of his Government, or on duty elsewhere in the Territories under the authority of the Government of India the flag is to be worn at the fore and when a Chief Commissioner or Political Officer is on boardship within the limits of his jurisdiction or on duty elsewhere in the Territories under the authority of the Government of India, the flag is to be worn at the mizen

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 12th June 1880

No 250—Mr C R Lindsay is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 2nd March last

The 18th June 1880

No 265—*Appointment*—Mr C F Bernard, C S I, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma *vice* Mr C U Aitchison C S I appointed to be Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General in the room of the Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson, C S I, proceeding on leave

No 267—*Appointment*—The Hon'ble C Grant Commissioner, Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department *vice* Mr C F Bernard C S I appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma

JUDICIAL

The 5th June 1880

No 589—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the four criminal cases specified below from the Court of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Toungoo subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon —

Queen Empress *vs* Horace Trevor

Queen Empress *vs* C Devasagominy

Queen Empress *vs* M J Vyapory Moodelly

Queen Empress *vs* T C Rungasamy Naidu

No 590—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of Queen Empress *vs* M J Vyapory Moodelly from the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Thayetmyo subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District, subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon

PORT BLAIR.

The 14th June 1880

No 183—The services of Mr G Peck, Harbour Master at Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Marine Department, with effect from the expiry of his furlough.

The 16th June 1880

No 188—Surgeon W Beatson, in Medical charge of the Meywar Agency, Rajputana is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars during the absence of Surgeon J Reid on furlough, or until further orders

SURVEYS

The 18th June 1880

No 238—Mr F C Barrett Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade Survey of India is granted furlough for two years under section 21, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st July next or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS

The 15th June 1880

No 358F—In Notification No 55F of the 23rd January 1880 granting Mr A T Drysdale Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, one year's furlough to Europe,—

For Section 18 Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code—

Read Section 21, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —MILITARY

Simla, the 16th June 1880

No 68G M—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 1st May 1880 —

Jemadar Roopah, to be Subadar, *vice* Shaik Ramzan, invalided

Jemadar Dowa, to be Subadar, *vice* Jahin invalided

Havildar Hur Bux, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roopah, promoted

Havildar Ramzan Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dowa, promoted

POLITICAL

The 15th June 1880

No 160G P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Robert McCracken as Acting Vice Consul for Denmark at Rangoon during the absence of Mr W S Steel

GENERAL

The 16th June 1880

No 1201G G—Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State Lieutenant T Hope, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department during the absence of Mr H M Durand, on other duty

The 17th June 1880

No 1203G G—Major J Biddulph, Officer on Special Duty, Gilgit is graded as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class

The 18th June 1880

No 1210G G—The services of Surgeon W Beatson in Medical charge of the Meywar Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 19th June 1880

No 1247—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty on the instruments executed in 1878 in the undermentioned Districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh by ryots cultivators or zamindars for securing the repayment of advances made to them by or under the authority of Government for the purchase of seed and cattle —

Shahjahanpur	Muttra
Bareilly	Cawnpore
Etah	Fatehpur
Agra	Hamirpur
Etawah	Gorakhpur
Mainpuri	Basti
Farakhabad	Jalaun

No 1292—The Governor General in Council has directed that no public officer shall use a free pass for travelling on any Railway State or Guaranteed except when he is travelling on the public service

A public officer travelling on any Railway State or Guaranteed, under a free pass must deduct from any travelling allowance to which he would otherwise be entitled the fare which but for his free pass he would have paid

No 1333—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871

CIRCLES OF ISSUE	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION		
		Coin	Bullion	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	5 94,13 930	1 46 29 526	39 30 656	1 85 60 182
Madras	1 49 72 475	74 17 220	10 00 000	84,17 220
Bombay	3 38 32 925	63 77 307	44 32 823	1 08 10 130
Allahabad	45 53 425	39 91 740		39 91 740
Lahore	64,26 770	1 81 20 565		1 81 20 565
Calicut	14 72 930	6 56 630	35 000	6 91 630
Coconada	15 55 245	23 86 445	1 65 000	25 51 445
Nagpore	23 53 840	22 87 475		22 87 475
Kurrachee	29 12 955	35 62 785	74,900	36 37 685
Akola	14,69 545	19 31 220		19 31 220
TOTAL	13 09 70 040	6 13 60 913	96 38 379	7 09 99,292
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5 99 70 748
GRAND TOTAL				13 09 70 040

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 18th June 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 348—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Major J S F Mackenzie a probationer for the Military Accounts Department is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 26th May, 1879

No 349—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain T L Lewis Sub Assistant Commissary General 3rd Class and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to be Sub Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, with effect from the 16th April 1880, *vice* Lieutenant I Palmer, killed in action

Colonel S Chalmers Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class to be Assistant Commissary General 1st Class
Major O M Graham Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class
Lieutenant Colonel H D F W Chester, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class
Captain R Patch Sub Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class
Captain H V Hunt, Sub Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class

} With effect from the 8th May 1880 *vice* Colonel J Keer Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, retired

Lieutenant H M P Hawkes, Sub Assistant Commissary General 3rd Class and Officiating Sub Assistant Commissary General 1st Class to be Sub Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class } With effect from the 8th May 1880 *vice* Colonel J Keer Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, retired

No 350—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry

Surgeon J A Nelis, M B Officiating Medical Officer to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon E Sanders, resigned

3rd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant C I Wyncoll 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain J E P Mosley transferred to the Beluch Guides

No 351—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Infantry

Surgeon G J Kellie Officiating Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon T Hume M D, appointed Civil Surgeon, Akola

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 352—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major C E D Branson, General List, Infantry, (m c) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant H N Jervois, R A, 1st Subaltern, No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

No 353 —Major E J Wynch, Madras S C, Wing Officer, 12th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS

No 354 —Lieutenant W A D'O Mealy s c, is permitted to assume the surname of *O Mealy*, in lieu of that of ' Mealy "

PENSIONS

No 355 —Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Donald McLeod, Public Works Department is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 356 —LONDON GAZETTE —

The following extract is published for general information —

"*London Gazette," dated the 18th May*, 1880, *page* 3069

BREVET

The following promotion to take place on the List of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces in succession to Lieutenant General Burdett Richard Powell Bombay Infantry placed on the Retired List from 3rd May 1880 under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31 t December, 1871 —

Colonel Francis Walker Drummond Bengal Cavalry to be Major General Dated 3rd May 1880

The following Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department Bengal to have the local and honorary rank of Surgeon in the East Indies, dated 19th May, 1880 —

Senior Apothecary William Buckley
Senior Apothecary William Price
First Class Apothecary James Hughes
Retired Senior Apothecary Joseph V y ill
Retired First Class Apothecary William Henry Must

No 357 —ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Permanent

With effect from the 16th April 1880, *vice* Assistant Commissary J T Hewson, pensioned:

Deputy Assistant Commissary (Officiating Deputy Commissary) William Devine, to be Assistant Commissary

Conductor (Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary) Joseph Comber, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) James Riddle, to be Conductor

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) James T Mantz, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation

No 358 —NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Cavalry

Duffadar Shere Singh, from the 19th Bengal Lancers to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Wazir Ally, invalided,—5th April, 1880

16th Bengal Cavalry

Kot Duffadar Nihal Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chuda Singh invalided —1st May, 1880

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry

Jemadar Kalloo to be Subadar *vice* Ruttun Sing deceased Havildar Rundul, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalloo, promoted,—10th May, 1880

No 359 —PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry

Havildar Nizibat Ali to be Jemadar *vice* Oomar Bax, invalided —1st May, 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 360 —Surgeon Major Henry Cookson is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th May, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*,

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 11th June 1880

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer , on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 8th to 14th June 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
25th Foot	Second Lieutenant E D Los	31st May 1880	Peiwar Afghanistan		
25th Foot	Lieutenant H H S Spoor	1st June 1880	Peiwar Afghanistan		

Erratum —In Notification dated the 13th February 1880 opposite the name of Surgeon A C Keith, in column Date of Decease " for 13th January 1880 " read 12th January 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 8th to 14th June 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
S E L Landrum (x)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	30th April 1879	Intestate	171 7 10		

( ) V t jL —Brotl —G g L d M gl C C 1 rms a,l 1 L d

W M LELS *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla the 18*th June,* 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 31—Mr J M Faithful I G S *Celeut* to be 3rd Class Engineer I G S *Irawaddy* vice Mr J L Aratoon, resigned

RESIGNATIONS

No 32—Mr J L Aratoon 3rd Class Engineer I G S *Irrawaddy* is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty s Indian Marine

No 33—Mr T McC n e 1 Chief Engineer Kidderpore Dockyard is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty Indian Marine with effect from the date of expiry of his furlough

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 1?*th June* 1880

No 191—The orders of the North Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Major C W I Hutchinson, F J Hone and C I Shipwith Provincial Engineer Executive Engineer 1st Grade to officiate as Superintending Engineers are confirmed These officers while officiating will have the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade

Notifn t N 1 1 f 18 0 / 1 1 1 / 4171 f 18 0

The 15*th June* 1880

No 192—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department the following promotion is made —

N m	1	r	1 t
M I G J M C dd	A t 1 1 t C	1 1 1 1 p y 1	tl M y 1

No 193—*Erratum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 176 of 7th June 1880 for "*C S I*" read "*C I E*"

The 16*th June* 1880

No 194—*Erratum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 179 of 8th June 1880, for "*Executive Engineer 4th Grade temporary rank,*" read "*Assistant Engineer 1st Grade*"

The 17*th June* 1880

No 195—Captain T Gracey R E Engineer in Chief of the Pindi Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway is granted two months privilege leave from the 5th June 1880

Mr I L O Callaghan Engineer in Chief of the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Line will carry on Captain Gracey s duties during his absence

No 196—Lieutenant C I Fuller R E Public Works Department Railway Branch is promoted from Assistant Engineer 1st Grade to Executive Engineer 4th Grade temporary rank with effect from the 28th October 1879 This cancels that part of Notification No 144 by Government of India Public Works Department dated 6th May 1880 promoting Lieutenant Fuller with effect from 15th April 1880

No 197—Consequent on the resumption by Major General J S Trevor R E of his duties as Director General of State Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department Railway Branch the following reversions are ordered with effect from 5th June —

Colonel I S Taylor R E, from 1st to 2nd Class Chief Engineer

Mr W C Furnivall from 2nd to 3rd Class Chief Engineer

No 198—Lieutenant I Glennie R E, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade temporary rank Military Works Branch is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from 1st January 1880

The 18*th June* 1880

No 199—*Resolution*—By the Government of India in the Public Works Department No 1272, dated 18th June 1880

Read again—

Resolution in the Public Works Department No 1174G., dated 1st June 1880

Resolution—In accordance with the principle stated in the Resolution now read again the Government of India in Council is pleased to rule that, from the 1st instant the Superintending Engineers will be divided into three classes instead of three grades

Order—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st May 1880 and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 8 of 1880

A Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to exempt from taxation certain persons and property in municipalities It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to exempt from taxation

1 Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force the Governor General in Council may by an order in writing prohibit the levy by a Municipal Committee of any tax—

(a) on any person subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act 1879 or the Indian Articles of War or

(b) on any property of Her Majesty

The Governor General in Council may by a like order rescind any such prohibition

Municipal Committee defined

2 In this Act "Municipal Committee" includes a Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

By the twenty fourth section of the Cantonments Act 1880 the Governor General in Council is empowered to prohibit the levy of any tax in a cantonment or to exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of any tax leviable there

2 This power was conferred chiefly with a view to the exemption of military men in cantonments situate within the limits of municipalities from certain descriptions of municipal taxation There are however cases in which owing to the want of accommodation in cantonments or to some other cause military men are compelled to reside within the limits of a municipality but out of cantonments In such cases the power in question is inapplicable and it was accordingly proposed by the Select Committee on the Cantonment Bill that the defect should be supplied by a provision to be inserted in the Bill for the control of Municipal taxation the introduction of which have had then been granted

3 As however that Bill is not at present to be proceeded with it has been thought desirable to make the necessary provisions in a separate Bill and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared for this purpose

4 The Bill also provides for the exemption of Government property from municipal taxation, recent experience having shown such a power to be necessary

SIMLA

The 27th May 1880

C GRANT

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JUNE 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —General rain fell during the week in British Burma, Assam Bengal, Madras Mysore and Coorg and the Central Provinces in all these provinces it was plentiful save in Madras, where the fall was moderate In Bombay Central India Rajputana and the North Western Provinces and Oudh the rain was slight and partial From Berar and the Punjab no rain is reported Rain is wanted in the Deccan the Southern Mahratta Country and the Punjab for *kharif* sowings

The monsoon appears to be slowly advancing Agricultural prospects and the public health remain generally good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (June 16th)-		
Bellary	1 17 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* 28 1 standing crops generally good.
Kurnool	44 (average of eight station)	*Ragi* 33 0
Ganjam	1 17 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 32 2[illegible]
Kistna	49 (average of nine stations)	*Ragi* 31 0
Chingleput (Madras)	33 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 22 71 wet and dry crops harvested
Coimbatore	24 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 23 [illegible]8 crops generally fair harvest of *cholum, cumboo* and gingelly—outturn ½ to
Tanjore	82 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* [illegible] crops generally good.
Madura	32 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 26 58
Malabar	2 78 (average of [illegible]teen stations)	*Ragi* 20 [illegible]
Travancore	1 12	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair
Bombay— (June 16th)		
Kurrachee		High monsoon wind river on 13th 10½ feet against 11¾ feet on same date last year six cases of measles in Kurrachee four deaths small pox in Manjhand taluka measles in Chiribari cattle disease in Shahbandar some animal dying from scarcity of forage
Hyderabad		Fever in four talukas cattle disease in one small pox continues in th[illegible] very high wind with clouds of dust blowing for the last two days river lower than on same date last year but fair average height
Ahmedabad	73	Preparation for *kharif* sowings progressing weather occasionally cloudy strong winds
Baroda	Slight showers in a few places	Very high south west winds public health good prices stationary
Surat		Monsoon not commenced south wind strong
Násik		[illegible] health good prices [illegible]
Colaba (Bombay)	16	[illegible] being 5 1[illegible] inches below average abnormal temperature [illegible] warmer th[illegible] 9th [illegible] warmer on the 1[illegible]th and after [illegible] steady till the end of the week vapour in air normal [illegible] wind [illegible] gradually from [illegible] on the [illegible] to north west on the 14th and back again to due west on the 15th
Poona	Maximum at B[illegible] thadi [illegible]8 minimum at Indapur 07	Rain much wanted
Ahmednagar	A few cents at Jamkhed and Shevgaon	Prices rising public health good
Sholapur	50	Total rain 2 47 rain very much wanted for *kharif* sowing public health good
Dharwar	·05	M[illegible] urgently needed sowing of rice crops suspended fever in six and cattle disease in three talukas
Kanara	1 98 at Karwar	Total rainfall 10 [illegible] maximum at Kumpta 8 78 minimum at Halial 19 rice cultivation progressing cattle-disease above Ghat
Rajkot		Weather hot and windy health good
		General Remarks Very little rain more urgently needed in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country river in Sind lower than on same date last year public health fair very high winds in Sind and Guzerat.

A

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (June 16th)—		
Chittagong	3 60	Weather cloudy for last two days *pausa aus* being reaped trans planting of autumn rice commenced in some places cholera not yet ceased
Dacca	3 48	Prospects of crops good early rice and sessamum being gathered public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2 13 plenty of rain throughout district	Rivers full rice and jute sowings and transplanting of late rice going on favourably rice and jute plants promising price of common rice stationary public health good
Moorshedabad	·59	Prospects of crops good public health generally good except cases of fever in some thanas of Sadr
Rajshahye	1 22	Heavy rain in almost all thanas has done some damage to crops Ganges rising rapidly prospects of crops generally good public health good
Burdwan	1 57	Prospects of crops good public health fair
Rungpore	4 39	Weather cloudy and showery prospects of crops favourable prices of rice rising health good
Bhagalpur	12	Prospects of crop good rivers rising rapidly
Purneah	3 3	Crops being damaged by heavy and continuous rain no farming operations in consequence of rain rivers in flood, health fair
Patna	·13	Prospects of autumn crops good sowing commenced in some places
Durbhunga	2 08	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy in progress outturn of *moong* good prices stationary fever at head quarters
Hazaribagh	1 28	Weather cloudy sowings of autumn and winter crops continue food grains cheap general health good
Cuttack	Sufficient rain	Prospect of crops good prices stationary cholera and cattle disease in parts of Kendrapara sub division small pox still prevalent
		General Remark —More or less rain in all districts during week heavy rain in places somewhat damaged crops in low lying lands and interfered with sowings on the whole however prospects of autumn rice jute sugarcane and other crops on ground very good transplanting of winter rice commenced in some places indigo and sessamum harvest begun rivers rising public health generally good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (June 15th)	*Nil*	Sky overcast a few cases of cholera still occur prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Slight and partial showers	Wind west in daytime east at night very cloudy heat intense 62 deaths from cholera otherwise very healthy wheat 21 seers cleaned rice 1?½ gram unhusked *Dan* 28½ seers
Gorakhpur („ 14th)	2 heavy fall over north of district on 11th	Weather cloudy hot and close cholera disappearing health good prices steady
Jhánsi (16th)	6 at Garotha	Strong westerly winds health fair prices stationary
Agra (15th)		Weather trying hot westerly winds health good cattle disease has appeared in three parganas
Bareilly (16th)	*Nil*	Wind easterly clouds round the horizon health good
Meerut ( )		Heat intense wind variable fever unabated prices stationary
Kumaun (14th)	Rain fell in parts	Very hot the last few days cloudy fever prevalent *kharif* sowings nearly completed prospects good prices unchanged
Lucknow (16th)	Slight shower in Sadatganj	Heat intense but atmosphere cooler last two days a few cases of cholera reported from district and cantonments barley 30 seers
Partabgarh (14th)	*Nil*	Weather cooler sky at times cloudy
Sitapur (16th)	*Nil*	Wind east weather cloudy still a little cholera general health good wheat 23 seers barley 36 seers
Fyzabad ( )		Weather cloudy and unsettled sugarcane being irrigated and weeded *san* is being cut sowing of rice and *kodo* begun sporadic cholera in some places
		General Remark Light rain in Allahabad Jhansi Kumaun and Lucknow with a heavy fall in north of Gorakhpur weather intensely hot and trying with varying winds still a little cholera in Benares Gorakhpur Allahabad Lucknow Sitapur and Fyzabad, and fever unabated in Meerut, but general health on the whole good cattle disease appeared in Agra prices stationary
Punjab— (June 15th)—		
Delhi		Fever continues prices fluctuating
Hissar		Heat intense *kharif* operations in canal lands prices fluctuating fever still about
Umballa		*Kharif* ploughing commenced health fair
Jullundur		Heat intense health good agricultural prospects satisfactory prices steady
Lahore		Crops cut health good
Ferozepore		Prices steady
Siálkot		Health good
Ráwalpindi		Health good
Peshawar		Harvest prospects bad slight fluctuation in prices
Mooltan		*Kharif* sowings in progress health good prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan		Health fair small pox prevailing
		General Remarks —Health generally good rain much wanted for *kharif* sowings

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (June 16th)	1 6[illegible]	Land being prepared for sowings prices stationary
Jubbulpore	3 0	Cloudy cool land being prepared for sowings small pox decreasing prices stationary
Saugor	01	Cloudy cool small pox and cattle-disease continue price of wheat fallen of other grains stationary
Seoni	4 22	Cloudy cool ploughing continues
Hoshangabad	1	Cloudy small pox continues price fallen
Raipur (June 12th)	2 06	Sowing commenced in parts of district cattle disease to some extent price slightly fallen
Sambalpur (11th)	1	Cl[illegible] wing of earlier rice continue small pox prevalent prices t[illegible]ly
		General Remark —Rained more or less in all districts except Damoh and Chhindwara ground being prepared for sowing prices on the whole stationary
British Burma— (June 12th)—		
Akyab	[illegible]1	Total rainfall 11 60 general health good cattle disease increasing slightly
Rangoon	[illegible]	Total rainfall 2 24 a little small pox
Bassein	1 [illegible]	Total rainfall 23 [illegible] public health good cattle disease continues [illegible]
Prome	1 [illegible]	Total rainfall [illegible] public health fair ploughing progressing
Amherst (Moulmein)	[illegible]	Total rainfall [illegible] 88 public health and prospects of crops good
Toungoo	2 [illegible]8	Total rainfall [illegible] 23
		General Remark Small pox apparently abating cattle disease continues increasing slightly
Assam— (June 16th)—		
Gauhati	4 07	Damage to *aus* apprehended in places from inundation
Sylhet	[illegible]	Heavy rain [illegible] prospects good
Cachar	[illegible]	Weather [illegible] *murali* and *dumahi* [illegible] cultivation [illegible] *sali dhan* [illegible] common [illegible] 16 [illegible]
Dibrugarh	5 [illegible]7	Transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced cattle disease still prevalent
Mysore and Coorg— (June 16th)—		
Bangalore	1 [illegible]	Crops in good condition public health improving cattle disease abating in parts prices generally stationary
Mysore	1	
Mercara	3 [illegible]	
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 16th)—		
Amráoti		Weather cloudy and windy ploughing continues
Akola		Weather very hot
Hyderabad		Monsoon [illegible] weather cool no sickness *rabi* harvesting and ploughing for *kharif* continue
Central India States— (June 16th)—		
Indore		Cool windy health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)		Stormy and [illegible]
Sutna	[illegible]8	[illegible] high winds cool [illegible] still at [illegible]
Rutlam		Strong wind continue [illegible] opium and grain price steady
Neemuch		High wind public health [illegible]
Goona		[illegible] health [illegible] at 19 seers
Bhopal		Strong wind [illegible] public health good
Agar		Health good
Nowgong	[illegible]3	Health fair
Mánpur		Hot and cloudy small pox reappeared
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 16th)	2 23	High winds cloudy
Sirohi (13th)	Drops	Tanks dry wells fairly full healthy cooler than usual
Marwar (12th)		Tanks dry wells water diminishing daily health good *rabi* crops almost gathered partial clouds winds sharp and hot prices rising nights comparatively cool
Meywar (11th)		Tanks dry well water low in some parts plenty around Oodeypore health good ploughing progressing

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd*		
Harowtee (June 12th)		Health good heat great ; wind high
Jhallawar		Cool strong wind from south west health good.
Ajmere (June 16th)		Weather and wind cool ; health good
Jeypore Bhurtpore		Preparing for *kharif* sowings cloudy health good.
Ulwur	1 1 in one tahsil	Health fair sowing continues heat great.
Nepal— (June 8th)—		
Katmandu	2 88	Weather sultry and oppressive the spring crops are estimated to be about 25 per cent below the average owing to constant rain.

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the Govt of India at the Govt Central Branch Press, Simla.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court Comptroller General &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	R	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight			

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT,—Original Side

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 8th June 1880

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr Robert Thomas Lattey of 16 Devonshire Square Bishops Gate Street London Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deed to be executed by them in respect of property in British India

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr Frederick Parish, of Nos 1 & 2 Great Winchester Street Buildings Old Broad Street London and Erith in the County of Kent England, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India

By Order

R BELCHAMBERS

Registrar

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Mussoorie the 11th June 1880

No 174 —Major H S Hutchinson Assistant Superintendent Survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of his availing himself of it

J T WALKER, *Major Genl, R E*

Surveyor General of India

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL S OFFICE, Public Works Department

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 10th June 1880

No 8—Mr J W A McNair, Assistant Examiner is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts Bombay

No 9—Mr F M Woodroffe, Assistant Examiner (temporary rank) is on return from privilege leave posted to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway

A J FILGATE, *Major R E*

Offg Acctt Genl

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P W D

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 8th May 1880

No 3—Sub Conductor C Atkinson Sub Engineer 3rd Grade was transferred to the Biluchistan Division from the Birkhin Division from the forenoon of the 1 th February 1 80

No 4—Sergeant Madams Overseer 1st Grade was transferred from the Peshin Division to the Biluchistan Division on the forenoon of the 20th January 1880

T F DOWDEN *Major R E*

Offg Secy to Agent to Govr Genl P W Dept

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Sirhind & Lahore Command

The 10th June 1880

No 74—Mr A C L Learmonth Officiating Executive Engineer made over and Mr W B Harington Executive Engineer received charge of the Dalhousie Division Military Works on the afternoon of the 1st June 1880 from which date the former Officer has been posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Command Military Works

D WARD *Lieut Colonel R E*

Supdg Engr, Sirhind & Lahore Command Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 9th June 1880

No 82—Mr S DeBrath Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code Chapter II Section 1, paragraphs 16 to 18, on 2nd May 1880

No 83—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 30, dated the 28th January 1880, constituting certain Sections on the Kandahar Railway the following Divisions are formed in the Harnai Section —

Division	Head quarters
Nari	Nari
Sharigh	Sharigh
Gwal	Quetta

The 10th June 1880

No 84—Mr J Willcocks, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade is transferred from the Pindi Kohat to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway with effect from 31st May 1880, afternoon

GUILFORD L MOLESWORTH

Offg Director General

The 11th June 1880

No 85—Mr J Willcocks, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 3rd May 1880

J S TREVOR *Major Genl*

Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY Manager's Office

NOTIFICATION

Mooltan the 11th June 1880

No 9—Mr J H Allen Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway reported his return from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 7 dated 13th May 1880, on the forenoon of the 21st May 1880

T B B SAVI *Captain R E*

Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 12th June 1880

No 23—Referring to Director General of Railways Notification No 76 dated 26th May 1880, Mr T Knight, Executive Engineer 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure to join the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 12th May 1880

I L O'CALLAGHAN

Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rawal Pindi Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 8th June 1880

No 6—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 159 of 20th May 1880, Mr F L Dibblee, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, made over, and Mr M C Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, received, charge of the Jhelum Division on the afternoon of the 2nd June 1880

F L DIBBLEE,
Offg Engineer in Chief

SINDIA NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Neemuch the 10th June 1880

No 20—Mr A Sullivan Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, is granted three months leave to study the native languages from the 15th July or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties and in continuation of this leave is granted three months privilege leave

HORACE BELL
Engineer in Chief

TREASURE TROVE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 4th day of April 1880 certain treasure consisting of—

65 Hones (gold coin), 1 gold Chitang (neck ornament) and 1 gold Nag (head ornament),

weighing in the aggregate Rs 17 11 0 and valued at about Rs 300 was found in Government assessed waste land survey No 15 plot No 1 of the village of Panouli Taluka Bhimthari of the Poona Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his Office on the 10th day of November 1880 when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the above said Act

———,
Acting Collector of Poona

POONA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 10th June 1880

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered	Certificates issued on: General Treasury	Certificates issued on: Currency Department	Bullion Balance: Under Assay	Bullion Balance: Assayed	Bullion Balance: Held on account of the Currency Department
1880 June	Rs	R	Rs	R	R	R
7				3 44 029	66 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
8				3 43 029	66 6 371	[illegible] 60 [illegible]
9				3 43 93	66 6 [illegible]	37 66 107
10				3 43 833	66 [illegible] 373	37 66 [illegible]
11			2 21 632	1 35 791	68 61 411	99 68 1[illegible]
12			1 44 446	112	[illegible]	41 [illegible]

CALCUTTA MINT
The 14th June 1880

J F TENNANT *Col R E*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 17th June 1880 Rs 38 31 800 7 8

J WESTLAND
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA
The 17th June 1880

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th June 1880

LIABILITIES				Rs	A	P
Capital paid up				2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 890	0	0
	Rs	A	P			
Public Deposits at Head Office	92 73 713	15	2	2 37 97 007	2	[illegible]
Public Deposits at Branches	1 45 23 293	3	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 83 77 601	9	8
Bank Post Bills &c				37 1060	1	1
Sundries				1 18 9 116	2	11
RUPEES				7 69 33 005	0	2

ASSETS				Rs	A	P
Government Securities				72 11 120	8	0
Loan on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				59 6[illegible] 32[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				82 27 [illegible]70	14	
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 [illegible]0 42 51[illegible]		4
Balance with other Banks				[illegible] 08 18[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Bullion				2 30 [illegible]	1	[illegible]
Dead Stock				10 23 10[illegible]		[illegible]
Stamp				[illegible]	1	0
Sundries				10[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1[illegible]	0
				4 26 2[illegible] 717	15	10
	Rs	A	P			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 58 86 627	15	9	3 43 06 287	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 84,19 659	0	7			
RUPEES				7 69 33 005	0	[illegible]

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 17th June 1880

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

COMPTROLLER GE

No 567—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N B—Amounts are converted into

Revenue and Receipts	Estimates 1879 80	April to February 1879	April to February 1880	Comparison of two Years: Increase	Comparison of two Years: Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
I—Land Revenue	21 915 000	18 432 596	18 510 379	17 783	
II—Tribute	703 000	634 829	629 713		5 116
III—Forest	670 100	365 935	407 949	42 014	
IV—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2 742 000	2 352 123	2 488 696	136 573	
V—Assessed Tax	816 000	778 325	771 650		6 675
VI—Provincial Rates	2 740 000	2 888 455	2 383 443		505 012
VII—Customs	2 218 000	2 053 112	1 985 446		67 666
VIII—Salt	7 000 000	6 236 835	6 537 335	300 500	
IX—Opium	9 000 000	8 542 760	9 619 706	1 076 946	
X—Stamps	3 087 000	2 821 235	2 889 818	68 583	
XI—Mint	180 000	150 103	217 150	67 047	
XII—Post Office	983 000	793 806	895 778	101 972	
XIII—Telegraph	357 000	225 470	336 538	111 068	
XIV—Minor Departments	32 100	21 866	59 117	37 251	
XV—Law and Justice	888 000	760 523	781 383	20 860	
XVI—Police	233 000	98 804	193 511	94 707	
XVII—Marine	200 000	188 632	157 446		31 186
XVIII—Education	139 000	105 895	125 880	19 985	
XIX—Medical	37 500	16 576	47 126	30 550	
XX—Stationery and Printing	46 000	9 330	42 732	33 402	
XXI—Interest	624,000	546 836	653 257	106 421	
XXII—Pensions	430 500	162 172	161 267		905
XXIII—Miscellaneous	328 100	193 010	234 445	41 435	
XXXI—Gain by Exchange	431,000	367,402	475 224	107 822	
TOTAL	55 346 300	48 844 030	50 665 395	1 821 365	
XXX—Army	844 500	785 433	889 806	104,373	
XXIV—Public Works Ordinary	461 000	226 946	392 185	166 239	
XXV—Irrigation	785 500	860 051	521 520		338 531
XXVI—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange	10 305 700	8 811 231	8 396 123		415 108
XXVII—State Railways	1 240 000	781 438	1 257 124	475 686	
XXIX—[illegible]	201 600				
XXVIII—Madras Canal	[illegible]000				
TOTAL	69 787 200	60 310 129	62 124,153	1 814 024	
England including Army and Public Works Ordinary	213 100	219 198	225 112	5 914	
GRAND TOTAL	70 000 300	60 529 327	62 349 265	1 819 938	

COMPTROLLER GENL'S OFFICE
CALCUTTA
The 11th June 1880

C R C KIERNANDER,
Offg Deputy Comptroller General

NERAL'S OFFICE

eleventh month of the year 1879 80 as compared with the corresponding period of 1878 79

sterling @ Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling

EXPENDITURE	Estimates 1879 80	April to February 1879	April to February 1880	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1 —Interest on Debt	3 684,500	2 942 529	2 824,436		118 093
2 —Interest on Service Funds	385 000	314 043	313 871		172
3 —Refunds and Drawback	356 000	297 241	305 917	8 676	
4 —Land Revenue	3 035 300	2 599 370	2 567 151		32 219
5 —Forest	505 900	292 046	319 075	27 029	
6 —Excise	118 000	78 032	103 482	25 450	
7 —Assessed Taxes	29 000	33 063	28 153		4,910
8 —Provincial Rates	53 000	92 635	42 845		49 790
9 —Customs	203 000	182 582	182 840	258	
10 —Salt	363 000	503 866	324 966		178 900
11 —Opium	2 409 100	1 625 601	2 007 734	382 133	
12 —Stamps	74,900	67 164	70 415	3 251	
13 —Mint	87 300	86,853	75 367		11 486
14 —Post Office	983 300	845 871	957 102	111 231	
15 —Telegraph	332 200	226 721	279 469	52 748	
16 —Administration	1 279 600	1 148 285	1 150 035	1 750	
17 —Minor Departments	346 600	281 087	299 699	18 612	
18 —Law and Justice	3 375 500	3 181 676	3 103 619		78 057
19 —Police	2 472 000	2 144 666	2 207 626	62 960	
20 —Marine	396 900	322 429	286 968		35 461
21 —Education	1 024,500	830 345	804 013		26 332
22 —Ecclesiastical	159 900	139 862	141 797	1 935	
23 —Medical	679 000	574 546	568 202		6 344
24 —Stationery and Printing	345 900	230 520	260 874	30 354	
25 —Political	375 700	351 406	372 515	21 109	
26 —Allowances	1 887 400	991 988	1 143 075	151 087	
27 —Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2 000	3 624	4,088	464	
28 —Superannuation	634,000	572 179	768 349	196 170	
29 —Miscellaneous	245 000	254 614	273 731	19 087	
30 —Famine Relief	10 000	135 137	47 406		87 731
38 —Loss by Exchange	3 952 000	3 030 207	2 844 045		186 162
TOTAL	29 980 000	24,440 578	24 735 165	298 587	
37 —Army	14 135 300	11 470 491	13 557 847	2 087 356	
31 —Public Works Ordinary	4 752 200	3 203 104	2 501 275		701 829
32 —Irrigation	1 034,800	870 144	766 693		103 751
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange	5 444 700	4 243 243	4,221 220		22 023
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies less Loss	706 800	837 655	591 388		246 267
33 Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	14 000	26 496	12 991		13 505
33 Land and Supervision	75 700	55 373	53 648		1 725
34 —State Railways	995 000	726 252	2 195 458	1 469 206	
36 — Provincial and Local Surpluses	16 800				
35 —Madras Canal					
TOTAL	57 155 300	45 873 036	48 639 185	2 766 049	
England including Army Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest	14 246 200	12 787 160	13 351 839	564 179	
TOTAL	71 401 500	58 660 796	61 991 024	3 330 228	
Productive Public Works					
Capital Expenditure in India	2 720 700	2 120 377	1 981 018		139 359
Ditto ditto in England	779 300	547 749	464,972		82 777
TOTAL	3 500 000	2 968 126	2 445 990		522 136
GRAND TOTAL	74,901 500	61 628 922	64,437 014	2 808 092	

J WESTLAND
Offg Comptroller General
2 6

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes e f e l for payment of Interest in London under deduction f m unt re transferred to India and outstanding in the B ks f the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1880

PARTICULARS	Loan 1853 4	Of 1834 35	Of 1842	Of 1832 33	Of 1 4 46	Of 1 42 43	Of 1 4 5	r f 1 5	Reduced 4 1 or 1b 3	Of 18 0	Of 18 1	Of 18 8	T Loan 1 9 4½ p	T I 1879 4½ Loan 5 c Po r ov	5 c D I y R y Jc	I o 1 6 5		TOTAL AMOUNT
Bal e 16th M 1880	1	3 506	348	5 46	9 9	2,59 6	1 14,49 500	1 90	50 3 19 4	41 48 4 0	4 1 0	9 00	8,31 C 300	1 1 0	33 45 00	68,9 1	2 99 2 0	19 43 45 32
Add—																		
Am t e fa 1 t M ras t w 16th d 31st Ma 1880						10 000	1 000	5 500					22 000					44,500
Am t nf red t B bay le w 16th and 31 t M y 1 80						1 100	600	15 0	500				5 39 00					5 67 500
Am nt e f ed t C l att betw 16 h and 31 t M y 1880		•				19 000		801	61 500	6 17 200	1 000	9 0 0	4 86 6 0					12,9 00
	54 1	9 536	2 348	15 48 90	3	2 60 33 00	1 14 50 000	1 91 03 8	3 20 10 0	4 63 6 0	4 39 0	9 1 3 0	8,41 5 6 0	1 C1 00	33 85 0	68 90	2 99 00	19 6 48 32
Deduct—		•																
Amount wr tt n ff he l d R g t						1	1 21 400	2 4 5	9 3	0 0		3 00	1 00				65 500	9 43 00
Balance 31 t M y 880	54 1 0	3 06	2 346	15 46	3 000	2,58 5 00	1 13 2 6 0	1 65 61 3	3 19 1 9	4 56 6 0	4 38 0 0	96 82 3 0	8 39 45 600	1 1 00	33,85	68 8 0	2,33 700	19 53,05 033

No e—F m 9 h J e 1 t 31 t M 18 f d f l d 3 8 1 t a f f m L J 4 161 lakh
t Apl 18 t 1 t n Apl 12 20
16th t 30th 1 12
1 t M t 15th M 2 16
16th t 31st 19 9

3 8 7 l kh 3 273 l kh
3,2 3

Bal e ag i st Ind a 604 lakh

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 11th June 1880

R HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Department Public Works Half yearly Examination.

The half yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880 and the following days Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880 Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination —

Agra Ajmere Ahmedabad, Allahabad Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah Durbhanga Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore Lucknow Lahore Mhow, Moultan, Mount Aboo Meerut Nagpore Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above

S F DOWNING,

Principal Govt Engrg College, Howrah

HOWRAH
The 12th June 1880

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr N	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
107	D 11—48r 0	10	M [illegible]
109	D 14—3)542	20	[illegible] Agr
110	D 1— 04r86	5	B [illegible] Calcutta

ALLAHABAD
The 16th June 1880

W F HEBR[illegible]
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
W41	M 35—29645 M 37—64041	50 10	Munshi Sheo Narain Rewari
W42	M 9—64367	5	Ruttonji Sorabji Munshi Bombay

Bombay Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
H103	M 2—23454	5	Haji Esram Haji Tar Mahomed Bombay
H104	M 33—85173	20	Ruttonji Sorabji Munshi Bombay
M36	M 6—24849 —248**	5	Melville & Co Bombay

BOMBAY
The 15th June 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
90	O 70—83r 9	100	Kunj Behari Kali Churn
91	O 68—0[illegible]	100	Balu amul Das Khettry
	—41647	100	
	—05 26	100	
	O 6[illegible]	100	
	—[illegible]13	100	
	—[illegible]	100	
	O 30—085 1	50	
	—085 3	50	
92	O 58—0719 —07108	20 20	The Officiating Collector Mirzapur
94	O [illegible] O [illegible]0—8 101	1000 500	Mr C R Kernandez
95	O 31—[illegible]	50	Sub Inspector R[illegible] Nilal utgunge District Jungpur
97	O 36—06737	5	Babu Pitamber [illegible]

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
63	A 68—83[illegible] —83[illegible]	10	Gurjut Sing Dogger
64	L 10— 38171 —38154 1 20 4 033 —4 034	5 5	Babu Huro Kali Ghose
65	I 30- [illegible] L 17—1601r	20	Sib Dyal Soo j Mull
66	O 13— 1404 O 4 — 3 0	10	M r R S [illegible] & Co
67	L [illegible] —183 [illegible]	5	Babu Doyal Chund Dutt
36	I 38 3 1	10	Mr J W [illegible]
97	O 10—171 0	10	[illegible]
98	O 30 [illegible]	[illegible]	Chun Lal D bay
99	L 9 [illegible]	20	Khettur [illegible] Saha
100	O 6 —13 [illegible]	100	Babu Sri K [illegible] Da

CALCUTTA
The 1[illegible] June 1880

I A S[illegible]RNDAL[illegible]
Asst Comptroller of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
40	F 13— [illegible]34 — [illegible]	100 100	K[illegible] Shahalmi Muni Lal
41	F 13—4 814	100	[illegible] D [illegible] Lal
42	F 15—1[illegible]088 — 3 15	50 [illegible]	M [illegible] Gopal Ajmere
43	I 1r— 1804	10	Mr A [illegible] Lal r
44	I 13 [illegible]4803	100	J d [illegible] M a Mer

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
56	F 13—55630	100	Lalm han Lalet and M han Sh w of Dacca through Madan Mohan Show Calcutta
69	L 15—55160 r5[illegible]13	0 50	Lieutenant H B Gun[illegible]ry Murree
1	1 [illegible]—[illegible]149	5	[illegible] Ahmud Kh n K hat
73	F 15—503[illegible]4	50	Capt B Freud Dugshai
77	L 1[illegible] —10[illegible]73 F 17—04136 L 1 —34311	10 20 20	Mr C [illegible] Halkott Dalhousie

LAHORE
The 12th June 1880

C G VANSITTART
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
10	B 61—20605	50	Presidency Post Master Madras
18	B 46—73103	5	W H Welch Esq C S Cuddapah
	B 60 5,381	10	
	B 57—59143	20	
	—62388	20	
	B 61—23726	50	
	—.8763	50	
	B 62—58042	100	
	„ —63912	100	
	71837	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
33	B 46—35743	5	Mr M Devanboo 1st Class Assistant Apothecary in charge of Civil Dispensary Palmanair
	—61751	5	
	B 47—17239	5	
34	B 62—43512	5	Jivaji Malhar Deshpandl K tur laluk Dharw r
35	B 62—68838	100	S Panchi (tl a Aiyar Black Town Madras
36	B 62—86510	100	Shaik Ahmed, Leather Merchant, Amraoti
	—86511	100	
	„ —86512	100	
8	B 57—58072 } * 58071	20	Karuppen Chetti Calicut
9	B 19—27882 } * —49112	10	A Khadar Mohidin Sah b No 18 Vurdamutiappen Street Madras

* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
The 7th June 1880 }

H S GROVES

Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency D pt
for Offg Commissioner

Nagpur Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880 81		Rs	
W1	F 9—82835	50	Damodhar Ram Chundra Wardha.
	—8..303	50	
	—83413	50	
	—83503	50	
	—83578	50	
	F 10—74887	100	

NAGPUR }
The 10th June 1880 }

W D COWLEY

Asst to Depy Acctt Genl
in cha ge of Currency Office

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 18th June 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

F	Bo closes at	Date	Pe St amer
		1880	
P rsian Gulf	6-30 P M	19th Ju e	From Bombay
Mad as Ceylon and the Intermediat P rts	6-30	21 t	Str *Cha da.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30	21 t	P and O Str *Nepa l*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30	23rd	From Bombay †
Do Book post and pattern pack ts	6-30	22 d	Do do
Rangoon and Moulmei	6-30	24th	St *Mecca*
Chittago g Aky b Bassein and Ra g n	6-30 „	25th „	Str *Madras*
Madras C yl Batavia, Singapor and China	6-30	25th	Fr Str *Me am*
Persian Gulf	6-30	26th	From Bomb y

The postage n letters to Madra a d t Ceylon inte ded for de patch by I A O St m is 8 annas per ½ z Pr p yment i pti nal and registration ailable

† Also *viâ* Ad , Mail for Mauritius Mahe (Seychelles) Réunion Moyette and Nosse Be an be forwarded

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P M precisely after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th June 1880

Addy P N
Aitkens, S
Alcock A W
Alexander A
Alexander F J
Alexand r G
Allen, J A.
Alle R C
Anderson, R. C
Andrew W
And ews S J
Angelo, H
Arso G
Ashwarth J H
Aug i P
Austin T
Bach ach O T
Bake J
Balfou B
Ball rd H C
Bark T A
Barnby J
Bart ett, Mrs (9 Hills Lane)
Beal H W
Bern tt, William
Blick, Charles
Bond J & Co
Brown Mrs
Cal r i I l
Chake b tty Mrs A B
Chatterj e M L. & C

Clarkson Mrs. B
Collyer Dr
Condey John (R.N)
Cooke S J
Cristopher F
Da i F W
D'Cruze, Mrs. Hannah
D Cruze A B
DeCruze, F H
D Rozario, H S.
Drak Miss
Ernest J
Frasor J hn
Gilmore J mes
Halwell W I
Hoffmann C
Jacobs Mrs. Sarah
Jevey W
Jock Dav d
J h H ury
Joh t Miss
K g & Co (w tch makers)
Ki to Chund r Seal & Co
Knight W J
L gran Mrs C M
Ledge J C (Exe Engr)
Lee Regin ld O
Ma Whinte (eo
Macbeth Markby

McLeod A
Mendes, Mrs A. S
Mitchel, E
Morgan F
Nears, Miss T & Co
O Brien, D
Pereira, Master A
Perrin P A
Pl tt S
Poirel, Mrs. C W
Pounds, J
Price, Charles.
Redsdall Mrs G M
Roberts, C F
Robertson, J
R ss, M R
Shepherd S
Smith, A W
Smith, Mrs. B
Smith Mrs M R
T F
Target, C R
Taylor Mrs L A
Th mpson Mrs B
Tho pson Miss Christie
Thompson H
Thomas, J H
Ward G F W
Wh l n G A
Williams, Mrs B

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Abramowitz, Moses
Akrai Ally (kl alasi)
Alg rs —
A derso C
Anderso Signr A
Atkinson Alexander
B k
Bartlett, William
Ba M H
Bery Ad lph
Bo d Mrs F
Bo ll M ns J
Braham Mrs An i
Bullen F T
I u l J B
(l
Cl b li C
Cl ll i h William
C lli Tl mas
Co del A t E
C fto G o g
C k Law ce
C H Z
Cy Will m
D gpo t J hn
Da d, J E
D vi M V
De so Edwin
Doran E
Do glas J W

Foste Frederick
A g stu
Gar i k D
Ga k Mrs
Gasp E (P lice Insp)
Gill an, A Joh
Godl y Mi (l te of Ell tt Road)
Grant J mes
H ly J Jam
Hayward Miss Isabella
H w d C pt F C
I ma l (kl alas)
Jaque Capt Thomas
J man G W
Kal A g t
k k Mr E
k k R
M rtl y Mrs
M Mast M
M kl
M y Mad G ok
M ddl t J H
N l N C
N to M A
(wb lg H S
I lt J R T
I t h M ur H
I l R C (Searcher G al)

Perks, M J
Phula i T W
Powell, C
Reilly F O
Robi son Ge
Rua, Signor Oquissante
R P D
Seec der
Se ll , Mada e
Seth A
S y rs Maden selle Vi t ri
Sch m dt, C
She F H
Sh r Shah M n he
S ith Charles
Smith, F A
Sm th W
S ow A Wils
St d Mi
Sterl g W lli m
S tto Re d
Th nso J h
Twi H D
V ta, S g Art
Wilk son, W F
Wood W
Y ung Colonel W S

Newspapers

F ster F A
G ant F W
Len ox James

Sa d M s
W llace A

Wilson J H
You g Revd D

Registered Letters

C mpb ll W (I gi er)
C ill l k y Mrs
G n k Mrs. D

G p C G
I idd ll E
I k M J
Ro l ut R J (R N)

St w R A
Straw R A
Y ung T G

F C GEORGE

Presidency Post Ma ter

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری موح

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بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک
ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام او حیراب کے اور سواے
اوکے کوئی ایک مستب نسں روپہ خرید لیے سے نقمت
نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنی نرخ حار اونس
کے نس کا حار روپیہ ایہہ انہ آیہہ اونس کے نس کا آبہہ روپیہ
ابہہ آنہ ایک روپہ کے نس کا سہ لہ روپہ آبہہ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے هیں یعنی نرخ حار اونس نس کا بانچ روپہ آبہہ آنہ ,
ابہہ اونس کے نس کا دس روپیہ آ بہہ انہ ایک روپہ کے نس
کا نس روپیہ

بہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے وانسی اور دیسی
دواخانوں میں بھی ھی علاوہ اسکے نقمت مذکور ڈاک کے
محصول ڈاک حہ ر او آبہہ اونس کے نس کا آبہہ آنہ اور ایک
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Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the [illegible] With [illegible] THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN [illegible] Chittagong Hill [illegible]

Notes on the History of Midnapore as [illegible] Midnapore [illegible]

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal By [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

[illegible]	Rs 4 0 0
[illegible]	3 0 0

The Statistical Reporter edited by H J [illegible]

Vol I	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0 0
Vol II	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0 0
Vol III	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 0

Annual Statement of the Sea borne Trade [illegible]

Rules for the Examination of and grant [illegible] to Masters Mates [illegible] *[illegible] postage 1 anna*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No 06,219, of the 4½ per cent of 1872 for Rs 3,000 originally standing in the name of Aspinwall & Co and last blank endorsed by Edwin Waterhouse Receiver to the Estate of the late A C Scott, or endorsed to Best & Co the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors

BEST & Co,

15, Armenian Street, Madras

MADRAS
The 15th May 1880

Lost

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos 083562 083563 and 083564 of the 4½ per cent of 1872 for Rs 1,000 each originally standing in the name of P Valoda Chetty and last blank endorsed by Edwin Waterhouse Receiver to the Estate of the late A C Scott or endorsed to Best & Co, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietors

BEST & Co,

15 Armenian Street Madras

MADRAS
The 15th May 1880

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, in which it may be useful ... fully made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required ... to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE ... in the SUPPLEMENT. For Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE ...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

REVENUE REPORT ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78

No. 1334 I., dated Simla, 24th June 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 3178, dated 15th November 1879, from the Agent Governor General for Rajputana, and its enclosure, being the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in Ajmere and Mhairwarra for the year 1877-78.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Revenue Report now received was prepared and despatched before the orders of the Government of India on the report for the previous year were issued, so that the information then called for is not fully furnished in the present report. It is understood that a Committee has been convened under the orders of the local Administration to consider the questions then raised.

2. The year under review was one of deficient rainfall, so much so that the tanks were not even filled for the rabi irrigation. The revenue is Rs. 11,587 less than that of last year, and though the working expenses were reduced by nearly Rs. 8,000, a deficit is shown of Rs. 9,189. The direct financial result was thus a failure, but it is nevertheless satisfactory that the scanty rain that fell was so far utilised by the works, without which latter the position would have been far more serious.

3. The demand for water from the new tanks appears to be continually increasing, and so far the prospects of these works appear to be favourable; but as yet the interest charges amount to Rs. 39,571, while the revenue realised falls short of the working expenses by Rs. 2,799.

4. It is satisfactory to note that every effort is being made to reduce the working expenses; these have been increasing largely on the old tanks, while on the new tanks, though they have already been somewhat reduced, they are still extremely high.

5 From the remarks in paragraph 19 of the report, to the effect that the old tanks had paid their expenses with large surplus profits before they were transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department, and that since that date they have been unremunerative, it would appear that the old system, under which there was hardly any special establishment employed for the maintenance of the tanks, which were looked after mostly by the tehseel officials, was financially preferable to the Public Works control, and that the professional supervision of late years has been a mistake The Government of India would be glad to know whether this is the case it may be that improvements effected since the works came under the present system of management have not been clearly exhibited, nor full credit given to the works for their effects on the land revenue, which is confessedly mainly dependent on them

6 The additions to capital during the year are stated at Rs 65,195 bringing up the total to the end of the year to Rs 14,38,892 But the charges for interest on the construction cost of the tanks have been included in the capital outlay, as detailed in table A paragraph 2, of the Report The interest charges should according to the orders in force, be kept separate, and not added to the capital outlay

7 In paragraph 5 of the Report it is stated that the capital expenditure on the tanks is entirely from the "ordinary" funds It has apparently been lost sight of that Rs 1,86 980 of the total outlay were expended previous to 1874 75 from the Productive Public Works funds (then called "extraordinary"), and that permission to write back this amount to "ordinary' has been refused under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State

8 Future Revenue Reports of these works should be accompanied by a map showing the positions of as many of the works as possible

---

ORDER —Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governor General's Agent and Chief Commissioner of Rajputana for information and guidance

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras Bombay Bengal North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch, for information

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information

Also that copy of the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

J CROFTON, *Major General, R E,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

UTILIZATION OF CITY REFUSE AS MANURE

No 1101 dated Poona the 31st March 1880

MEMORANDUM—By J H E HART Esq C E Superintending Engineer for Irrigation

Submitted for the information of Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, with a copy of this office No 5026, dated 12th November 1879, and Government Resolution No 3222, dated 20th November 1879 (General Department)

2 The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation is induced to draw the special attention of Government in the Irrigation Department to the importance of the information furnished in these reports by the officers of the Poona Municipality on the subject of the use of poudrette as a manure

3 The précis of correspondence, circulated under Government Memorandum (General Department) No 2633, dated 31st August 1875, shows that the

use of poudrette was up to that time almost entirely unknown in this Presidency, except on a restricted scale in a few places

4 The development of the revenue realised by the Poona Municipality from the sale of poudrette, since the opening of the Mutha Canals, is of great importance The manure supplies a want essential to any great extension of garden cultivation and the revenue realised by the Municipality is so considerable that it may fairly be hoped other Municipalities will make some endeavour to turn to account the sewage of their towns more especially in places like Sholápur, Karar, Sátára, &c, situated in the vicinity of large irrigation works It is believed that at the instigation of Mr Burke the manufacture and sale of poudrette has been taken in hand by the Sholápur Municipality within the last few years, and with satisfactory results Detailed reports on the subject might be asked for

5 It appears from the papers that originally a system of preparing the poudrette by heating the night soil in furnaces was experimentally tried at Poona but was subsequently abandoned as being too elaborate The "sun drying process was then resorted to and the result is approved both by sanitary and medical officers and by the purchasers It may be noted that this process is almost exactly that described as followed in Násik, *vide* the precis referred to in paragraph 3

6 The following are some of the most important matters on which information is obtainable in connection with the manufacture and sale of poudrette in Poona —

Population of city 90,436

Night soil 41 cart loads = 575 cubic feet per day This shrinks in drying to 430 cubic feet

Street sweepings 65 to 75 cart loads = 1 950 cubic feet per day When burnt and sifted produce is 300 cubic feet of ashes

Poudrette 430 cubic feet of night soil mixed with 300 cubic feet of ashes produce 730 cubic feet of poudrette per day or 266 450 cubic feet per annum

The price realised is 1 rupee per cubic yard or 27 cubic feet The annual value of the poudrette is thus Rs 9 870 at current rates This is incorrectly stated by the Secretary Poona Municipal Committee as Rs 4 934

The cost of conveying night soil and sweepings to the depôt is shown as Rs 11 736 The cost of manufacturing the poudrette is stated as Rs 6 264 The cost of conveyance has of course to be incurred in any case The manufacture of the poudrette will yield a very handsome profit to the Municipality The Municipal Secretary notes that the price of the manure is susceptible of increase and the cost of manufacture of reduction

The revenue from the sale has increased from Rs 766 in 1874 75 to Rs 7,438 during the first 9 months of the current year (1879 80)

7 The remarks in paragraph 10 of the Secretary's letter are worthy of particular attention He states that 5 years ago cultivators 'would not touch the poudrette" and " could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state, which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from 4 to 6 months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply "

8 The Superintending Engineer recommends that Mr Plunkett s letter and the report by Mr Narso Ramchandra, Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, be printed and copies circulated to all Presidents of Municipalities and to Cantonment Committees Also that the papers be printed in the *Government Gazette* Copies might also be furnished to the Government of India, *vide* Government Resolution (General Department) No 850 of 23rd March 1880, and to the Inspector General of Prisons

No 96 dated Poona Municipal Office the 14th January 1880

From—A H PLUNKETT Esq City Magistrate and Chairman Poona Municipality
To—The Collector and President Poona Municipality

With reference to Government Resolution No 3222 of the 20th of November last in the General Department I have the honor to report that the following sums were realised by the sale of poudrette manufactured by the Poona Municipality during the past five years —

Year	Approximate quantity manufactured in cubic feet	Amount realised in Rupees	Remarks
1874 75	60 000	766	All sold during the year
1875 76	90 000	1 3[illegible]8	
1876 77	120 000	2 632	
1877 78	150 000	2,810	About 2,500 cubic feet remained unsold
1878 79	2[illegible]0 000	1 356	About 100 000 cubic feet remained unsold The selling price was increased 50 per cent
1879 80 (up to 1st January 1880 9 months)	200,000	[illegible] 438	About Rs 2,800 were obtained from the sale of old stock

2 The mode of preparing the poudrette advocated by Rao Bahadur Professor Keru Luxman Chhatre in his report (copy of which is appended for ready reference),* was abandoned as too elaborate and expensive after a very short trial The mode now adopted is described in the accompanying report of the Municipal Secretary

* Not printed

3 I beg to remark that the present mode of preparing the poudrette has the approval of the medical profession and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay and to add that the value of the poudrette as a manure is recognised by the agricultural classes the demand for it being steadily on the increase since the opening of the Mutha Canals

Report on the disposal of the night soil of the City of Poona and its preparation into poudrette

The process adopted may be called the "sun drying process" It consists in exposing night soil in shallow beds covered with ashes to the sun to dry, and when perfectly dried in heaping it away to be sold to agriculturists for manure

Night soil

2 About forty four cart loads of night soil are daily collected in the city and carted out to a depot at the village of Dhankawadi 2½ miles away to the south of the city from its extreme limits Twenty two carts each of a capacity of 18 cubic feet are employed They make two trips a day They are barrel shaped (5 9 long and 2 diameter) and are perfectly air tight They have a mouth for filling on the top at the fore end covered with an air tight trap lid and an opening at the left end at bottom for emptying covered by a close fitting short piston which is worked up and down by a screw worked from the top of the cart

3 The carts are taken away three fourths full, each containing about thirteen cubic feet of matter The space left vacant is required partly for the location of the gas which is generated in the night soil when exposed to the sun and stirred by the jolting of the carts and partly for preventing the night soil from spilling or overflowing as it rises while fermenting and while the gas is produced

4 The night soil collected is in a semi liquid state, as a great quantity of water used by people for ablution mixes with it from which it cannot be separated About 575 cubic feet of such soil is collected daily

Ashes

5 Street and house sweepings collected from the dust bins of the city are carted out and burnt into ashes, which are afterwards carted out to the depôt

referred to in paragraph 2 above The carts are of open box form, 5 feet long, 3 feet broad and 2 feet deep, which make a capacity of 30 cubic feet 25 carts are employed, and they make three trips daily Allowing for stoppages accidents &c, about 65 cart loads of sweepings, consisting of house ashes, stable litter sweepings, and a quantity of road dust and brickbats are taken out daily The total refuse thus taken out is about 1,950 cubic feet When burnt, it is reduced to $\frac{2}{13}$ths of its bulk, or about 300 cubic feet of pure ashes

Deodorisation

6 At the depot beds are formed with a floor made of moorum or other hard substance to receive the night soil, the beds are 18 feet square and 1 foot deep A layer of ashes one inch thick is first spread over the floor of the beds night soil is then poured on about 5 inches deep, and is covered over with a layer of ashes also an inch deep It is then allowed to remain for 24 hours in the sun during the fair season and for three days under sheds during the rainy season The night soil is after the lapse of the time mentioned above stirred and well mixed with the ashes spread above and below it, and a fresh layer of the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick put on when it is allowed to lie for three days further in the fair season and eight days during the rains The mixture is then again stirred, taken out of the beds and spread on dry open ground exposed to the sun to complete its drying It is then stored in heaps for sale, and is in dry weather fit for immediate use

7 In the rainy season the drying has occasionally to be done under cover and consequently the process occupies as many as 12 days, whereas in the cold season it takes six days and in the hot season only four days

Remarks

8 Experience has shown that ashes form the most efficient and cheapest deodoriser of the noxious gases generated from night soil, and the depôt when there is no uncovered night soil in it is free from stinks at a distance of 50 yards on its windward and not more than 150 yards on its lee ward side, provided always that the supply and use of ashes is sufficient

9 It will be observed that 575 cubic feet of semi liquid night soil is obtained daily from the city, and only 300 cubic feet of ashes that is the latter is a little over one half of the former Experience has shown that to ensure thorough deodorisation complete freedom from stink, and the best poudrette, the proportion of ashes to night soil should be about equal and the Municipality are trying to augment their collection of ashes to the required quantity

Poudrette

10 The manure prepared in this manner is much valued by cultivators and is in great demand Applications for the manure have been increasing since the opening of the Mutha Canals, and consequent extension of wet cultivation Five years ago, agriculturists would not touch the poudrette then prepared, and could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from four to six months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply

11 The poudrette manufactured by the Municipality is clean and free from brickbats, broken glass and other rubbish or common earth This is secured by the ashes being sifted before being mixed with night soil

12 It may not be out of place here to quote a paragraph from a letter No 618 T, dated 8th November 1879, from the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, on the mode of preparing the poudrette now followed by the Poona Municipality —

"Before the depôt is removed it is only fair to place on record that hitherto its management reflects the highest credit on all concerned I have visited it often and unexpectedly, and remembering how rude are the means as they generally are in India, I can answer for it that every process is very carefully conducted"

Quantity manufactured

13 Five hundied and seventy five cubic feet of semi liquid night soil and 300 cubic feet of ashes are collected daily at the depot and mixed together The night soil shrinks in drying to ⅗ths its bulk or about 430 cubic feet The daily outturn of poudrette is therefore 430+300=730 cubic feet, or 266,450 cubic feet in the year

Financial results

14 Before concluding this report, it will be of interest to note the financial results of this branch of work of the Poona Municipality—

41 cart loads of night soil conveyed daily to the depôt by 22 pairs of bullocks at Rs 24 per pair with driver per month cost per annum	Rs	6 336
65 to 75 cart loads of street sweepings conveyed daily to the depot by 25 pairs of bullocks at Rs 18 per pair with driver per month cost per annum		5,400
Cost of sifting refuse, burning, preparing ashes, mixing night soil and preparing poudrette per annum		2,664
Maintenance of sheds and beds at the depôt per annum	,	900
Repairs to night soil and refuse carts, per annum	,	2 500
Tools plant and contingencies		200
Total cost per annum	Rs	18 000

15 The poudrette is now sold at 27 cubic feet forming 96 ordinary iron baskets full for a rupee, the annual revenue from the 266,450 cubic feet of poudrette prepared is Rs 4,934, say 5,000

16 There is thus at the present moment a net loss to the Municipality of Rs 13,000 per annum It should be borne in mind that the Municipality would have as its first duty to remove the night soil and refuse of the city in some way or other what therefore has been mentioned as a net loss to the Municipality is only what it costs them to get rid of the filth of the city in the best manner possible The price of poudrette is yet susceptible of increase and the cost of preparing it of decrease, and it is possible that the cost to the Municipality might be reduced in three or four years to Rs 7,500 only by reducing charges from 18 000 to 15 000, and increasing sale proceeds of poudrette to Rs 7,500 The sale of poudrette will thus pay half the cost of the removal from the city of its night soil and street and house sweepings

NARSO RAMCHANDRA,
Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, N W PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF 1879 80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1880

Canal Division		Water distributed during April 1880 — Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet — Full supply	Actual average through out	Gross consumption cubic feet per second — Allotted discharge	Actual average through out	Total area of irrigation during month to fasl	Total area for the corresponding period of last year
Ganges	Northern	10·00		740	451	12 971	16 185
	Anupshahr	6 80		700	1 163	19 502	26 960
	Meerut	8 30		969	924	28 486	30 870
	Bulandshahr	7 35		972	1 144	19 368	26 636
	Aligarh	5 50		994	961	14 869	30 135
	Cawnpore	6 20		958	393	18 051	26 412
	Etawah	4 80		771	570	27 607	30 [illegible]
Total Ganges Canal				6 104	5 536	141 257	188 207
Lower Ganges	Narora				136	2 179	2 458
	Mainpuri				141	4 167	1 354
	Bhognipur						
Total Lower Ganges Canal					277	6 346	3 809
Eastern Jumna Canal				1 250	[illegible]	31 13[illegible]	19 903
Agra Canal				2 000	638	2 548	4 318
Rohilkhand						4 658	7 216
Bijnor						159	35
Dún						1 057	1 058
Jhánsi						11	10
Hamírpur						1	300
Total of each District						187 189	247 906

District	Land irrigated (approximate) — Sugarcane	Indigo	Rice	Cotton	Other food grains	Fodder	Miscellaneous	Totals	Rain fall — Total from 1st to 30th April 1880	Average rainfall
Saharanpur	12 024	304	19	3	27	31	752	13 160		4
Muzaffarnagar	27 041	670	1	24	14	51	731	28 535		5
Meerut	45 415	3 448	60	2	103	70	290	49 388		6
Bulandshahr	7 089	10 851			602		232	18 774		1
Aligarh	648	10 693	1		404		266	12 018	1	05
Muttra	464	309		35	1		214	1 023		1
Agra	[illegible]	[illegible]			5		426	1 241		2
Etah	1 183	4 498	12		498	8	501	7 000		1
Mainpuri	2 030	7 348	1		281		221	9 851		2
Fatehgarh	1 770	6 224	3		118	7	106	8 228		2
Etawah	2 751	11 667			32		272	14 672		09
Cawnpore	4,000	12 592	25		5		253	16 875		1
Delhi										2
Gurgaon	424	31		5	1	6	41	508		1
Dehra Dun	[illegible]1		155				271	1 057	5	1 2
Bijnor	159							159		5
Tarai	270		15					285		3
Pilibhit	2 120						6	2 126		4
Bareilly	2 111	126					10	2 247	1	4
Jhansi	10						1	11		1
Hamirpur	1							1		08
Total	110 658	69 410	292	69	2 091	176	4,493	187 189		
Total for the same period last year	139 801	94 268	930	148	5 901	419	6 439	247 906		
Increase										
Decrease	29 143	24 858	638	79	3 810	243	1 946	60 717		

REMARKS

Cubic feet per second

Ganges Canal—Volume of water passing through Sohun aqueduct ... 6,349

Jan[illegible] escape	130	
S[illegible]	86	
C[illegible]wnpore tail	233	
Ditto escapes	307	
E[illegible]h tail	1	
Ditto escapes	56	
		813
Net consumption		5,536

B[illegible]landshahr ... reports that the acreage of kharif this year does not ... the ... of the same ... account of the ... getting the ... but that ... falling off ... expected as the demand ... here good

Lower Ganges Canal—

E[illegible]ring ...		957
T[illegible] ...	131	
P[illegible] ...	406	
K[illegible]	143	680
Net consumption		277

Eastern Jumna Canal—

Entering canal		974
L[illegible]g		11
Net consumption		963

E[illegible] ... Engineer reports that canal was closed from 20th to 28th [illegible]

Agra Canal—

F[illegible] ... canal		1 [illegible]38
Lea[illegible]g	5	
Ba[illegible] escape	248	
K[illegible]	136	
J[illegible]	11	400
Net consumption		638

ALLAHABAD
The 27th May 1880

[illegible] —In the [illegible] irrigation operations statement of fasl rabi 1878 79 ... 31st March 1879 after the figures 31 ... the following ... published ... 32,92 ... 64,728 963 643 ... 34,799 ... 33 370 441 340 ... the figure 963 9[illegible] ... 1880 against G and T tal in column head ... the corresponding period of last year for the figure ... statement against total for the same period last year ... 96 498 64 ... and ... decrease ... 86 778, 616 23,396 45,631 47 551 202 101 ... 503 903, 159 676 3 977

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, P W D, Irrigation Branch

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1880

Nature of Traffic	Ganges Canal, Up, Maunds	Ganges Canal, Up, Value	Ganges Canal, Down, Maunds	Ganges Canal, Down, Value	Ganges Canal, Total, Maunds	Ganges Canal, Total, Value	Agra Canal, Up, Maunds	Agra Canal, Up, Value	Agra Canal, Down, Maunds	Agra Canal, Down, Value	Agra Canal, Total, Maunds	Agra Canal, Total, Value
Grain												
Wheat	2 1,2		6 911		8 6,3							
Gram	152				1 2							
Rice	1 005				1 005							
Inferior rice (dhan)												
Bijhar (or mixed grain)												
Dal	764		61		1 381							
Juar	15				95							
Bajra												
Maize (or Indian corn)												
TOTAL	1 488		6 818		11 306							
Cotton			2 ,13		2 ,13							
Oil seeds	11		1 63,		1 0,1							
Salt	5,2		21 628		21 599							
Metals	4 807		1		4 9 6							
Building material	2 510		25 01		2, 525		11150				11050	
Miscellaneous goods	4 546		2 651		28 200		100		6 800		6 900	
Firewood	1 151		13 756		14 906				700		700	
Bamboos	15	300	23 291	165 180	23 314	16 28			1 400		1 400	
Timber	1 491	191	2 545	2 51 7	4,040	2 18						
Miscellaneous timber	847	1 694			847	1 604						
Live stock												
GRAND TOTAL	20 430	2 193	120 098	188 520	140 525	1 0,22	14 150		8 900		23 050	
Total during corresponding period of last year	3 089	17 371	153 623	130 831	158 712	418 202	3 916		21 018		24 931	
Increase				37 698		22 521	10 234					
Decrease	14 659	15 1 8	33 525		18 184				12 118		1 881	

REMARKS

Particulars	Ganges Canal 1879	Ganges Canal 1880	Agra Canal 1879	Agra Canal 1880
Tonnage weight of timber and bamboos	6 989	5 205	891	8.3
Tonnage miles	830 298	17 451	68 634	87 637
Value of goods R	5,57 085	352	13 3	94, 59
Number of passengers	9 761	914	Nil	

ALLAHABAD }
The 27th May 1880 }

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, P W D, Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1880 81 and of the nine preceding years

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

FOR THE TWO MONTHS APRIL AND MAY

YEAR	Bengal Imports	Bengal Exports	Bengal Total	Bombay Imports	Bombay Exports	Bombay Total	Sindh Import	Sindh Export	Sindh Total	Madras Import	Madras Export	Madras Total	British Burma Import	British Burma Exports	British Burma Total	Total Import	Total Export	Total
	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	R	P	Ps	R	P	R	R	P	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs
1871 72			16 [illegible]			[illegible] 14			5[illegible]			5 14			6 99			36 63
1872 73			1[illegible] 3[illegible]			[illegible] 7			[illegible]			4 6[illegible]			9 76	..		40 6[illegible]
1873 74			13 [illegible]2			7 [illegible]			46			[illegible] 74			10 46			37 53
1874-75			14 29			7 00			53			4 [illegible]6			8 [illegible]9			35 37
1875 76	14 40	2 95	1[illegible] 35	7 73	2 31	10 04	38	54	92	2 96	2 79	5 75	1 50	11 94	13 44	26 97	21 53	47 50
1876-77	12 61	1 [illegible]3	14 34	8 16	38	8 54	32	7	39	3 08	1 31	4 39	1 89	8 50	10 39	26 06	11 99	38 05
1877 78	15,22	2 20	1[illegible] 42	10 06	43	10 49	60	12	72	2 33	34	2 6[illegible]	2 06	7 14	9 20	30 27	10 23	40 50
1878 79	14 69	1 98	16 [illegible]7	9 35	49	9 84	48	8	56	2 87	82	3 69	2 66	7 94	10 60	30 05	11 31	41 36
1879 80	12 88	1 37	14,[illegible]5	8 13	55	8 68	57		64	2 23	73	2 96	2 25	9 80	12 05	26 06	12 52	38 58
1880 81	10 64	1 02	11 66	9 30	42	9 72	1 03	8	1 11	2 62	1 69	4 30	2 15	9 10	11 25	25 74	12 30	38 04

N B—1 The figures for British Burma for 1880 81 include collections at Tav y and M n for April only

2 Collections for th y ars previous to 1875 76 cannot be separately given f r Imp ts and Exp rts as in the returns fu nished by Lo al Government refunds on Imports and Exports were not di tinguished

3 The figures for the year previous to 1875 76 ar exclusive of th for La d Cu tom Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH
Calcutta, 17th June 1880

R B CHAPMAN
Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 26] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART V — ... (Not ... published)

SUPPLEMENT No 26

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 11th June, 1880

No 12 —In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic cap 67 section 1 the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Friday the 2nd July 1880, at 11 A M as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House Simla as the place for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

D FITZPATRICK
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla the 21st June 1880

No 269 – The Hon'ble C ... received charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department from Mr C ... Bernard, ... on the ... noon of the 18th instant

I C DAVIES
Under Secy to the Govt of India

The 24th June 1880

No 272 — *Appointments* —Mr G Stevenson, C S Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade in Assam, to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade *vice* Major T B Michell

Mr J ... Dubeg, Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade *vice* Mr G Stevenson with effect from the 16th April 1880

The above cancel Notification of the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department No 20? dated the 10th May 1880 published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th idem

No 274 —*Erratum* —In Notification of the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department No ... dated the ... instant intimating Mr C B ... Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service— *for* the 2nd March last *read* the ... March last

No 279 – The services of Mr J Stack, C S are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 16th current

The 25th June 1880

No 290 —The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I ... Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India reported his return to ... noon of the 18th instant from the ... leave granted to him in Notification No 5? dated the 28th February last

No 292—Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India on the forenoon of the 15th instant

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METEOROLOGY

The 23rd June 1880

No 84—Mr F Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, returned to duty on the 10th instant from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 52, dated the 15th April last

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla, the 24th June 1880

No 91 *J*—Whereas the rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective jurisdictions and are occupied by the Railways mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said Schedule (including land occupied as stations, out houses, and for other purposes of the said Railways) —In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare as follows —

(1) Act No IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act 1879) and Act No IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act 1872) are extended to the said portions of land, subject in the case of the former Act, to the following modifications—namely in the second and third paragraphs of section one and in section fifty the words "a Presidency Magistrate and" shall be omitted

(2) In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines, or other motive power and carriages and waggons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the aforesaid portions of land

(3) In exercise of the power conferred by section 53 of the said Indian Railway Act 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Governments and authorities mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Governments in respect of such parts of the Railways mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said Schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite their names respectively in the second column of the said Schedule

SCHEDULE

Railway	State	Government or authority
Great Indian Peninsula	Kurundwad	Bombay
Ditto	Akulkote	Ditto
Bombay Baroda and Central India	Baroda	Ditto.
Ditto	Sucheen	Ditto
Ditto	Wadhwan	Ditto
Ditto	Luktur	Ditto
Ditto	Bajana	Ditto
Ditto	Patri	Ditto
East Indian Jubbulpore Branch	Rewah	North of Sutna station—the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.
Ditto	Punna	
Ditto	Beronda	
Ditto	Nagode	South of Sutna station—the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto	Sohawul	
Ditto	Myhere	
Ditto	Kotee	
Sind Punjab and Delhi	Patiala	Punjab
Ditto	Nabha	Ditto
Ditto	Kapurthala	Ditto
Indus Valley State	Bhawalpur	Ditto
Rajputana State	Jeypur	Agent, Governor General for Rajputana.
Ditto	Kishengarh	Ditto
Ditto	Bhurtpore	Ditto
Ditto	Ulwur	Ditto
Ditto	Nabha	Punjab
Ditto	Patowdie	Ditto
Sindia State	Gwalior	Agent, Governor General for Central India
Ditto	Dholepore	Agent Governor General for Rajputana
Western Rajputana State	Jodhpore	Ditto
Ditto	Serohi	Ditto
Ditto	Baroda	Bombay
Ditto	Palanpore	Ditto
Holkar State	Indore	Chief Commissioner Central Provinces south of Nerbudda river Agent, Governor General for Central India, north of that river
Ditto	Gwalior	Agent Governor General for Central India
Ditto	Dewas	Ditto
Sindia-Neemuch State	Oodeypore (Mewar)	Agent Governor General for Rajputana
Ditto	Gwalior	Agent Governor General for Central India
Ditto	Indore	Ditto
Ditto	Dhar	Ditto
Ditto	Rutlam	Ditto
Ditto	Jowra	Ditto
Ditto	Sillana	Ditto

POLITICAL

The 21st June 1880

No 166 *G P*—With reference to Notification No 70 G P dated 2[illegible]th March 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Walter Hill[illegible], as Vice Consul for Denmark at Moulmein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

The [illegible]*th June* 1880

No 169 *G P*—With reference to Notification No 10[illegible] G P, dated 3rd May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr J Woodth, as Acting Consul for Germany at Ak[illegible], during the absence of Mr W Ganslandt, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

The 25th June 1880

No 2059 F P—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 14th May 1880, is published for general information —

"*Foreign Office, 11th May* 1880

"It is hereby notified that Earl Granville, K G, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Her Majesty's Minister at Santiago, Chili an official communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chili, notifying that the Commander-in-Chief of the Chilian Fleet has announced the blockade of the Peruvian Ports of Il and Mollendo—the former from December 12th, and the latter from the 20th of the same month,—by the Chilian Forces"

No 173 C.-P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Victor Bienenfeld as Acting Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr G Bienenfeld Rodolph

No 176 G P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr I B Bozzani, as Consul for Italy at Bombay

GENERAL

The 24th June 1880

No 1262 G G—Captain J F P Mosley 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed provisionally to be Commandant of the Corps of Beluch Guides with effect from the date of assuming charge

No 1267 G-G—Major C A Bayley, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class and Political Agent Haraoti and Tonk is placed on special duty at Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge and is ranked, for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty, as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class

The portion of the Foreign Department Notification No 481 G G dated 27th February 188 , relating to Major Bayley, is cancelled

No 1268 G G—With reference to Notification No 19 G G, dated 25th March 1880 Colonel Sir R J Meade, K C S I, C I E Resident 1st Class, and Resident Hyderabad is granted an extension of fifteen days privilege leave from the 12th to the 26th June 1880, both days inclusive

No 1270 G C—Under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code Mr A Christie C Officiating Political Officer, Kurram, is granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from 10th July 1880, or the date on which he may avail himself of it, with the necessary subsidiary leave

The 25th June 1880

No 1276 G G—The services of Mr L A W Rund, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Beluchistan are replaced at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department

No 1279 G G—Major W W Biscoe, Officiating Political Officer, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties

Captain C E Yate to officiate as Political Officer at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, *vice* Major Biscoe

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 26th June 1880

No 1379—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the stamp duty with which an instrument of gift of shares in a company or association is chargeable under the said Act to the duty prescribed in Article 60 (*c*) Schedule I, of the Act for a transfer of such shares for a consideration equal to their value, as set forth in such instrument of gift

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 25th June, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 361—PERSONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant A W Perry 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General

No 362—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon J S Cunningham, Medical Officer 4th Bengal Cavalry to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar *vice* Surgeon I A Smyth, who vacates on the completion of his term of office

No 363—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant H D Gerrard, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain J F P Mosley, transferred to the Beluch Guides

4th Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant C F Wyndall, 58th Foot a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant H D Gerrard, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Infantry

That portion of G G O No 350 of 1880 which refers to Lieutenant Wyndall is cancelled

No 364—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

North Western Provinces Volunteer Rifle Corps

1st Administrative Battalion

Captain A W Jameson, S C, Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS

No 365—Sub Conductor George Preston, Ordnance Department is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a Warrant Officer

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 366—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant H D [illegible] Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry Punjab Frontier Force (u p s) for 182 days under Rule VIII of the Regulations of 1875

Surgeon I B Rutledge (m s) for 1 year 182 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 18[illegible]

No 367—[illegible] —

With the approval of Her Majesty's Government the Government of India are pleased to sanction the abolition of the [illegible] medical [illegible] at the port of embarkation in regard to officers of the Indian services proceeding on furlough out of India on medical certificate who have appeared before a local medical committee

2 A furlough can be granted to the officers of the Indian services for a longer period than to officers of the British service it is hereby ruled that the local board in the case of an officer of the Indian services shall invariably be presided over by an administrative medical officer

LONDON GAZETTE

No 368—The following extracts are published for general information —

London Gazette dated the 25th May, 1880, pages 3176 and 3177

BREVET

The undermentioned officers to be Colonel —

Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie C B Bengal Staff Corps Dated 2nd March, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel William Kincaid Madras Staff Corps Dated 3rd March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel William George Malcolm Strickland Madras Staff Corps Dated 3rd March 1880

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonels

Major James Nicholls Button Hewett Dated 4th March 1880

Major Thomas Nicholls Walker Dated 4th March 1880

To be Major

Captain [illegible] Scott V C Dated [illegible] March, 1880

To be Captain

Lieutenant Charles [illegible] Macgregor Dated 13th March 1880

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named —

Gazette 27th January, 1880,—Major Albert FitzWilliam Taylor, 12th November, 1879

Gazette 12th September, 1879—Captain Charles Archibald Mercer, 8th June, 1879

BENGAL ARMY

CAVALRY

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cunliffe Low Dated 6th March, 1880

To be Majors

Captain and Brevet Major Arthur Haldimand Prinsep late 4th European Light Cavalry Dated 6th March 1880

Captain Frederick Wood Mumullen Dated 20th March 1880

INFANTRY

To be Colonels

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walden [illegible] Queen's Own [illegible] Dated 4th March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Alexander Cockburn Dated 4th March 1880

To be Majors

Captain Charles Lewis Prendergast Dated 4th March 1880

Captain Russell Eardley Wilmot Dated 4th March 1880

Captain Henry Lachlan Young Dated 4th March, 1880

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

To be Surgeon Majors

Surgeon David Douglas Cunningham Dated 1st April, 1880

Surgeon Henry Whitwell Dated 1st April 1880

Surgeon Archibald Cameron, M D Dated 1st April 1880

Surgeon Benjamin Lewis, M D Dated 1st April 1880

Surgeon James Charles Gordon Carmichael M D Dated 1st April, 1880

Surgeon Alexander Gibb Grant Dated 1st April, 1880

Surgeon Warwick Jackson Dated 1st April, 1880

Surgeon George Gilbert McLaren Dated 1st April 1880

Surgeon Joseph Johnstone Monteath M D Dated 1st April 1880

* * * *

BREVET

To be Lieutenant Colonels

Major Henry Robert [illegible] Wellesley, Madras Cavalry ([illegible] deceased) in succession to Lieutenant General W F Marriott C B Bombay Staff Corps, deceased Dated 18th December, 1879

Major Cecil Beadon, Madras Cavalry, in succession to General H Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, placed on the Retired List Dated 1st January, 1880

Major Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, Madras Cavalry Dated 20th March, 1880

To be Majors

Captain (now Major) Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant General Marriott Dated 18th December 1879

Captain (now Major) Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, Bengal Infantry, in succession to General H Pritchard Dated 1st January, 1880

Captain (now Major) George David Reid Bengal Infantry in succession to Lieutenant General J K Spence Bengal Staff Corps, placed on the Retired List Dated 16th January, 1880

PENSIONS

No 369—First Class Apothecary J Vital, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 370—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

BENGAL ARMY

To be Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John March Earle, Bengal Infantry —24th June, 1880

No 371—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878 the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified —

Major General J Wilson Madras S C is placed on the list of Lieutenant General [illegible]

Colonel J C Haughton C S I Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Major Generals [illegible] 1880

No 372—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major Roderick George Thomas Stevenson Bombay Cavalry from the 14th April 1880 in succession to Lieutenant General J Barrett Bengal Infantry retired

To be Major

Captain (now Major) Henry Philip Kirke Bengal Infantry from the 14th April 1880 in succession to Lieutenant General J Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired

No 373—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry

Ressaidar Juggut Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Buddun Singh invalided, Jemadar Misree Khan to be Ressaidar *vice* Juggut Singh, promoted, Duffadar Mehdee Khan, to be Jemadar *vice* Misree Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry

Havildar Elahie Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Madho Ram, invalided,—1st May, 1880

No 374—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry

Duffadar Lal Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Baijnath deceased,—25th April 1880

Kot Duffadar Sirdar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dustam Khan deceased —5th May, 1880

RESIGNATIONS

No 375—First Class Assistant Apothecary John Pereira is permitted to resign the service

REWARDS

No 376—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers and men of the 3rd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Shutar Gurdun on the 2nd and 14th October 1879 —

Subadar Syud Amir
Jemadar Sher Mahomed
Naick Shum Sing
Sepoy Bishen Sing
,, Nizam Ali
,, Bakhtawar Sing

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 377—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government Colonel *Sir* A Clarke, K C M G, C B, C I E, R E (Imperial List) was transferred from the Imperial to the Indian establishment from the 10th May 1875

No 378—With reference to G G O No 377 of this date Colonel *Sir* A Clarke K C M G C B C I E R E having ceased to be a Member of the Council of the Governor General his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India for military duty

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 21st June 1880

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 15th to 21st June 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
Bengal Staff Corps	Captain H F Showers	25th March 1880	Pishin Afghanistan	Not known	
Ditto	Captain H J Barr	8th June 1880	Morar	Ditto	
Army Medical Department	Brigade Surgeon J Hannan	12th June 1880	Simla	Ditto	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 15th to 21st June, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
A C Keith (a)	Surgeon	Army Medical Dept	19th January 1880	Will left	809 14 0		21st August, 1880
A S Parkinson (b)	Lieutenant	73rd Foot	6th January 1880	Intestate	55 4 9		Ditto
R E L Dacres (c)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	13th May 1880	Intestate	1 798 11 7		Ditto

(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) *Next-of-kin—Father*—Admiral Sydney C Dacres [illegible] Guildford Surrey

W M LEES *Colonel,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 25th June 1880

ALLOWANCES

No 34—MESSING—

In supersession of Marine Notification No 9 of 11th May 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following rates of table money payable for the entertainment of high functionaries, their suites &c on board Indian Government vessels The rates are intended to cover all charges for messing, including wine &c —

Class	Passengers	Allowance per diem: For males	For females	For children of both sexes: Between 16 and 7 years	Under 7 years
	Captain's Table	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
I	Viceroy and Governor General of India	68 0 0 for the first 7 days; 14 0 0 afterwards	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
	Each individual composing the suite	14 0 0 for every day			
II	Governors and Commander in Chief	4? 0 0 for the first 7 days; 12 0 0 afterwards	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
	Each member of their suite	12 0 0 for every day			
III (a)	Lieutenant Governors and Bishops	[illegible] 0 0 for the first 7 days; 1[illegible] 0 0 afterwards			
	Each member of their suite	12 0 0 for every day			
(b)	Members of Council [illegible] Chief Commissioners [illegible] Secretaries to Government	31 0 0 for the first 7 days; 12 0 0 afterwards			
IV	Political Agents	12 0 0 for the first 14 days; 8 0 0 afterwards			

NOTE—The [illegible] only when embarking under special circumstances when travelling as ordinary passengers the rates [illegible] will be allowed

2 When the Viceroy and Governor or Commander in Chief proceeds in a ship on a tour which requires him to disembark at various ports the higher rate a day will, in general, only be paid for the

seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, the officer in command of the vessel may represent the circumstance to the official entertained for consideration, and, if subsequently necessary to the Government of India in the Marine Department.

3. When more than one distinguished person is embarked at the same time, the person of the highest rank is to be paid for according to the scale and the other or others only at the rate of Rs. 14 or Rs. 12 a day per head, as the case may be.

4. The periods for which the rates are to be paid shall commence on the day on which the first and shall terminate on that on which the last dinner is taken on board.

5. Should a passenger for whom provision is made under competent authority not embark or having embarked subsequently disembark or be transferred to another ship, the mess will be entitled to half the allowance, to cover the expenses incurred in making the necessary preparations. No deduction is to be made from the allowance for the time passengers may land at intermediate places for their own pleasure.

6. When any official is ordered a passage, the officer commanding the vessel will inform such passenger of the rate authorized for his entertainment and arrange for payment of the amount before the passenger leaves the ship if possible, or upon his certificate by the Indian Government treasury at the port of disembarkation, or at the nearest chief port, as the case may be.

7. Should the passenger not be satisfied with the statement of the commander of the vessel as to the class in the scale under which he is required to pay, the matter is to be at once referred to the authority ordering the passage. In the event of the latter officer agreeing with the passenger, the rate specified by the commander of the vessel should be paid and the circumstances reported to the Government of India in the Marine Department.

8. Civil and military officers will be liable to deduction for messing under existing rules.

No. 35.—In continuation of Marine Notification No. 34 of the 25th June 1880, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the following rates of table money shall be payable to Commanders of all Indian Government vessels for the entertainment on board such vessel of British Commissioned Officer and of Civil Officer with rank not lower than that of Deputy Magistrate, Deputy Collector or Extra Assistant Commissioner, together with their families and servants, when such officers travel as ordinary passengers and not under the special rules laid down in the above order:—

	R.	A.	P.	
Officers (Civil or Military)	4	0	0	per diem.
Lady or female child of 10 years and upwards	3	0	0	
Children of 2 and under 10 years of age	2	0	0	
Children under 2 years of age				
European servants, male or female	2	0	0	
Native servants	0	8	0	

2. The above rates are exclusive of the charges for liquors, &c. Officers will be liable to deduction for messing under existing rules.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 36.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India the appointment of Rear Admiral J. Bythesea, R.N., V.C., C.B., C.I.E., as Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India in the Marine Department will cease from the 30th June 1880.

Under similar authority the appointment now held by Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, R.N. (retired), of Personal Assistant to the Consulting Naval Officer will also cease from the same date.

No. 37.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government and to any changes that may hereafter be necessary in the organization of Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

Commander H. A. Street, R.N. (retired), Commanding I. G. S. *Tenasserim*, to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department, with effect from the 17th June, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 21st June 1880.

No. 200.—The following Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, are promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 1st January, 1880, to fill existing vacancies:—

Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E.
" B. C. D. Ayliner, R.E.
" W. I. Shone, R.E.
" H. W. Dupernet, R.E.
" H. L. Wells, R.E.
" S. Grant, R.E.

The 24th June 1880.

No. 201.—Major T. L. Marryat, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Bombay, is transferred to the Railway List of the Government of India, but will remain as hitherto under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred to Bombay; but his services will remain temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan

No. 202—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 199, dated 18th June 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the establishment of Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st June 1880 —

From Class II to Class I

Lieutenant-Colonel J G Lindsay R E	State Railways
Major J G Forbes R E,	Hyderabad
Colonel J Fulton R A	Punjab

From Class III to Class II

Major J M McNeile R E	Bengal officiating in Assam
Mr H T Geoghegan,	State Railways
„ H Garbett,	Punjab
R Tyndall,	Punjab
H Bell,	State Railways

No 203—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations with effect from the 1st June 1880 —

I—PERMANENT

From 2nd to 1st Grade, Executive Engineer

Murray Major H Y	Rajputana
Stoddard A	Mysore
Williams Captain T T R E	Assam

From 3rd to 2nd Grade, Executive Engineer

Bhelanath Doss	Assam
Craig T	Hyderabad
Cunningham Captain C R E	Hyderabad
Taggart C B	Rajputana
Henderson R M	Burmah
Oates E W	Burmah
Ring R	Burmah

From 4th to 3rd Grade, Executive Engineer

Gaal C E	Central India
Ashootosh Mitter	Central India
Richard H J	Burmah
Gramatzki F	Mysore
Fox Captain H C R E	Hyderabad
Bayly C H	Mysore
Groves H	Mysore
De Crettes A	Burmah
Call Captain C F R E	Central Provinces
Thomson R J B	Central Provinces

From 2nd to 1st Grade, Assistant Engineer

Ewing R	Central India
Leslie M	Hyderabad
Watts G K	Hyderabad
Rees J C	Burmah
St Clair Hon'ble L M	Central Provinces
Coode M P	Hyderabad
Newton W G	Central Provinces
Harrison A G	Burmah
Alge W	Burmah
Rumsby E J	Burmah
Gilbert W R	Burmah

II—TEMPORARY

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, to 4th Grade Executive Engineer

Colquhoun A R	Burmah
Lloyd Lieutenant R O, R E	Burmah

The 25th June 1880.

No 204—In supersession of that portion of Notification No 110, dated 8th April 1880, relating to Captain F. G Oldham, R.E., that officer is appointed to officiate as Examiner Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Westmorland.

No 205—With reference to Notification in the Public Works Department, No 186, dated 11th June 1880, the following promotions are made to fill vacancies existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, with effect from 1st June 1880 —

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer

Clarke Major S. C, R.E.
Dodsworth G W
Macartney Major M J., R.E.
Marryat, Major E L R E
Nuthall, Major H J., S C.
Ramsay J
Shepherd, Captain C E S C.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer

Croudace C H
Dooley M S
Hunt, F L
Little Captain J A. S.C
Miles T W
Monk H L
Moore E J
Peters Major E N R E
Purchas Captain W R R E
Robertson F E
Sedgwick Captain W R E
Swappe C
Taylor W B

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer

Barlow Captain C C C R E.
Bartlett, T W
Burkbeck M
Campion J M
Connor Captain A S W S C
Dangerfield F W
Lloyd W C L
Gilchrist W G
Hallum E H
Haynes Captain H S F R E
Johnstone Captain W H R E
Large T T B
Tanner T L
Vansittart J P
Warden H W
Wiseman W
Wright, R E

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer

Anderson C A
Bailey R J
Bickerton C H C
Bose Bhoobun Mohun
Boydell J L N
Cantopher B W
Constable Lieutenant W V R E
Coppin R F
Cowper G
Curry T E

Davidson Lieutenant G R.E
Finnis, Lieutenant H, R.E.
Fox, H
Harington, H S
Harrison, Lieutenant J H C., R.E.
Hebbert, F B
Hogan J
Knox, H C
Lamb G F
Luckstedt H
Marsh, R M
Maxwell, Lieutenant R C R.E.
Michell T
Moyle G.
Neville, Lieutenant J R.E
Rebsch S
Salmond, J M
Sheo Dayal.

No 206.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 33, dated 30th January 1880, Mr L E H Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent Indus Valley State Railway is promoted to Class III of the Locomotive Department of State Railways, with effect from the 1st instant

No 207.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch with effect from 12th June 1880 —

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer

Bekett Major W H
Iverson Captain W H R.E.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer

Jenner, Captain S. W., R.E.
Arnott, Captain N., R.E.
Garwood, Captain J F., R.E.
Broadbent, Captain J E., R.E.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer

Moore, Lieutenant R F R.E.*

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer

Bruce Lieutenant A C R.E.*
Graves, Captain H A S C
Chippendall Lieutenant W H R.E
Cather Lieutenant T P R.E
Smith Lieutenant H W R.E
Bowyer Lieutenant W G R.E
Bunn Murdoch Lieutenant J R.E
Jennings Lieutenant R H R.E

*The promotion of these officers date from 6th April

No 208.—In Public Works Department Notification No 37, dated 30th January 1880 transferring Mr A Grant Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade from the Military Works Branch to Bengal, for *Bengal* read *the Punjab*

Babu Krishna Chundra Bandopadhya Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl R E*
Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JUNE 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —Heavy rain fell during the week in British Burma, Bengal and Assam, in parts of the two lastmentioned provinces some injury to the crops has resulted In Madras Mysore and Coorg, the Central Provinces, and the North Western Provinces and Oudh the rain was more or less general, but, in most places, slight In Bombay little rain fell, except at Kanara, where the fall was heavy, and in Berar and Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and the Punjab there was also little or no rain In parts of Madras, Bombay Hyderabad Central India, Rajputana, and the Punjab the want of rain is felt, and autumn sowings have been retarded

General prospects continue fairly good on the whole

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (June 23rd)—		
Bellary	59 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 27 0 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	39 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 33 0
Ganjam	1 76 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 32 22
Kistna	16 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 34 26
Chingleput (Madras)	52 (average of nine stations)	*Ragi* 22 42 wet and dry crops harvested to small extent
Coimbatore	22 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* 24 01 crops generally fair harvest of *cholum cumboo* and gingelly in five taluks—outturn ½ to ¾
Tanjore	71 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* [illegible] 04 crops generally good
Madura	14 at Dindigul	*Ragi* [illegible]6 02
Malabar	4 66 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 19 7
Travancore	13	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair but rain much needed in Kistna, Kurnool and Chingleput
Bombay— (June 23rd)—		—
Kurrachee		Weather cloudy high monsoon winds rain holds off river at Kotri on 21st 13 feet 5 inches against 9½ feet on same date last year rice crops in Chorabari suffering from attacks from tortoises and crabs small pox in three measles in one fever in three and cattle-disease in one taluka
Hyderabad	—	Rice cultivation has suffered in the Badin taluka from *kallar* fever of mild type in three talukas cattle disease in Sakrand taluka small pox in three talukas river nearly 4 feet higher on 21st than on same date last year
Ahmodabad		Preparations progressing weather occasionally cloudy public health good
Baroda		Sky overcast monsoon anxiously awaited public health good prices steady
Surat		Rain awaited fever in three talukas
Násik	*Nil*	High winds drifting clouds prices rising prospects in Ghât villages and Igatpuri bad
Colaba (Bombay)	17	Total rainfall 4 56 being 11 72 below average average abnormal temperature 3 warm vapour in air normal abnormal wind changed gradually from west north west on the 16th to north north east on the 22nd
Poona	14 at Bhimthadi	Crops suffering from want of rain
Ahmednagar	A few cents at Jamkhed and Sheogaon	Sowing of *mung* and *urid* delayed prices rising public health good
Sholapur	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowing retarded from want of rain public health good
Dharwar	43	Sowing of rice partially completed more rain necessary fever in seven and cattle disease in three talukas
Kanara	9 79 at Karwar maximum at Honore 10 13 minimum at Halyal 23	Rice cultivation continues plants healthy fever and cattle disease prevail
Rajkot		Weather hot; health good
		General Remarks —Scarcely any rain, except in Kanara *kharif* sowings delayed in consequence fever in several districts

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—		
(June 23rd)—		
Chittagong	13 45 heavy rain at Cox's Bazar	Weather rainy and cloudy state and prospects of crops generally favourable cattle disease in some parts
Dacca	3 36	Prospects of crops good public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4 18 excessive rain in Barripore	Early rice and jute plants promising transplanting of late rice going on rivers fall public health generally good
Moorshedabad	2 10 rain general	Prospects of crops good fever in some thanas of Sadr otherwise public health good
Rajshahye	5 03	Heavy rain in Nattore subdivision has done considerable injury to *boro* rice sessamum and jute standing crops in other thanas doing well public health good
Burdwan	3 96	Crop prospects good public health fair
Rungpore	4 57	Weather hot and cloudy prospects of crops favourable public health good
Bhagalpur	63	Ploughing and sowings progressing favourably
Purneah	3 51	General complaints of too much rain rivers from north all in flood autumn crops in low lands much damaged winter rice almost planted out health fair
Patna	5 96	Prospects of crops favourable
Durbhunga	3 47	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy in progress, both coming up well prices stationary some fever at head quarters
Hazaribagh	59	Weather seasonable and warm sowing of autumn and winter crops continues food grains cheap general health good
Cuttack	Sufficient rain	Prospects of crops good
		General Remarks —Seasonable rain all over the province during week prospects of crops generally favourable except that in some places early rice and jute injured by excessive rain transplanting of late rice begun in some districts in Behar and Chota Nagpur ploughing and sowing in full progress and in Orissa still going on in parts public health generally continues good prices reported stationary in some districts
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (June 22nd)	Heavy rain on the night of 21st	All appearance of rains having set in cholera decreasing prices stationary
Allahabad („)	Slight and partial showers	Rains appear to have broken this morning cholera deaths increased to 74 in some centres otherwise very healthy wheat 20½ seers coarse rice 19 seers unhusked *dhan* 27⅞ seers
Gorakhpur (21st)	45	Weather very cloudy but continues unusually hot wind east *kharif* sowings commenced cholera disappearing health good
Jhansi („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Heat intense small pox amongst cattle continues prices rising
Agra (22nd)		Heat intense hot westerly winds health good cattle-disease continues
Bareilly (23rd)	*Nil*	Sky overcast more or less throughout week health good young sugarcane promising grain somewhat dearer
Meerut ( )	Slight rain	Heat continues clouds gathering prices unchanged
Kumaun (21st)		Rains appear to have set in some fever prospects of *kharif* crop good prices unchanged wind variable
Lucknow (23rd)	1 4	Barley 30 seers
Partabgarh (21st)	Partial showers	Atmosphere close sky cloudy
Sitapur (23rd)	*Nil*	East wind and cloudy occasional cases of cholera still occur general health good
Fyzabad („)		Rain anxiously looked for fields being prepared for *kharif* public health fair
		General Remarks —Rain though slight has fallen in most districts and the regular monsoon appears to have broken the weather however still continues unusually hot and close prospects are still good and generally prices remain unchanged general health continues good but while cholera has decreased in Gorakhpur it has increased somewhat in Allahabad and has also appeared in Sitapur cattle-disease continues in Agra and Jhansi
Punjab—		
(June 22nd)—		
Delhi		Fever continues prices fluctuating
Hissar		Heat great agricultural operations in abeyance for want of rain prices rising health fair
Umballa	8	Ploughing commenced health fair
Jullundur		Heat intense health good prices steady
Lahore		Crops cut health good
Ferozepore		Prices rising
Sialkot	2 at Sialkot 0 in district except at Daska *nil*	Autumn sowings delayed by drought
Rawalpindi	2	Heat intense some deaths in consequence, water becoming scarce at places
Peshawar		Prices steady
Mooltan		*Kharif* sowings in progress health good prices falling
Dera Ismail Khan		Health fair small pox prevailing
		General Remarks —Health generally good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (June 23rd)	09	Cloudy preparations for sowings in progress prices stationary
Jubbulpore („)		Cloudy ploughing continues small pox prevalent prices stationary
Saugor („)	[illegible]	Cloudy cool ploughing continues small pox and cattle-disease prevalent prices stationary
Seoni („)	2 slight showers	Sowings begun
Hoshangabad („)		Cloudy small pox continues prices stationary
Raipur (19th)	95	Clear sowings continue prices stationary
Sambalpur (18th)	96	Sowings continue cholera and small pox prevalent
		General Remarks—Slight rain in some districts sowings in progress prices stationary
British Burma— (June 19th)—		
Akyab	15 55	Total rainfall 60 15 public health good rain heavy but seasonable cattle disease severe in one township elsewhere slight
Rangoon	4 76	Total rainfall 28 0 four fatal cases of small pox
Bassein	2 71	Total rainfall 2[illegible] 3 public health good cattle-disease continues; weather seasonable ploughing proceeding
Prome	1 02	Total rainfall 10 [illegible]7 public health fair ploughing going on
Amherst (Moulmein)	5 21	Total rainfall 41 12 public health good crop prospects good
Toungoo	2 18	Total rainfall 18 71 public health good ploughing proceeding
		General Remarks—Small pox disappearing cattle disease in Akyab, Thayetmyo, Bassein and Prome public health generally good, weather favourable agricultural operations well advanced
Assam— (June 23rd)—		
Gauháti	5 0[illegible]	Weather wet but seasonable a portion of *aus* crop reported destroyed by excessive flood
Sylhet	10 72	Cultivation in [illegible] districts unfavourably water very high but subsiding
Cachar	7 19	About one fourth of the *aus* land submerged and destroyed and cultivation of *sali dhan* stopped on account of excessive rain common rice [illegible] in parts outturn of rice good public health good
Dibrugarh	3 78	Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues cattle disease still prevalent, but [illegible]
Mysore and Coorg— (June 23rd)—		
Bangalore	1 [illegible]	Sowing operations in progress standing crops in good condition health good but fever and cattle disease prevalent in parts prices stationary
Mysore	[illegible]7	
Mercara	3 73	
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 23rd)—		
Amraoti	4	Sowing continues
Akola		Weather cloudy fields are ready
Hyderabad		*Idle* [illegible] *kharif* preparations concluded rain much wanted prices rising
Central India States— (June 23rd)—		
Indore		Windy want of rainfall health good
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	[illegible]
Sutna		[illegible]
Rutlam	*Nil*	[illegible] prices steady
Neemuch	*Nil*	[illegible]
Goona	*Nil*	[illegible] wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal	*Nil*	[illegible]
Agar	*Nil*	[illegible] agricultural prospects favourable
Nowgong	21	[illegible]
Manpur		Weather [illegible] want of rain for sowing *kharif* crops ploughings still continue small pox prevalent
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 23rd)	*Nil*	Cloudy high winds
Sirohi (20th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry wells fairly full healthy frequent storms clouds
Marwar („ 18th)		Well water scarce and obtained with difficulty healthy clear winds strong want of rain palpably felt prices rising
Meywar		Well water low in parts, in and around Oodeypore plentiful healthy high winds

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd*		
Harowtee		Health good seasonable
Jhallawar		High winds from west
Ajmere (June 23rd)	*Nil*	Cloudy unseasonably cool breezes health good prices rising
Joypore, Bhurtpore	*Nil*	Westerly winds health good preparations for sowings going on.
Ulwur	*Nil*	Heat great health fair
Nepal— (June 15th)—		
Katmandu	3 9	Wet weather the whole week cholera still prevails.

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E J DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 19th June 1880

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 1st to 15th proximo, both days inclusive

By Order of the Directors,

R HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 19th June 1880

No 26—Mr A Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Umballa Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from 15th June 1880, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it

C W HUTCHINSON, *Lieut Genl, R E*,
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 14th June 1880

No 7—Erratum—In this Office Notification No 6 of 26th ultimo, *read* "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade," *for* "Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

W R TUCKER, *Lieut Col, R E*,
Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 17th June 1880

No 9—Mr J Barton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade is transferred from the Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway He left the former line on the afternoon of the 6th May 1880

The 21st June 1880

No 10—Mr M J Chabrel, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Salt Branch Division Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from forenoon of the 9th June 1880

J G MEDLEY, *Colonel R E,*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 17th June 1880

No 86—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 159 dated 20th May 1880, Mr F L Dibblee Executive Engineer, 1st Grade assumed charge of the Rathial Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Mr H Lambert Superintending Engineer 2nd Grade on 7th June 1880

J S TREVOR *Major Genl*
Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager s Office

NOTIFICATION

Mooltan, the 19th June 1880

No 10—With reference to Notification No 81, dated 3rd June 1880, by Director General of Railways Mr C H Mackie, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, joined the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of 19th May 1880

T B B SAVI, *Captain R E*
Offg Manager

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Karez Sections

NOTIFICATIONS

Sharagh the 5th June 1880

No 30—Pandit Sivadatta Panday Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line of Railway under Director General s Notification No 49, dated 23rd March 1880, reported his arrival at Sibi on the forenoon of 25th May 1880 and is posted to the Nari Division, Harnai Section The Assistant Engineer joined the Nari Division on the afternoon of 27th May

No 31—Lieutenant J Neville R E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Survey Division to Sharagh Division, on Harnai Section, which division he joined on the afternoon of 28th May 1880

This transfer is made in the interest of the public service

No 32—Mr F J H Collet, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Survey Division to the Office of the Engineer in Chief which he joined on the forenoon of 24th April 1880

This transfer is made in the interests of the public service

J G LINDSAY, *Col R E*
Engineer in Chief

NIMACH NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section

NOTIFICATION

Nasirabad, the 22nd June 1880

No 25—With reference to Director General Notification No 72 of the 17th May 1880 Mr Bibu Mal Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade reported his departure from this Railway on the afternoon of the 8th June 1880

A C CREGEEN
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY Manager s Office

NOTIFICATION

Lahore the 21st June 1880

No 6—With reference to Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways Lahore Notification No 7 dated 4th June 1880 Mr F J Ivens Assistant Locomotive Superintendent availed himself of the five and a half month leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 11th current

W SEDGWICK *Capt R E*
Offg Manager

SINDIA NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Neemuch, the 19th June 1880

No 21—With reference to this Office Notification No 18, dated 28th ultimo, Mr R C Beeston, Executive Engineer (temporary) 4th Grade was relieved of his duties on the Neemuch Division, on the afternoon of 1 th instant

HORACE BELL,
Engineer in Chief

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information —

The following foot-note has been appended to the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) —

> It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words 'History of Philosophy' have been substituted for the words 'Natural Theology' and the words "(a) Natural Theology" for the words "(a) History of Philosophy"

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations, for the words 'the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined,' the following words have been substituted —

> The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined

For the words 'on the first Monday in December" in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination, for the words 'the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination' in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words 'on the first Monday in December' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F A Examination for the words 'on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination' in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations, for the words 'in the first week in February' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts" for the words 'on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations, for the words "on or before the 1st of January' in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts for the words 'in the first week in January,' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law for the words "in the first week in March' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law, for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, and for the words 'in the first week of June,' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

> At such time as the Syndicate shall determine the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year

CHARLES H TAWNEY,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE
The 24th June 1880

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of 'The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)" that on the 10th April 1880 treasure consisting of 4 copper idols and 1 thiruvasi, valued at Rs 35 7, were found in the village of Pratapparamapuram in the Negapatam Taluk, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his Office on the 27th October 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

FORSTER WEBSTER
Collector

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th June 1880

TREASURE TROVE

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 27th May 1880 treasure consisting of articles as per margin of the aggregate value of about R 17 13 was found in a field known as Wadiche Dule situated at Mouje Kokrud Peta Shirala in the Walwa Taluka of the Satara District in the Bombay Presidency

	Value about R	A	P
22 Gold beads	10	8	0
[illegible] rings	7	3	0
49 Beads (stone)	0	2	0
TOTAL	17	13	0

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of Satara at his office at Satara, or in the District, on Thursday the 18th November 1880 in order that the claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provision of the above said Act

F H STEWART
Collector

SATARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
The 14th June 1880

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 24th June 1880 Rs 42,91,638 7 8

J WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA
The 25th June 1880

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1880

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan 1853-54	4 per cent Loan Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-5	Of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent of 1879	4½ per cent Loans Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1878	Ten year Loan of 1879 4½ per cent Option	Ten years Loan of 1879 ... Portion	5 per cent Debentures ... June 1862	5 per cent Loan 1856-5	5½ per cent Loan 1859-60	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 31st May 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	16 46,980	30,8 000	2 58 58, 00	1 13,38 600	1 85,61 300	3 19,1 900	47,56,600	4,38 000	96 52,300	8,39 45 600	1 01,700	33,85 000	68,900	2,33 700	19 53 05 082
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1880					500	9,500			10,500		..		10 500		...			31 000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th Jun 1880							500	5 000				87,000	17 06,700					1 ,99,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1880	..				9 000	33 "00	33,200		9,500	12,000		18,100	14,11,100		22,000			16 45 700
	54,100	38,506	2,346	16,46,980	30,94,500	3,59 01,900	1 13,62,300	1 89 63,400	3,19,37 900	47 68,600	4,38,000	97 8" 400	8,70,73,900	1 01,700	34,07 000	68,900	2,33,700	19,97,80,982
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers				...	3 800	4,89,900	1 04,700	1,80 400	1 12,400			10 000	3,96,500		2,000	1,000	85 500	13,86,200
Balance on 15th June 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	16,46,980	30,90 700	2,54,12,000	1,12,57 600	1,87 83 000	3,18,25,500	47,68,600	4,38,000	97 77 400	8,66,77 400	1 01,700	34,05,000	67,900	1,48,200	19 73,94,782

NOTE.—From 8th June 1867 to 15th April 1880, enfaced from India, 3,812 lakhs re-transferred from London 3 236 lakhs
16th Apl 1880 to 30th Apl. „ „ „ 18 „ „ „ 12 „
1st May to 15th May „ 28 16
16th „ „ to 31st „ 19 „ „ 9
1st June to 15th „ „ 34 „ 13 „

3,911 lakhs. 3,286 lakhs.
3,286 „
Balance against India 625 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 19th June 1880

R HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd June 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2 00 00 000	0	0	Government Securities	1 07 01 89[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve Fund	22 89 890	0	0	Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	58 44 712	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs 1 36 85 557 7 [illegible]; Public Deposits at Branches Rs 1 65 39 243 15 1	3 02 24 801	7	0	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	51 60 533	11	[illegible]
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2 60 19 829	10	7	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 88 89 32[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Post Bills &c	4 10 581	2	4	Balances with other Banks	6 32 36[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	15 31 426	1	10	Bullion	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				Dead Stock	10 25 718	[illegible]	1
				Stamps	8 [illegible]73	[illegible]	[illegible]
				Sundries	4 42 [illegible] 1	12	2
					4 24 31 3[illegible]	[illegible]	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs 1 64 90 320 11 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs 2 11 51 847 15 7	3 76 42 168	13	8
RUPEES	8 04 76 528	5	9	RUPEES	8 04 76 528	[illegible]	[illegible]

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta 24th June 1880

W WESTLAND, Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE, Secy & Treasurer

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	R	R	R	R	R	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20 882	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82 18	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALCUTTA MINT, The 21st June 1880

J I FENNA[illegible], Col R E, Mint Master

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the Notes numbers. Any other person having a right to them in his possession, or claim, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W 43	M 34 – 30563	20	The Post Master General, Bombay
W 44	M 53 – 02783	20	Syad Sha Mahomed Poona

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H 105	M 11 – 91718; M 8 96974	20; 5	Mrs [illegible] Durham Bombay
H 106	M 19 – 21168	10	G A Carre, Bombay

BOMBAY, The 22nd June 1880

C E RAWLEY, Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
99	O 66 – 80901	100	Muzaffar [illegible] (for 99)
	– 433	100	
	46 [illegible]	100	
	– [illegible]	100	
	– [illegible]	100	
	– 33124	100	
	– 34339	100	
	O 6 – 380[illegible]	100	
	– 3800[illegible]	100	
	– 1[illegible]	100	
	– 37400	100	
101	O 31 – [illegible]7	50	Bal[illegible]
10[illegible]	O [illegible] 033	00	Munsi [illegible]
10[illegible]	O 31 – 6 7[illegible]	50	[illegible]
10[illegible]	O 30 [illegible]7 9	50	[illegible]
107	O 68 – 11194	100	Mr [illegible]

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
101	O [illegible] – 31[illegible]	10	[illegible]
10[illegible]	O 58 – 25830	[illegible]	R [illegible]
103	O [illegible] – 1 0[illegible]	50	R [illegible]
	O 31 – 27490	20	
	O 6 – 3 [illegible]	20	
	O 76 – [illegible]	10	
[illegible]4	O [illegible] 38 [illegible]	100	Mr J [illegible]
105	O 6 – 45743	10	Mr A [illegible]
	I 28 – 06301	5	
106	O [illegible] – 21[illegible]2	100	J [illegible]
107	O 31 – 602 0	50	[illegible]
108	O [illegible] – 60[illegible]	500	Mr [illegible]
109	O [illegible]	20	[illegible]
110	O 8 2108[illegible]	10	[illegible]
111	O 58 – 7[illegible]72[illegible] to – 77[illegible]31	10 each	Lt [illegible]
112	I 1[illegible] – 89283	5	Amir Mirza
68	A 96 – 41611; – 41[illegible]	10	Sunt Ram Misr
69	L 15 – 43114; – 43163	5	Babu [illegible]
71	L 78 – 25910; L 65 – 63020	20	Mr H C [illegible]
72	L 56 – 30112; – 30110	5	Babu [illegible]
73	O 36 38[illegible]16; – 38217	[illegible]	Babu Bholanath Muk[illegible]
7[illegible]	L 43 – 43026; – 43027	10	Babu Buld[illegible]

CALCUTTA, The 23th June 1880

R A STERNDALE, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

2 b

Calicut Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
	Rs	
J 13—00576	20	Commissioner Paper Currency Madras for Post Master General Bombay

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

	Rs	
J 9—21407	10	Syed Hussen care of Narayanaswami Moodeliar Mysore

CALICUT }
The 10th June 1880 }

J C WINSCOM
Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
45	F 13—70418	100	Bunsi Dhur Campbellpur
46	F 8—21910	5	Baboo Mohendro Nath Sircar Lahore
47	F 17—31200	20	Jamsetji Cowasji Poonagur Sukkur

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
78	E 6—87193	10 }	Lukha Sing Peshawar
	I 8—2089_	5 }	
7_	E 15—67977	50	Bhai Charunjeet Singh Lahore

LAHORE }
The 19th June 1880 }

C G VANSITTART
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
_0	B 57—54172	20 }	T Iinga Chetty Shulai Madras
	—78527	20 }	
21	B 62—5_229	100	Kasivnath Mayan Cutti Badagara

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
37	B 16—85724	5 }	Mr T Raines, Government Telegraph Madras
	—8572_	5 }	

FORT SAINT GEORGE }
The 14th June 1880 }

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acct Genl in charge of Paper Currency Dept for Offg Commissioner

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 2_ _ 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAIL

For	Mail closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6 30 P M	28th J	From Bombay
Madras Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 30	28th	St Ch d
Calcutta Penang Singapore H g k g Shanghai and Hongkong for Japan Straits of Torres Straits for Port Darwin and Queensland	6 30	29th	From Bombay
Aust [illegible]	6 30	29th	Do d
Eng Mail *via* Bombay	6 30	30th	D d †
Do Book post and pattern packets	6 30	30th	D d
Rangoon Moulmein and St [illegible]	6 30	1st July	Str *S mla*
Chittagong Akyab Kyouk Phyoo	6 30	2 d	Str *M d*
Bas [illegible]	6 30	3rd	
Persian Gulf	6 30		From Bombay

L tt [illegible] despatch by the Australian Mail [illegible] as per to [illegible] must be [illegible] despatch by th bov

† Also *via* A [illegible] Mozambique Natal and the Cape [illegible]

N B—The [illegible] will lo at 6 30 P M precisely after which [illegible] and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be receiv d up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th June 1880

Allen, J A	Calar ml Louis	Mack nzie Miss E P
A drew S J	Co dey John (s s)	MacWhirter Geo
Angelo, H	Debendro Nath Chat-	McLeod, A
A mstro g Dr J	te ji	Mea Mrs
Ayres, F J	Dra y u s Hadde s	Meares Mrs
Ba l y R v W	Du H	Miller J B
B lf B	Fatam M S	Murry E
B lla d H C	F gle M s	O Bri n, D
Bauk S H O B	[illegible] u H	Pera ra, J
S g n	[illegible]mor James	Pi h Mrs B
Bark I A	Grant Lie t	Pound J
Barnby J	Halwell W L	Ray James
Barnes J	Harv y G	Robe ts, C F
Barridge H	Henderson G	R scrow A
Bates Mrs William	Jov y W	S Miss G P
Bayrache J	J k Da ld	S ott B b
B l h r J W	John t M ss F A	S rn e
B ll H	K ng & Co (Brok)	Smith Mr M R
Bernett, W ll am	I gga Mrs C M	St phon W
Bosse G	I a d l B R	I r
Bull gs Mrs J H	Ledg J ((F e	T y M s
B l W	F gr)	William M B
Bull J	Lindsay Charles	

Letters marked Care of P st Office to be kept till called for

Abramow t Moses	Gaspor E (P l e Inspr)	Robi son Geo
Ak Ally (kl alaul)	Gill at A J hn	R ork (
Alger —	Grant J m	Rua s gu r Oqui sant
A d (	H ly J J m	R u d
A d m S g r A	Hhywa d Mi Isabella	Se lli M dam
Atki so Alexander	H wa d (jt F C	Sc l A
B F	Ismail (kh al)	Sc Madem s ll
Bery Ad lpl	Ins C j t Ih mas	V to
Bo d Mr E	K l c A g t	S l it C
B ll u Mon J	Ka k M E	Sh a l H
B h Mrs Annie	M kl t	Sh l Sl l M h
I u l r I R	M y Madame G u k	S tt (h I
(rl	Midll r I ll	Sm th I A
Ch mbe l C	N l N (	Sn ll W
C ll r ll mas	N l Mi A	S A W l o
C l lr A t E	Nwl lg H S	St im Mi
C k Law nce	P lt l R F	St ll g Will
C H /	Pa l R ((S archer	Sutt R d
D d I F	(l)	Il m l hn
D us Mrs V	Pe k M J	Tw H D
De Edw	Pi l l W	Vit S A tur
Do gla l W	P w ll C	Wilki n W T
Fost Frede ick	Re lly, E O	Wod W
Augustu	Rul R	Y ng Col n l W S

Newspapers

Anderson Ch les	Le oux James	Tavlo T J
Bu han n B o ly	P k V t	Ih ps l J hn
[illegible]a son Edw	R d R	With W I
[illegible] aldson J Y	R l rds John	Wi J H
J J		

Registered Letters

Gasper C G	Iar h (R	St aw R A
Gregory A	Perks M J	Y g F G

E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

Department Public Works Half yearly Examination

The half yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o clock on Monday the 2nd August 1880, and the following days Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 1 th of July 1880 Candidates for the grade [illegible] countant who are not in Government service should [illegible] der 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisf[action] of the Principal that they are under that age

The following are the centres [f]or examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination —

Agra Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore Jabalpore, Lucknow Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut Nagpore Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above

S F DOWNING,
Principal, Govt Engng College, Howrah

HOWRAH, }
The 12th June 1880 }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8* per eight ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*, per pound tin, *Rs 16-8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 5 8* per eight ounce tin, *Rs 10-8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج ؁

یہہ دوا کونینائن کے عوض قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوے اونکے کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بعوض نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ اٹھ انہ , آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ اٹھ آنہ , ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بعوض نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ اٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ انہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوںمیں بکتي ہی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ , اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ انہ ؁

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL SINKING &c,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size		Price	Remarks
				R	
Bull Dredgers	39	1½	bl feet	40	Those have been used but are in good condition
Ditto	113	2½	ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6	ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½	ditto	75	These have never been used
Ditto	22	2½	ditto	105	

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

Meteorological Publications for Sale

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No 4 Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co at the prices noted against them —

	Rs	A	P
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to 89 pages text, 297 pages tables 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol I, Part I 4to 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II Part II 4to 63 pages 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones October 1876, 4to, 187 pages, 4 plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877 4to, 117 pages text 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The 'Indian Law Reports published under the authority of the Governor General in Council will appear in monthly parts published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad and will comprise four series —one for the Calcutta High Court a second for the Madras High Court a third for the Bombay High Court and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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, ALLAHABAD SERIES	8	, 9
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MESSRS THACKER AND CO BOMBAY
MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO, MADRAS
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT BOMBAY,
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT ALLAHABAD

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set

Charts &c issued at the Marine Survey Department Calcutta by order of the Government of India and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8 Hastings Street

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877 *Annas 8*

India, West Coast—

1 iri ichet to Vingorla *Re 1*
Ving ri t Cape C morin *Re 1*
1 nl iy Hi 1 m sh wing the cuter fi hing stakes *Annas 8*
Sk t l f the E itrance to Rajpuri River *Annas 8*
C i m l Mu mgno Roadsteads *Annas 12*
Narikel Anch rage *Annas 8*
Q i l i l al *An as 8*
Laki li h Grou Cherbaniam Reef Chitlac and Kiltan I lnl *t s 12*
Byra g r R of r Cl ereapam an l Angria Bank *Annas*
I l l l l l t l with plan of Fncium Rocks *Re 1 8*
V ia l l i l —l ttywar *1 1*
Rat g r m l l i g Mirya an l Kall a lav e Bays *Re 1 4*
R ji ur Bay and Viziadurg with adjac nt Coa t *Re 1 4*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c —

Ca C mori to Coromandel, inclu ling the Island of Ceylon *R 1*
Ajjrom hes t Jafnapatam *Re 1*
Lann l i la s *R 1*
Appi he to I umlen Pass *Re 1*
C l ml Harbo ir ai l its ap pr iches *Annas 8*
Appi a h t i mt l Gall Harb our Ceylon *Re 1*
1 f R i l W t ri Sh it *Rs*
C i i ml l C t Sheet No f m I at tu le 15 to 16 30 N *R 1*
Sl t N i f ci L t t l 13 t l N *Re 1*
1 t No 1 Li utenant M V Swaiy i N 1859 60 *Re 1*
M l i l l tead *Re 1*
O C t N r r l nut t l l iva I nt al jt l to the latest l termination of the G l S and b ivRu ns *R 1*
C na li t R is n River *Re 1*
C i g i r C onada Bay sh wing the North G lvery M itl *R 1 8*
I al e l t Anchorage *Re 1*
H ghly l r — l iff P int to An h ring C ck sl wing th Jam s and M iry Shoals an l entrance t th R pnaraın R r *Re 1 8*
I al c l mt t Mutlah River showing the app a hes t S in lh ad *Re 1*
Bu i Ri r to I ulo I nang includi ig tl An laman ai l N a l l nds *R 1*
C l tt k K rnaful River *R 1*
C r ge l l i d to Wl to l nt n luding tl e c ulf f M ir t l i n *R 1*
I an n Rive Approach *R 1*
Fnt an t Salw i (Maul nai) R ver *R 1*
C ast l l nassırıı — Iav v Riv r *Re 1*
Irrpai N rtl Channel and I ntrance t Bassen River British Burma l g i *Re 1*

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

H ve l lni l to the Pilgrims *Re 1*
Kopah Inl t *R 1*
Salang Island (Junkseylon) *R 1*
Junkseylon East Coast —Puket or Tonkal Harbour *Re 1*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf West Coast Hilly Cape to I acon Bight *Re 1*
Siam Gulf West Coast I acon Bight to Lem Chang P ia *Re 1*
Patani Bay *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour *Re 1*

Sailing Directions, &c —

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India,

Africa and South America with Charts By Commander A D Taylor I N, ₹ G S *Rs 16 packing and postage Re 1 12*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in

Indian Waters for the year 1878 with Chart howing the positions n which they o curred By R C Carring ton F R A S F R S L Registrar of Wr cks *Rs 2*

List of Light houses and Light vessels in

British India (Suez to Singapore) corrc t l from offic al n for nation to 1st February 1880 By R C Carring t n F R A S *Re 1*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes

of the quadrant show ng the len th n f t of a d gr m nute and second of latitu le an l long tu l the cor r sp nding num ler of statut mile n each d gree of latitude the number of i nute of latitude or m ut miles co tame l in a degree of l ngitu l un ler eacl parallel of latitu le an l the l ngtl in call s of m nute of l ngitu l c rrespon li i t i h nant i l Comp ression 1/293 By R C Car t n F R A S 18 *Re 1*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on

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Pa l t Harbour *Ann 4*
Ky uk l hyon Harbour *Annas 4*
Salween (Maulmain) River *4 n 4*
Appr aches t l nt de Gallo H irbo ir *An 4*
M rgui Archipelag *4 na 4*
Indus Banks and Kurrachee *A 4*
I aml an (I aunl cn) I ass *An 4*
Ai d i nan Isla ds *Anna 4*
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S uth Inlai Ocean Seych ll I arqul ai I l ind t Madagascar *Annas 4*
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Bay of Bengal— Siam C i t *1 1*
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Notices to Mariners

Notices issued during the year 1878

Pri e Anna 1 each —

No 1 Position of Middl Groun l B mb y
2 Pri r i position of Pri l i s Sl i l l ght vess l
3 N w lights i i Sund i St i it S
4 C rrected position of Pr sl n Sh al Light v ss l
5 Alteration of colou f Chitta ng lt e ms and m t nd d alterati n m Dolph i Rock Light B bay
6 Alteration of Malw n Light
7 I n ton Light v ss l Yang tse Ki ng
8 R rgess Rock off Hugh Island B ss i R v Burma
9 I irway Buoy at False P nt Orissa
10 Intended Light and Fog S gnal on Little Basses Rocks C yl n
Int nded alt ration in Great Basses l cks l ght S g l
11 C rrect l posit ons f Salavir Islan ls Iel el Zuk ii i l the Hanish I l nl l d S a
12 Fog S gi als and dist ngui hing marks for Light vess ls, River Hooghly
13 Exhibition of light on Little Bass s Rocks Ceylon
14 Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock Bombay
15 Shoal near Fuml l land (Jazirat I ml) P rsian Gulf
16 Light at Batticaloa C ylon

No. 17 Upper Gasper Light-vessel entrance to River Hooghly
18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works Madras.
19 Reported Shoal N N E of Bahrain Persian Gulf
„ 20 Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
21 Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N N E of Bahrain
22 Deposit of stone Eastward of Harbour Works Madras
23 Reported shoal North West of Cheduba Island
24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel
25 Deposit of stone Eastward of Harbour Works Madras (Additional information)
26 Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land
27 Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

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6 Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nuggar)
7 Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek
8 Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay
9 Wreck marking vessels
10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Tooree Fort Light
11 Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka
12 Delagoa Bay —Cockburn Light vessel removal in Bad Weather
13 (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance (2) Fixed Light on Flat Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour
14 Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal
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18 River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball Calcutta and of Saugor Light House
19 (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait
20 (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast
(2) Entrance to Tugela River
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River
21 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar)
22 (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St Denis, Reunion Island
(2) Harbour Light at St Pierre
23 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar) India—West Coast
24. Buoys and Beacons Zanzibar Harbour
25 Alteration of False Point Light Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa
26. Red Buoy marking smooth water anchorage off Porcaud Port of Alleppey Travancore Malabar Coast
27 Change in the anchorage limits of the Port of Madras Coromandel Coast
28 Intended discontinuance of Light at El Weg (Sherm Wejh) Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz
29 Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal Orissa Coast
30 Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindostan—West Coast
31 Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.
32 Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.
33. Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India—West Coast.
34 Batticaloa Light —Ceylon—East Coast
35 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar) —India—West Coast
36 Telegraph Buoy south of Aden
37 Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) —Bay of Bengal
38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year
39 Leading Light in Suez Bay
40 Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.
No 41 Position of Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) Bay of Bengal—Cocanada
42 Madras Semaphore
43 Buoys at Calicut, India—West Coast.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS

Irrigation

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1878 79

No 143 5 I dated Simla the 4th June 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India Public Works Department

Read —

Letter No 4966 I A dated 30th December 1879 from the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and its enclosures being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1878 79 and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor reviewing the operations

OBSERVATIONS —The Capital outlay on irrigation works during the year was Rs 28 32 279, and the total debit to the end of the year on Capital account excluding indirect charges, was Rs 4,93,10 013, made up as follows —

		R
Orissa canals		1 83 08 173
Midnapore ,		73 29 941
Hidgellee Tidal canal		17 72 199
Sone canal		2 07 74,097
	Total Productive Public Works	4 81 81 910
	Imperial Ordinary	8 33 353
	Provincial	2 91,750
	GRAND TOTAL	4,93,10,013

2 The amount of interest payable by the Bengal Government to the Imperial Treasury is shown in paragraph 6 of the Chief Engineer s review, as follows —

		Rs
On Capital Productive Public Works		21 20 416
other than Productive Public Works		39 091
	TOTAL	21 59 507

—

Interest has been calculated on the Capital outlay on works not included as Productive Public Works but the expenditure on which was defrayed from Imperial funds in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, but it has lately been decided that no interest is payable by the Government of Bengal on these works as they have been abandoned

3 The expenditure of Rs 13 507 on canal plantation has been entered as a separate item distinct from the Capital outlay of the canals concerned With reference to this, the attention of the Government of Bengal is invited to Government of India Public Works Circular No 77 A —G, dated 10th November 1879

4 The Capital outlay on Productive Public Works is shown under the head Provincial The attention of the Bengal Government is invited to the orders conveyed in Government of India Public Works Circular No 11, dated 7th January 1880, issued subsequently to the preparation of the report under review

5 The improvement in the financial prospects of the Bengal canals which commenced in the previous year, is shown by this report to have been continued during the year under review

Orissa canals —The total irrigated area in Orissa was 143,175 acres against 119 012 acres in the previous year while 111 250 acres were charged with water rate against 98,195 acres in 1877 78, and this increase has occurred although the rainfall amounted to 52 32 inches while in the previous year it was 45 inches only The additional distributaries the want of which was noticed in last year's review, were not commenced pending the submission of the estimates which are still under preparation

Midnapore canals —On the Midnapore canals the area irrigated was 58 731 acres against 19 819 in the previous year, of this area, 57 751 acres were under lease for four or five years and the irrigated area was it is stated subsequently increased to 96 000 acres most of which was leased for four or five years This is probably the maximum limit of the irrigating capacity of the works without the proposed storage reservoirs There was a large area of unauthorized irrigation during the year under review from these canals due, apparently to the imperfect state of the distributary system for the remedying of the latter provision will be made in the revised estimates now under preparation

Sone canals —On these canals the irrigated area shows a decrease from 241 790 acres in 1877 78 to 197 018 acres in 1878 79, the greater portion of the difference being in the rubbee crop owing, it is stated, to losses of crops in the previous rubbee having made the cultivators doubtful of the success of irrigation, the losses having been chiefly due to excess of water given to the crops consequent on inexperience in artificial irrigation The development of sugar cane cultivation on these canals is remarkable the area under this crop amounted to 19 621 acres against 9 891 in the previous year and the export of unrefined sugar from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway shows still more clearly the extent to which the production has already increased During the last years the exports were —

	Mds
1877	207 711
1878	455,669
1879	461 309

the largest export in any of the five preceding years having been only 56 868 maunds

6 *Navigation* —The traffic on the *Orissa* canals shows an increase over that of the previous year though compared with the increase in length of navigable line on which tolls were levied the increase is not so great as might have been expected the length of canal in operation during the year having been 153 miles or an increase of 30 miles while the tonnage on which tolls were levied amounted to 129 646 tons against 105 257 tons in the previous year But on the other hand it must be considered a hopeful sign that the diminution in traffic was comparatively so small, the demand for rice for Madras having abnormally developed the traffic in 1877 78

During the year by the completion of the Gobri navigable branch of the Kendrapara canal navigable communication was opened between Cuttack and

Chandballee. A regular passenger service was carried on very successfully for a portion of the year in spite of difficulties from shoals in the Chota Brahmunee. An extension of the Gobri canal connecting with the river below these shoals is in contemplation. When this is opened a considerable traffic may be expected on this line.

On the *Hidgellee Tidal canal* the traffic continues to increase, the tonnage amounting to 164,687 against 151,426 in the previous year.

On the *Midnapore* and *Sone canals* navigation is in its experimental stage. The results already attained, however, hold out fair prospects of success, as experience is gained of the best class of vessels and mode of working.

The cost of carriage by boat on the Sone canals was 5·88 pies per ton per mile, including tollage. This for a commencement may be considered a fair rate, but it is too high to attract a large traffic.

7. The cost of maintenance of the canals generally is still very high. On the Sone canals it is stated to be mainly due to the quantity of silt deposit brought in during the flood season. This might to a certain extent be probably obviated by admitting only surface water when the river water is heavily charged with silt. The experiment at any rate is worth trial.

8. The financial results calculated on the earnings of the year are on the whole very satisfactory as compared with those of former years. The aggregate earnings and net balance after deducting working expenses as shown by the booked accounts, differ from those given by the Chief Engineer thus:—

	Chief Engineer Rs	Booked accounts Rs
EARNINGS—		
Orissa	2,13,573	2,35,818
Midnapore	1,78,970	1,72,597
Tidal	60,060	60,798
Sone	5,90,165	6,71,135
	10,42,768	11,39,813
NET BALANCES—		
Orissa	4,783	—3,172
Midnapore	5,131	—239
Tidal	36,880	37,013
Sone	2,19,961	3,00,631
	2,66,755	3,34,233

These statements should have been compiled in communication with the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and any differences should be adjusted or explained before the submission of the report in future years.

9. The unrealized balance on the Orissa canals at the close of the year was very large, amounting to Rs 80,237, out of a total demand of Rs 2,01,911, but arrangements have been made which will probably secure better results in the future.

10. The calculations of the duty obtained from the water in irrigation are still very unreliable, but it is satisfactory to notice that efforts are being made to obtain the requisite data. The subject is a most important one in forming a judgment on the efficiency of the canal administration, as well as in the calculation of probable results from future schemes.

11. In future reports a statement of the approximate value of the irrigated crops should be given similar to those which accompany the annual reports from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. For the Midnapore system a statement is given in which the value is estimated at Rs 21,72,952, but the subject is not noticed in the reports on Orissa or the Sone.

12. The Government of India endorses the Lieutenant-Governor's expressions of approval of the ability and valuable public services of the late Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department, Colonel (now Major General) Haig, who for eight years devoted abilities of no common order, with unremitting assiduity to the improvement of the work entrusted to him, as testified by every Lieutenant-Governor under whom he served.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and

Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Also, to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Also that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Bengal Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J CROFTON, *Major Genl., R.E.*,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 4874 I. A., under date the 19th December 1879.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Report for the year 1878-79 and the note by the Chief Engineer on the same.

The Capital outlay on irrigation works during the year under review was Rs. 28,34,204, and the total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 4,93,73,192, of which Rs. 4,82,47,938 have been expended on productive works, the balance, Rs. 11,25,254, is the expenditure on works other than productive but for which capital accounts are kept, divided into "ordinary" charged to Imperial funds, Rs. 8,33,504 and "ordinary" charged to Provincial funds, Rs. 2,91,750.

The amount of interest for 1878-79 payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial treasury is Rs. 21,59,507.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 8,51,133 against Rs. 4,94,772 in the year 1877-78.

The following statement shows the revenue for each project from the several sources, as compared with that of the two previous years:—

		Receipts 1878-79	Receipts 1877-78	Receipts 1876-77
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals—				
Water rates		1,16,416	1,17,818	40,378
Navigation		57,012	33,841	22,881
Miscellaneous		8,546	9,445	11,298
	TOTAL	1,82,004	1,61,107	74,557
Midnapore canal—				
Water rates		85,014	53,483	61,160
Navigation		77,340	1,06,917	67,951
Miscellaneous		8,356	9,693	7,876
	TOTAL	1,70,710	1,70,093	1,36,987
Hidgellee canal—				
Navigation		59,723	60,971	44,572
Miscellaneous		1,070	1,309	464
	TOTAL	60,793	62,280	45,036
Sone canals—				
Water rates		3,73,312	59,651	59,761
Navigation		29,332	26,771	4,852
Miscellaneous		34,982	14,867	8,567
	TOTAL	4,37,626	1,01,292	73,180
	GRAND TOTAL	8,51,133	4,94,772	3,29,760

The great increase in the revenue of the year is mainly due to the fact that the Sone canals have been brought more fully into operation The receipts from irrigation would, however, have been much greater had a larger proportion of the assessments been realized In Orissa and Midnapore most of the demand falls due on the 1st of February, but little time was therefore left for collecting the revenue before the end of the financial year On the Sone canals the non realization of the large outstanding balance of Rs 3,04 411 was due to delay in the preparation of the demand statements, unsatisfactory measurements, and the destruction of a large part of the rubbee crops by insects, on account of which considerable remissions will have to be made It is satisfactory to be able to state, with regard to the first two causes, that a great improvement has taken place, and that of the arrears, upwards of 50 per cent have since been realized

The working expenses amounted to Rs 8,05,610, against Rs 7,02 857 in 1877 78 and Rs 5 97 960 in 1876 77 The increase is wholly on the Sone, and is mostly due to the additional length of canal and distributaries brought into operation

The areas assessed for water rates, compared with those of the former year, are as follow —

			1877 78	1878 79
			Acres	Acres
ORISSA	Khurreef		95 088	105 500
	Rubbee		3,071	5 517
	Perennial		336	233
		TOTAL	98,495	111 250
MIDNAPORE	Khurreef		19 550	58 607
	Rubbee		269	124
	Perennial			
		TOTAL	19 819	58,731
SONE	Khurreef		107 087	99 961
	Rubbee		124 812	77 430
	Perennial		9 891	19 627
		TOTAL	241 790	197 018
		GRAND TOTAL	360 104	366 999

The increase in the assessed area under the Orissa canals was 12,755 acres, besides which 11,567 acres were irrigated free of charge on the newly opened second and third ranges of the High Level canal Also 20 350 acres on the lower portions of the Kendrapara and Patamoondee canals received surplus water and could not be assessed thus the total area watered was 113 167 acres, against 109,000 acres in 1877 78 The success attending the irrigation operations in Orissa has in a great measure been due to the energy and ability of Mr Wylly the Deputy Revenue Superintendent who has been ably assisted by his subordinates and by the engineering staff Of the 105,500 acres no less than 94,492 acres were leased for five years under the following conditions —

(1) That the whole irrigable khurreef area of the village must be included

(2) That the assessment be based on former measurements, or on the cadastral survey maps when available

(3) That the rate for flow irrigation be Re 1 8 and Re 1 for lift per acre To those not taking out leases for five years, or only desirous of using water for portion of a village, the charge to be Rs 3 for flow and Rs 2 for lift per acre

The great increase in the irrigated area in Midnapore, *viz*, from 19 819 acres in 1877 78 to 58,731 acres in 1878 79, is attributed partly to a deficiency of rain in the early part of the khurreef season, and partly to the fact that canal water is thoroughly appreciated by the people with whom long leases are popular During the last khurreef season the area irrigated has reached the unprecedented figure of 96,000 acres, most of which has been leased for four and five years

On the Sone canals the falling off in the khurreef area irrigated is due to the rainfall of August and September 1878 having been so much heavier than in the corresponding period of 1877, it is also partly due to the higher water-rate of Rs 2-8 per acre, against Re 1 in 1877, when orders were given to save as much of the crops as possible irrespective of the returns The falling off in rubbee is attributed to the destruction of a large portion of the crops of 1877-78 by insects, and to heavy rain in the cold season which followed an injudicious application of excess irrigation Both these causes doubtless hindered the cultivators from taking water for the rubbee crops in 1878-79 as freely as they did in the previous year

19,624 acres of sugarcane were irrigated in 1878-79, against 9,891 in 1877-78 The increase is important, as the rate is Rs 5 per acre The following statement of the exports of *jaggery* from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway during the past eight years, gives some idea of the great increase of sugarcane cultivation in that district since the construction of the canals and the introduction by Messrs Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne, of Bihia, of their simple and handy mill for extracting the juice —

Year	Maunds of jaggery exported
1872	51,107
1873	42,919
1874	28,170
1875	56,863
1876	51,19[illegible]
1877	3,07,241
1878	4,55,669
1879	1,61,599

A system of three year leases, based on differential rates for rubbee and khurreef crops was introduced last year on the Sone canals, but with little success The object, as stated by the Chief Engineer in paragraph 65 of his report, "was to avoid the continually recurring measurements of the irrigated "areas annual application for water and other harassing details but this was "entirely frustrated when the people sowed rice on rubbee lands, rubbee on rice "lands and sugarcane on both It is clear that no lease based on crops for a "term of years can possibly be satisfactory The unit of assessment must be "the land It is believed that an arrangement of this sort would be generally "popular and measures will be adopted to introduce the system" The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this view of the question, and will be glad to see the system of long leases for large areas, which has proved so successful in Orissa and Midnapore, introduced on the Sone canals also

The construction of village channels by the people is a matter of great importance on the Sone canals On this depends in a great measure the spread of irrigation Messrs Burrows, Thomson and Mylne have constructed 60 miles on their estates at Bihia in Shahabad From other zemindars in the same district 112 applications for village channels have been received, and Rs 10,675 have been deposited for their construction Much difficulty is however experienced in obtaining the consent of proprietors through whose lands the channel must pass and the law has in most cases to be put in force

The revenue from navigation has somewhat fallen off from that of the last year, which on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals was quite exceptional on account of the great demand for food grains for the Madras famine The following statement shows that on the whole there has been a steady advance —

Year	Toll Collections				
	Orissa	Midnapore	Hidgellee	Sone	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1872-73	10,041	20,994	14,454		45,492
1873-74	18,577	34,101	27,978		80,659
1874-75	21,412	44,886	52,209		1,18,507
1875-76	16,377	51,810	22,540		90,727
1876-77	22,851	67,651	41,572	4,859	1,39,9[illegible]6
1877-78	33,811	1,0[illegible],917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79	57,012	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437

The increase in Orissa is due to the enhancement in the tollage rates as explained in the Chief Engineer's note, paragraph 27 On the Sone canals, though there was an increase of tollage amounting to Rs 2,558 only, the private traffic increased by Rs 10,353 with a corresponding diminution in carriage of materials for the work The latter figure of course is the true test of the extent to which the canals are appreciated by the public

During the year steam navigation was started on the Kendrapara canal in Orissa, between Chandbally and Cuttack, on the Midnapore canal, between Calcutta and Midnapore, and on the Patna canal in Behar, between Dinapore and Baroon, near Dehree In Orissa the experiment has proved most successful, the little steam launch *Pioneer* having cleared all her working expenses and shown a profit of Rs 7,466 The steamers employed on the other canals were not well adapted for the traffic, and have worked at a loss but the steady increase in the receipts has fully warranted the continuance of the service and when the new steamers now under construction, are brought into use, no doubts are entertained of their success

No revenue has as yet been derived from plantations, but a large number of trees have been planted out on all the canals, and in the course of a few years it is expected that a considerable profit may be derived from them

A sugar mill has been established on the Arrah canal, to utilize the water at one of the falls to the extent of 50 horse power for which Rs 3,750 per annum is to be paid A small experimental flour mill has also been erected on the Buxar canal It is hoped that this beginning may lead to an extended use of the vast power available on the canals, and at the same time prove a valuable source of revenue

The results of the irrigation operations of the year, as shown in paragraph 98 of the Chief Engineer's note, cannot be considered otherwise than very satisfactory "The receipts have exceeded the working expenses by 'Rs 45,523 and thus *for the first time* irrigation in Bengal has shown a profit "which would have been greater had the outstanding balances been collected Calculated by the earnings of the canals, the surplus of the year's operations ' would be Rs 2,66,758 as follows —

		Rs
Orissa	canals	4,783
Midnapore	do	5,134
Hidgellee	do	36,880
' Sone	do	2,19,961
	TOTAL	2,66,758

The report by the Deputy Revenue Superintendents in Orissa and Midnapore give full information regarding the working of the system in this district The reports of the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa South West, and Sone Circles are very complete, but especially deserving of notice is that by Mr Odling, Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division Referring to the 71th paragraph of the Chief Engineer's note the Lieutenant Governor observes that the Commissioner of Patna, in the last paragraph of his report has prominently brought forward certain defects in the system in vogue on the Sone canals and quoted some disparaging remarks made by one of the collecting officers It is to be regretted that he did not also notice the marked improvement reported by the same officer and seeing that the shortcomings referred to had at the time he wrote, been to a great extent remedied the necessity for quoting from a previous letter in which they had been noticed is not apparent

The Lieutenant Governor fully appreciates and highly commends the great interest taken by Mr Edgar, the Collector of Shahabad, in all matters connected with irrigation in his district He has given close attention to the subject and afforded many valuable suggestions for the better working of this system, which will, it is believed, ultimately lead to a great development in the revenue

The Government of Bengal is responsible for the payment of the interest on the large sums which have been expended on the irrigation works in

the province it is of great importance therefore that all the officers, in any way connected with the canals, should exert themselves to the utmost for the development of the revenue, both by judiciously encouraging the spread of irrigation and by keeping down the expenses of working and revenue establishments

In January last Colonel (now General) Haig, R.E, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in this Department, retired from the service The Lieutenant Governor desires now to place on record his appreciation of the conscientious and able manner in which he performed his duties Sir A Eden has always received from him the most valuable assistance, and it is mainly due to him that the position of irrigation in Bengal is now more promising than it ever was before

The Lieutenant Governor greatly regrets the loss which the service has sustained by the retirement of Mr Walker Superintending Engineer, whose able management of the Orissa work for many years is deserving of the highest commendation He also fully endorses the remarks made by the Chief Engineer in the last paragraph of his note regarding the officers therein mentioned, viz, Major Heywood, R E, Superintending Engineer, Mr Odling and Mr Fouracres, Executive Engineers, and Messrs Douglas and Inglis, Assistant Engineers

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

H C LEVINGE, *C E*,

Jt Secy to the Govt of Bengal
P W Dept, Irrgn Branch

REVENUE REPORT

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1878 79 by H C LEVINGE, ESQ, C E, *Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch*

	Rs
The capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal in 1878 79 was	28,34,204

In the four previous years the capital outlay was as follows —

	Rs
1874 75	49 97 142
1875 76	42 11 204
1876 77	33 93,328
1877 78	24,15,318

2 The total capital invested up to the end of the year amounted to	4,93,73,192

viz —

	Rs
Productive public works	4,82,47,938
Ordinary work for which capital accounts are kept and the cost of which has been charged to Imperial funds	8,33,504
Ditto ditto ditto to Provincial funds	2,91,750
	4,93,73,192

3 The items composing the outlay are as follow —

Projects	Outlay	
	During the year	To the end of the year
CAPITAL OUTLAY	Rs	Rs
Productive Public Works		
Orissa project	5,57 644	1 83 38 34(
Midnapore canal	2 78 168	73 29 911
Hidgellee Tidal canal		17,83 905
Sone project	17 10 506	2 07,95 546
Total	(a) 25 46 318	(a) 1 82 17,9 38
Works other than Productive Public Works		
1 Works in abeyance—		
Inhoot project	— 482	5 31 425
Hooghly	—382	(b) 1 12 577
2 Work suspended—		
Damoodur project		1 59 502
3 Works in progress—		
Tojooty project	(c) 12 092	42,09_
Sarun	2 36 151	2,36 151
Canal plantations	13 507	13 507
Total	2 87 886	11,25 254
GRAND TOTAL	28 34 204	4 93 73 192

(a) Includes capitalized abatement of land revenue of Rs 1 925 during the year and Rs 60 128 to the end of the year

(b) Includes Rs 1o1 on account of capitalized abatement of land revenue

(c) Includes Rs 1002 expended from contributions

4 The following table shows the total receipts working expenses and charges for interest for the year 1878 79, as compared with the four previous years —

	1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76	1874 75
	R	R	Rs	R	R
Receipts from all sources	8 51 133	4 94 772	3 29 760	2 30 131	2 1(5)
Working expenses	8 05 610	7 02 857	5 97 960	5 29 490	3 6[illegible]
Net revenue	45 523	—2 08 085	—2 68 200	—2 99 05(	-1 43 [illegible]
Charges for interest	21 64,747	20 31 713	19,1 [illegible] 091	17 41 118	1[illegible] 12 [illegible]
Total deficit	21 19 224	22 47 798	21 80 294	20 39 174	16 8[illegible]

5 The following are the details of the charges for interest for 1878 79 —

	Rs
Productive public works	21 20 41(
Works other than productive public works of which the expenditure was charged to Imperial Ordinary funds	3[illegible]
Works other than productive public works of which the expenditure was charged to Provincial funds	5 210
	21 64 747

6 The amount of interest for 1878 79 payable by the local Government to the Imperial treasury is Rs 21 59,507

7 The total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses to the end of the year amounted to Rs 1 53 89 005 viz —

	Rs
Working expenses	15 27 607
Interest	1 38 61 398

C

8 The total expenditure by the Irrigation Department during the year 1878 79 was—

	Outlay Rs
Imperial Ordinary	
Agricultural for which no capital or revenue account is kept	4 38 957
Provincial (a)	
Capital productive public works	25 44,393
Provincial Ordinary	
Ordinary productive public works, ex expenses of working and maintenance	8,05 610
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, but which are not classed as productive	2,78 834
Agricultural for which no capital and revenue accounts are kept	12 416
Total Provincial Ordinary	11 26 860
Grand Total Imperial and Provincial	41 10 210
Tuccavi outlay	(a)2 18 5 3
Contributions	32 349
Total outlay	43,61 112

In addition to the above outlay the Irrigation Branch spent in Orissa from the budget grants of the General Branch of the Department, Rs 63 016 on the improvement of the tidal creeks and Rs 1 55 610 on roads, buildings and other works

(a) Includes Rs 1 335 amount of outlay by buildings and road branch

9 The following table shows the areas irrigated in the three circles as compared with those of the three previous years —

	1878 79				1877 78				1876 77				1875 76			
	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total	Kharif	Rabbee	Perennial	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Orissa	1	5 1	233	111 2(	9 08	3 (71	33	98 19	6 07	3 9 1	331	36 142	1 091	1 104	314	15 4
Midnapore	5 (7	1 1		731	19 (5		2	11 19	3 ((	61		4 681	5 9 1	63	11	55 9(
Sone	96 001	77 43	19 (21	1 01	107 8	1 4 81	9 531	11 79)	1 923	3 017	1 9 9	3 819	31 7)			11 8 0
Total	11(1	(0 1	19 8	366 009	21	1 5 3	10 196	16 1 1	60 5	1) 9	10	99 882	111 8	1 167	3	11(07

[illegible] the [illegible] port of [illegible]

ORISSA CANALS

10 The capital interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below —

Particulars	Mahanuddy Series: Outlay during 1878 79	Mahanuddy Series: Outlay to end of 1878 79	Brahminee Byturnee Series: Outlay during 1878 79	Brahminee Byturnee Series: Outlay to end of 1878 79	Total: Outlay during 1878 79	Total: Outlay to end of 1878 79
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Works	2 10 290	1,00 6 74	1,46 687	27 13 366	3 56 977	1,27,79,111
Establishment	5 097	28 56 372	67,029	6 61 208	1,22,126	35 17 580
Tools and plant	—19 059	15 82 (25	650	58,774	—18,109	16,11 399
Suspense balances	69 683	1 23 456			69,683	1,23,456
Total	3 46 011	1,49,28,198	2,11 366	34,33 318	5 60,377	1,83 61 546
Deduct receipt on capital account	2 948	49 327	36	11 016	2,981	53 373
Net outlay	3,43,063	1,18,85,871	2,14,330	34,22 302	5,57,393	1,83,08,173
Add capitalized abatement of land revenue		26 932	251	8 441	251	30,373
Total	3 43,063	1,49,12,803	2,14,581	34,25 713	5,57 644	1,83 38 516

INTEREST ACCOUNT

	Mahanuddy Canals	Brahminee Bytuinee Canals	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Interest Charges to end of 1877 78	16 65,429	5,15 360	52 10 789
Ditto for 1878 79	6 64 665	1,47 858	8,12 523
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1878 79	53 30 094	6 93 218	60 23 312

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS)

	EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS	
	During the year	To end of the year		During the year	To end of the year
	R	Rs		Rs	Rs
Works (extensions and improvements)		1 346			
Repairs and maintenance	1 47 118	11 33 074	Water rates	1 16 416	3 91 305
Establishment	74 176	5 78 980	Navigation	57 042	2 13 482
Tools and plant	17,238	66,736	Miscellaneous	8,516	95 511
Profit and loss		610			
Refunds of revenue	623	661			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,39,090	17,81,140	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,82 004	7 00,328
			DEFICIT	57,086	10 81 112

11 The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs 8,69,609 and to the end of the year to Rs 71 04,121

12 The expenditure on, and earnings of, the canals is given in the following statement, showing a profit for the year of Rs 1,783 —

EXPENDITURE		EARNINGS	
	Rs		Rs
Repairs and maintenance	1 47 113	Water rates	1 72 984
Establishment	74 116	Navigation	62 43
Tools and plant	17,238	Miscellaneous	8 54
Refunds of revenue	623		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2 39 090		2 43 87
PROFIT	1 783		

13 The following table shows the areas irrigated and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872 73 —

YEAR	Khurreef	Rubbee	Perennial	TOTAL	Rainfall
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Inches
1872 73	3 799	941	13	4 753	73 00
1873 74	9 104	3 291	176	12 571	40 31
1874 75	19,710	2,154	267	22 459	61 00*
1875 76	13 991	4,102	314	18 103	70 00*
1876 77	26 069	3 991	321	30 382	14 26*
1877 78	95 088	3,071	336	98 195	47 94*
1878 79	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	61 98*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai

14 There was therefore an increase in the assessed area of 12,755 acres Besides the above 11,567 acres were irrigated from the second and third ranges of the High Level canal, for the first time utilized for the supply of water which was given free of charge for one year only Also 20,358 acres, according to

statements submitted by the Executive Engineer were irrigated, mostly on the lower parts of the Kendrapara and Patamoondi canals, by surplus or over flow water which for want of proper distributaries or drainage, could not be charged for thus the total area irrigated amounted to 113,175 acres, against 109,000 acres in 1877 78 A question has been raised by the Officiating Collector of Cuttack Mr Nolan, as to the legality of the practice hitherto in vogue in Orissa of assessing lands which, though they may clearly have benefited by the use of canal water, have been irrigated without previous application by the cultivator or otherwise than through a village channel The subject is under consideration

15 The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs 28 796 on account of water rates and miscellaneous canal revenue while the assessments falling due within the year amounted to Rs 1 76 115 making a total demand of Rs 2 04 911 Of this amount, Rs 1 21,804 were collected and Rs 2,831 remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs 80,237 at the close of the year In explanation of this large balance, Mr Wylly, the Deputy Superintendent states that "when it is considered nearly 80 per cent of the total demand of the year only fell due on the 1st of February, or two months before the expiration of the official year, and that Government sanction to the entertainment of middlemen was not received until December (too late to make suitable arrangements for the year under report), the decrease (in the collections) will not, I hope, be deemed very unsatisfactory" The middlemen referred to by Mr Wylly are influential villagers appointed to collect water rates on a commission of 5 per cent The cost of revenue establishment has therefore been increased, but Mr Wylly hopes by their means to collect in each year over 90 per cent of the assessments

16 The rainfall at Cuttack was 52 32 inches, against 43 inches in 1877 78 and an average of nearly 55 inches for 22 years There was nothing abnormal in the season and though the rainfall of September and October was somewhat below the average, it was greater than in the corresponding months of 1877

17 Under these circumstances the spread of irrigation, as above mentioned, cannot be considered otherwise than most satisfactory, but much of the success attending the operations is due to the energy and ability of Mr Wylly the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who has most successfully continued the working of the system so favorably commented on in the report of last year He has been ably assisted by his subordinates and the engineering staff

18 The increase of 2 343 acres in rubbee and perennial irrigation is probably due to sanction having been accorded to the use of canal water without previous application The Deputy Revenue Superintendent is, however, not hopeful of any material increase in this respect

19 The execution of five year leases, to which allusion was briefly made in the report of last year, was sanctioned on the following conditions —(1) That the whole irrigable khurreef area in the village must be included (2) that the assessment be based on the measurements of former years or on the cadastral survey maps where available, (3) that the rate for flow irrigation be Re 1 8 and for lift Re 1 per acre To those not taking out leases for five years or only desirous of using water for portion of the village, the charge to be Rs 3 for flow and Rs 2 for lift per acre The statement in the 11th paragraph of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's report shows the assessments as follows —

		Acres
For five years at Re 1 8 per acre		94 942
Unauthorized irrigation assessed at Re 1 8 per acre under Section 79 of Act III of 1876		5 866
At penalty rates under the same section		4 692
	TOTAL KHURREEF	105 500
Rubbee		5 750
	TOTAL	111,250

Explanation regarding the imposition of the rate of Re 1 8 per acre for unauthorized irrigation and Rs 3 penalty rate is given in the 16th paragraph of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's report

20 The statements in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the Superintending Engineer's report show the length of canal and distributaries, the area irrigable and irrigated from each, and the increase and decrease of irrigation during the year as compared with the previous year From this it appears that in all the canals, except the Patamoondi, some progress has been made The area irrigable from the Kendrapara canal includes 20,000 acres from the Gobri, which was opened during the year This branch and the Patamoondi, neither of which have as yet been provided with distributaries or drainage channels, command 105,000 acres, of which a large proportion consist of low lying tracts, until quite recently, under tidal influence It cannot be expected that irrigation will be resorted to from the lower portion of the canals, except in years of drought, until the system of distributaries and drainages is complete Without them it is practically impossible to restrict the water to the leased areas, and when surplus water finds its way to unleased lands, or drainage channels, from which it is raised by cross dams on to the adjoining fields, the canal officer at once reports such lands or fields as irrigated unauthorizedly Some correspondence has taken place between the revenue and canal officers on this subject which has resulted in the Chief Engineer calling on the Superintending Engineer for reports on the whole subject of escapes from the canals and distributaries for the purpose of more efficiently regulating the supply, and to discharge the surplus water into the regular and well defined drainage channels of the country The question is being considered, and the estimates for the necessary works will be included in the revised estimates of the project under preparation

21 The Deputy Revenue Superintendent in the 12th paragraph of his report sums up the result of the irrigation in Orissa as follows —

(1)—That about 35 per cent of the irrigable area has been brought under long lease and that on this revision of assessment by the survey maps, this percentage will probably rise to over 50 per cent, of the area commanded

(2)—That whenever drainage has been completed nearly the whole area commanded has been leased for but that with imperfect drainage and absence of distributary channels the progress made on the lower portion of the Kendrapara, including the Gobri and Patamoondi canals, is still most unsatisfactory

22 The question of flow and lift irrigation is dealt with by the Superintending Engineer and Deputy Revenue Superintendent in paragraphs 6 and 14 of their reports respectively The result is shown to be that while the area under irrigation in 1877 78 has increased from 98,495 acres to 111,250 acres in 1878 79, lift irrigation has fallen from 9,077 acres to 6,335 acres

23 The cadastral maps have been brought into use with good results as shown by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent in paragraph 17 of his report, from which it appears that the area assessed according to these maps is 50 per cent in excess of the areas entered in the leases

NAVIGATION

24 The canals in op[illegible]ation and the toll collections were as follow —

Canal	Length of canal open	Toll collections	Collection per mile
	Miles	Rs	Rs
Toldunda	27	1,811	67
Kendrapara	39	28,389	728
Gobri	15	8,046	536
High Level, Range I	33	11,853	359
Do do II	12½	6,195	495
Do do III	6½	748	115
TOTAL	133	57,042	421

The collections in previous years were —

	Rs
1877 78	33,541
1876 77	22,881
1875 76	16,377
1874 75	21,412
1873 74	18,577
1872-73	10,014

D

25 The revenue from navigation is thus shown to have greatly advanced In May 1878 the Gobri canal, a branch 15 miles in length, leading to the river Brahminee, was opened for traffic, and from the 1st of October 1878 tolls were levied on boats using the second and third ranges of the high level canal The following statement shows the traffic and earnings during 1878 79 as compared with 1877 78 —

YEAR	Length of canal open	Number of boats	Tonnage	Value of cargo	Tollage
	Miles	No	Tons	Rs	Rs
1877 78	103	12,484	105,257	53,12 548	32,866
1878 79	133	14 042	129,616	40,79,504	62 343
DIFFERENCE	+30	+1,558	+24,389	—12 33,044	+29 477

26 It will be seen that, although there has been comparatively a diminution in traffic and a considerable reduction in the value of the cargo, caused probably by the reaction which followed the great demand for rice during the famine in Madras, the tollage was nearly doubled This was caused principally by the enhanced rates levied since the 1st November 1878, partly also by the increased length of canal opened for traffic

27 The rate of toll on the Orissa canals was two pies per ton mile, while on the Midnapore canal it was three pies, but owing to the different description of boat in use on the latter, the tollage on the actual cargo comes to 6 pies per ton mile It was therefore decided to double the tolls on the Orissa canals from the 1st November to 1st July, leaving them as formerly during the rainy season when the rivers are in competition with the canals The figures in paragraph 25 show how the change has favorably affected the receipts from navigation, but it is impossible to say as yet if the enhancement of the tolls has really affected the amount of traffic That this has fallen off is certain, but the falling off commenced two months before the tolls were doubled, and it must be remarked that a similar decrease occurred in the Midnapore canal traffic where the tolls remained unchanged The probability therefore is that the falling off is due to the cessation of demand for grain for Madras, and this fact seems to be established by the figures in the following tabular statement giving the particulars of traffic, from which it will be seen that the reduction in tonnage is chiefly in articles of food —

	Tonnage of cargo		Value of cargo	
	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs
Articles of food	50,627	12,054	34,57,378	28,36,605
Stimulants	64	19	39 240	14 000
Clothing	327	48	42 016	27 840
Staples of manufacture	1 232	1 225	2,85,707	2 59,890
Building materials	8 719	8 708	3,03,120	3,35,057
Live stock	19		580	
Fuel	302	418	5,803	1,241
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	142	130	3,647	1,520
Miscellaneous	24 828	33 949	11,34,791	5,51 773
TOTAL	86 260	86,581	52,72,285	40,27,926

28 During the year the steam launch *Pioneer*, one of the old gun boats which had been in use on the Ganges during the mutiny in 1857 58, was employed in towing passenger barges between Cuttack and Chandbally The experiment has proved most successful, as she cleared the sum of Rs 7,466, over and above the working expenses, in about nine months, notwithstanding that for the first month or two she worked at a loss, and that navigation was much impeded by the shoals in the Chota Brahminee The profits

do not appear in the revenue accounts, as they are included in the suspense account of the whole fleet, the earnings of which amounted during the year to Rs 2 285 A new steamer is now being built in the Cuttack workshops for the Cuttack and Chandbally line It is intended to complete the Gobri canal to Hansooa on the river Brahminee, when this is opened, it is believed that there will be a large traffic both in passengers and goods

29 The total revenue from all sources for the last two years was as follows —

	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs
Water rates	1,17,818	1 16,416
Navigation	33 844	57 042
Miscellaneous	9,415	8 546
TOTAL	1 61 107	1 82 004

From this it will be seen that the increase of revenue is due entirely to navigation, the irrigation receipts having been less than those of the previous year But Mr Wylly has shown that the irrigated area had increased by 12,755 acres, representing Rs 20,889 of revenue so that the falling off in the water rate receipts is only apparent, and is simply due to the outstanding balances of the years having been Rs 28,796 and Rs 80,237 respectively, as explained in paragraph 15 *ante*

30 The abstract of miscellaneous receipts, as given in the statement in the 13th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report, is not very satisfactory The largest item, Rs 2 672, is for rents of buildings Revenue from plantations show but a poor result, but it is hoped that in this item there will soon be a marked improvement

31 The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs 2,39,090, *viz*,—

	Rs	Rs
Maintenance		2 04,017
Irrigation establishment	27 598	
Navigation ditto	7 445	
		35 013
TOTAL		2 39 090

The receipts therefore fell short of the expenses by Rs 57 086

32 In the statement in paragraph 12 it was shown that the earnings of the year were Rs 2,43 873, the working expenses being Rs 2,39,090 as above Calculating in this way, there would be a profit of Rs 4,783, and there appears to be every probability of this being the last year of deficit

33 The following tables show the receipts and working expenses for the past seven years —

RECEIPTS

YEAR	Water rates	Navigation	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1872 73	19,071	10,014	7 508	36 623
1873 74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43 835
1874 75	20,382	21,412	6 691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876 77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877 78	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1 61,107
1878 79	1,16,416	57,042	8,546	1 82,004

WORKING EXPENSES

PARTICULARS	1872 73	1873 74	1874-75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 *Maintenance*—							
Works	1 63 884	74 505	1 17 517	1 36 856	1 40 194	1 37 044	1 47 113
Establishment including direction and accounts	26 552	9 568	20 100	33 501	34 948	31 518	39 0[illegible]
Tools and plant		683	18 070	5 823	11 688	8 231	17 238
Profit and loss	30						
Refunds of revenue						41	623
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	1 90 466	84 756	1 55 717	1 76 180	1 87 180	1 76 837	2 04 01[illegible]
2 *Revenue management*—							
Irrigation establishment	41 382	38 607	35 016	25 785	21 696	33 223	2[illegible] 598
Navigation ditto	6 154	5 828	5 694	5 653	5 835	6 012	7 4[illegible]
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	47 536	44,435	40 710	31 438	27 531	39 235	35 013
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2 38 002	1 29 191	1 96 427	2 07 618	2 14 661	2,16 072	2 39 0[illegible]

34 The reduction in cost of irrigation revenue management is very satisfactory The percentage was reduced from 53 73 in 1876 77 to 28 2 in 1877 78, and in the year under review to 23 7 per cent The increase in navigation establishment is due to the extension of the canals, the Gobri and the second and third ranges of the high level canals having been opened for traffic during the year

35 The following tables show the cost of maintenance of the canals and distributaries, as compared with the two previous years —

MAINTENANCE OF CANALS

YEAR	Length of canal open	Cost of maintenance	Cost per mile
	Miles	Rs	Rs
1876 77	114	65,778	577
1877 78	166	65,639	39[illegible]
1878 79	181	87,714	484

MAINTENANCE OF DISTRIBUTARIES

YEAR	Length of distributary open	Cost of maintenance	Cost per mile
	Miles	Rs	Rs
1876 77	554	23 653	42¾
1877 78	587	17,567	30
1878 79	587	26,303	44⅘

The excess cost of maintenance of canals in 1878 79 over that of the previous year is mostly due to the increased expense of keeping down the weeds in the canals which, during the year, had not been closed for repairs, whereas, in 1877 78, they had been laid dry for silt clearance, the growth was consequently unchecked in the hot weather of 1878 Some excess was also caused by the increased cost of the earth work for repairs of the banks, the earth having been carried from a distance, instead of, as in former years, from the silted canal bed during the closure On the Kendrapara canal the cost of weed-clearing alone amounted to Rs 470 per mile, while on the high level and Machgong canals it was Rs 292 and Rs 170 respectively The introduction of a simple machine for weed clearing is much to be desired, and some experiments in this direction will shortly be made The increased cost of maintaining distributaries is due

to additional repairs to earth work and masonry works which were absolutely necessary to keep them in an efficient state Some of the repairs of the distributaries from the Machgong canal, which should have been executed in 1877 78, were postponed till 1878 79, hence the increased charge under that head from Rs 38 per mile in the former year to Rs 61 per mile in 1878 79

36 No measurements of the quantity of water escaping from the canals having been kept, it is impossible to say what has been the duty of the water used for irrigation Orders have recently been received from the Government of India on the subject, and from the commencement of the irrigating season of 1880 81 observations will be recorded

37 Experiments on irrigated rice crops have been continued in the year The results obtained by Mr Macmillan, Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, give the following —

	Paddy Mds	Straw Mds
Irrigated per acre	30	41¼
Unirrigated ditto	20½	30¼

showing that there were in favor of irrigation 9½ maunds of paddy and 11 maunds of straw At 10 seers per rupee for the former and 5½ maunds per rupee for the latter, the value of the produce of an acre of rice would be increased by irrigation by Rs 11 8, and after deducting the water rate of ⅛ per acre, the profit to the cultivator would be Rs 10 The results obtained by Mr Rhind on the Brahminee Byturnee Division are very different The increased yield due to irrigation is stated by that officer to be as follows —

	Paddy Mds	s	c	Straw Mds	s	c
First class land	3	12	4	4	22	7
Second ditto	3	19	4	4	23	9
Third ditto	2	39	9	5	15	8

At the same rates the profits (after deducting the water rates) would be—

	Rs
First class land	2 65
Second ditto	2 80
Third ditto	2 46

No explanation regarding this discrepancy between the results of the experiments in the two divisions has been offered, but it will be seen from the report of last year that the balance in favor of irrigation in the Mahanuddy Division was said to be 16 89 maunds of paddy, and 6 25 in the Brahminee Byturnee Division in that year The difference is very nearly proportional to that shown in the year under notice

MIDNAPORE CANAL

38 The capital, interest and revenue accounts of this canal are shown below —

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Outlay during 1878 79	Outlay to end of 1878 79
	Rs	Rs
Works	1,55 136	50,16,441
Establishment	92,971	17,51 557
Tools and plant	1,20 368	5 16 722
Suspense balances	—87 968	67,593
TOTAL	2,80,507	73,52,318
DEDUCT RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	2,339	22,377
NET OUTLAY	2,78,168	73,29,941

INTEREST ACCOUNT

	Rs
Interest to end of 1877 78	21 37,743
Ditto for 1878 79	3,24,533
TOTAL TO END OF 1878-79	24 62 276

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REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS)

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During 1878 79	To end of 1878 79		During 1878 79	To end of 1878 79
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Works { Extensions and improvements	24,774	30,333	Water rates	85,014	4,30,223
Works { Maintenance	84,437	7,47,302	Navigation	77,340	4,42,257
Establishment	50,512	3,73,858	Miscellaneous	8,356	55,515
Tools and plant	13,083	34,092			
Refund of revenue		17			
Total	1,72,836	11,85,602	Total	1,70,710	9,27,995
			Deficit	2,126	2,57,607

39 The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs 3,26,659 and up to the end of the year to Rs 27,19,853

40 The expenditure on the canals and the earnings are given in the following table and show a profit of Rs 5,134 —

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(EARNINGS)

Expenditure	Amount	Earnings	Amount
	Rs		Rs
Works	1,09,211	Water rates	88,777
Establishment	50,512	Navigation	76,090
Tools and plant	13,083	Miscellaneous assessments by Deputy Collector	13,000
		Ditto recoveries	103
Total	1,72,836	Total	1,77,970
Profit	5,134		

41 During the year 39,118 acres were leased for irrigation in addition to 19,301 acres in 1877 78 The total area irrigated was 58,731 acres, of which 57,751 acres were under lease for four and five years, and the remaining 980 acres for one year In 1877 78, 19,818 acres were irrigated, or about ⅓ of the area watered in the year under report This favorable result is attributable partly to the fact that canal water is now thoroughly appreciated by the people with whom long leases are popular, and partly to a deficiency of rain in the beginning of the khurreef season, only 7¾ inches having fallen at Midnapore between the 1st of June and the 25th of July, against an average for that period of 22 inches After the 25th July, however, timely rain fell, and eventually nearly the average annual quantity was registered

42 The Superintending Engineer has shown in his report that the duty of the canal water in the early part of the season, when the country was dry, was only 58 acres irrigated per cubic foot of supply, the discharge of the canal being 701 22 cubic feet per second and the area irrigated 41,000 acres, or 1 66 acres per cubic foot per diem, but the duty, taking the average of the year, was, under the Midnapore weir 78 acres per cubic foot, and under the Panch koora weir, 122 acres, but on account of some uncertainty regarding the discharge, these results must be received with caution It is quite certain that very much better results would have been obtained if the canal had been cut to the full dimensions in the first reach This work will be carried out this season and in fact it has become imperatively necessary to do so, as the irrigated area has this year reached the unprecedented figure of 96,000 acres, most of which has been leased for four and five years

43 The total demand for water rates and miscellaneous revenue, inclusive of arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs 1,31,932, of which Rs 93,262 were realized and Rs 5,393 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs 33,277 The assessments for water rates amounted to Rs 88,777, of which

Rs 62,717, or about 70 per cent, were collected in the year As mention was made in the report of last year of the unsatisfactory state of the collections, it will be as well to show by the following comparative statement that a marked improvement has taken place in this respect in the year under review —

Year	Assessments	Recoveries	Balance outstanding at end of year	Percentage of recoveries to assessments
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1874 75	1,17 069	67,145	49,874	57
1875 76	87,789	25,576	61 713	29
1876 77	49,156	4 703	41 4)3	9
1877 78	29,960	7,961	21 999	26
1878 79	88,777	62,717	26,060	70

44 The miscellaneous revenue which amounted in the year to Rs 13,000 is composed of the following items —

	Rs
Land rent	5 171
Produce of canal banks	5,293
Fisheries	905
Miscellaneous	1,631
TOTAL	13,000

The following statement shows the assessments and collections under this head, as compared with previous years —

Year	Assessments	Collections	Balance
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1875 76	5,828	2,827	3 001
1876 77	7 789	4,931	2 858
1877 78	8 349	6 302	1 962
1878 79	13,000	5,940	7 060

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is very satisfactory, the outstanding balance is, however, large, but as the greater portion of the demand is payable with the water rates, the tehsildars could spare but little time from the latter to attend to the realization of the former before the year came to a close It is reported that on the 30th June the balance was reduced to Rs 5,000

45 The navigation revenue of the Midnapore canal, which rose in 1877 78 to the unprecedented figure of Rs 1,06 917, was reduced during the year to Rs 77,340 This falling off was due to the cessation of the demand for rice for export to Madras, and also to accidents and closures on the canal, but the steady increase in the traffic will be seen from the following figures —

Year	Tollage Rs
1870 71	11 781
1871 72	12 985
1872 73	20 994
1873 74	34,104
1874 75	44 886
1875 76	51 810
1876 77	67,651
1877 78	1,06,917
1878 79	77,340

46 The canal revenues for the year were as follow —

	Rs
Water rates	85 014
Navigation	77 340
Miscellaneous	8,356
TOTAL	1,70,710

47 The working expenses were—

	Rs	
Maintenance	1,50,807	
Revenue management	22,029	
Refunds of revenue		
		1,72,836
Deficit		2,126

48 The following table shows the details of revenue and working expenses of the year, as compared with those of previous years —

RECEIPTS.

Year	Water rates	Navigation	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1872 73	23,556	20,994	6,714	51 264
1873 74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874 75	67,015	44,386	4 316	1,16,217
1875 76	52,791	51,810	6 508	1,11,109
1876 77	61,160	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877 78	53,483	1 06,917	9,693	1,70,093
1878 79	85,014	77,340	8 356	1,70,710

WORKING EXPENSES

	1872 73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877 78	1878-79
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
I —Maintenance, viz ,—							
Works and repairs	62,584	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334	1,09,211
Establishment including direction and accounts	9 705	15,474	19,125	26 398	27,662	33 006	28 513
Tools and plant			714	1,164	9,714	6,117	13,083
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	72 519	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1 80,457	1,50,807
II —Revenue Management viz —							
Irrigation establishment	9,316	10 701	11 006	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802
Navigation do	5 133	5 896	7,097	7,119	7 149	7,151	7,227
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,391	23,340	22 029
III —Refunds of Revenue						17	
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67 399	1 71,279	2,03,814	1,72,836

49 It will be observed that, notwithstanding the large increase in the area irrigated and the amount of the collections during the year, the cost of the irrigation establishment has been reduced The percentage in 1876-77 and 1877 78 was 28 and 30 respectively, while in 1878-79 it was 17 4 only

50 The following statements show the cost of maintenance and repairs of the canal and distributaries, as compared with previous years, after deducting certain items enumerated by the Superintending Engineer in the 7th paragraph

of his report, which are properly chargeable to capital and special heads of revenue —

MIDNAPORE CANAL

Year	Length of canal open	Cost of maintenance	Cost per mile
	Miles	Rs	Rs
1872 73	24	26,543	1,106
1873 74	48	42,144	878
1874 75	48	56,281	1,172
1875 76	48	63 303	1 319
1876 77	48	65,343	1 361
1877 78	48	77 521	1 615
1878 79	48	59,787	1,246

DISTRIBUTARIES

	Miles	Rs	Rs
1872 73	103	7 012	68
1873 74	146	7 251	50
1874 75	178	8,917	50
1875 76	228	13 176	58
1876 77	251	25 025	99½
1877 78	255	22 726	89
1878 79	251	20 903	82

The reduction in expenditure on maintenance is satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement

51 The state of the traffic during the last seven years is shown in the following tables —

CANAL TRAFFIC

Description	Unit	1872 73	1873 74	1874 75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Miles opened at end of year	No	[illegible]	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections	Rs	20 [illegible]4	34 101	44 886	51 810	67 651	1 06 917	77 340
Rate of tolls per mile		874	710	935	1 079	1 401	2 227	1 610
Boats including empties	No	26 107	29 997	29 967	36 433	41 372	52 251	48 224
Measurement tonnage of boats excluding empties	Tons	103 314	120 098	168 090	189 414	239 913	300 968	230 488
Passengers carried	No						126 013	128 098
Estimated value of cargo	Rs	76 25 10[illegible]	91 65 625	1 18 23 308	1 27 07 919	1 13 26 866	1 71 09 381	1 50 51 330

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC

Description	1872 73	1873 74	1874 75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Articles of food	39 574	50 511	61 107	69 125	114 336	201 256	108 339
Stimulants	2 971	4 382	4 327	8 228	10 819	18 109	11 765
Clothing	7 601	7,073	7,355	6 558	5 801	8 893	8 950
Staples of manufacture	11 269	11,610	14 760	20 172	19,399	19 101	21,942
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13 030	21 576	28,268
Fuel	18,173	15 009	5 606	4 707	6,112	8 952	11,558
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	2,533	1 951	1 766	2 135	2 782	3 677	4 633
Miscellaneous	16,630	16 366	65,679	67,071	67,604	79 311	79 518

52 During the year the steamer *Midnapore* was started for passenger traffic between Calcutta and Daman on the river Roopnarain a distance of

36 miles, or half way to Midnapore, but she is ill adapted for the work and constantly under repair. Though at first she worked at a loss, latterly the revenue has exceeded the expenditure. Some interesting particulars of the relative rates of speed in the canal and open water of the river will be found in the 35th and 36th paragraphs of the Superintending Engineer's report. The new paddle steamer and barge built for this line has been completed. At the trial trip she attained an average of 7 7 miles per hour in the canal, when put regularly to work and the journey from Midnapore to Calcutta can be performed in one day there is little doubt of the success of the passenger traffic.

53. Experiments on the yield of the rice crop grown on irrigated and unirrigated lands have been continued by both the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent. The results obtained by the former may be briefly stated as follows —

		Paddy	Straw	Rainfall
		Mds	Mds	Inches
Under the Midnapore weir	Irrigated	23 24	61 40	
	Unirrigated	15 32	31 30	
Difference in favor of irrigation		7 92	30 10	53 1[illegible]
Under the Panchkoora weir	Irrigated	33 43	60 17	
	Unirrigated	28 62	54 03	
		4 81	6 14	42 9[illegible]
Hidgellee unirrigated		23 63	39 70	64 01

Statements on the subject in greater detail will be found in the report by the Superintending Engineer, who shows by comparison with the yield in 1876 when a full crop was obtained without irrigation, 'that irrigation may be credited at Midnapore with a gain of 1½ maunds of paddy and 18 maunds of straw over and above that obtained in the best year on unirrigated ground. In the irrigated areas under the Panchkoora weir, the difference in favor is 4 maunds paddy, the straw, however, being deficient as compared with that obtained from unirrigated land.'

54. The results obtained by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent were different. He divided the irrigated portion of the country to be experimented on into three equal zones—the first being that nearest the distributary, and the third the most distant—and selected certain fields in each. In this way the following results were obtained —

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS

		Irrigated crops per acre	Unirrigated crops per acre	Difference in favor of irrigation per acre
		Mds	Mds	Mds
Midnapore weir	First zone	21 45	18	3 45
	Second do	19 50		1 50
	Third do	17 50		— 50
Panchkoora weir	First zone	32 71	26 06	6 65
	Second do	36 28		10 22
	Third do	32 62		6 56

No explanation is offered why the yield of an irrigated acre in the third zone under the Midnapore weir is less than that of an unirrigated acre, or why the yield in the second zone under the Panchkoora weir is so much greater than that of either the first or second. The discrepancies in this set of experiments as well as between those of the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, show that the results must be received with caution.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL

55 The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below —

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Outlay during the year	Outlay to end of year
	Rs	Rs
Works		12,66 239
Establishment		4,49 790
Tools and plant		57,585
		17,73 614
DEDUCT—Receipts on capital account		915
		17,72 699
ADD—Capitalized abatement of land revenue		11 206
		17 83 905

INTEREST ACCOUNT

	Rs
Interest to end of previous year	6 05,992
Ditto of the year	80 268
Total interest to end of 1878 79	6 86 260

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS)

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year	To end of year		During the year	To end of year
	Rs	Rs		R	Rs
Works (maintenance)	16 599	1 70 412	Water rates		2 611
Establishment	6 581	61 480	Navigation	59 723	3 13 775
Tools and plant		4 103	Miscellaneous	1 070	5 659
TOTAL	23,180	2 35 995	TOTAL	60 793	3 22 045
Surplus	37,613	86 050			

56 If the revenue from this canal be calculated from the earnings instead of actual receipts of the year, the account will stand as follows —

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(EARNINGS)

	Expenditure		Earnings
	Rs		Rs
Works (maintenance)	16,598	Navigation	58 990
Establishment	6 581	Miscellaneous	1 070
Tools and plant			
		TOTAL	60 060
TOTAL	23 180		
Surplus	36 880		

57 The tonnage on this canal increased from 151,426 in 1877 78 to 164 687 in 1878 79, the tollage however, diminished from Rs 60 971 to Rs 59,723

58 The revenue from the Hidgellee canal, as compared with that of the previous year, will be seen from the following figures —

Year	Revenue	Working expenses	Balance
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1877 78	62 280	30,564	31 716
1878 79	60,793	23 180	37 613

The surplus of the year, Rs 37,613 represents a profit of 2 10 per cent on the capital of Rs 17,83,905

59 The reduction in the cost of working expenses is due to the fact that no silt clearance was found to be necessary during the year The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs 572 3 per mile of canal, against Rs 771 8 in the previous year

60 The details of the traffic from 1872 73 are given in the following tables —

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC

	Unit	1872 73	1873 74	1874-75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Miles of canal open	No	26	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections	Rs	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44 572	60 971	59,723
Rate of toll per mile of canal	„	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102	2 059
Number of boats	No	7,721	13,918	15 443	10,958	22,818	23 882	22 969
Measurement tonnage of boats exclusive of empties	Tons	19,153	63,077	182 282	67,997	131,488	154 426	164,687
Passengers carried	No						1,932	3 623
Estimated value of traffic	Rs	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13 38 440	19,71 892	33,30,503	41 55 258

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS

	1872 73	1873 74	1874-75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Articles of food	15 430	53,669	87 525	37,85[illegible]	84 218	101 930	10[illegible],687
Stimulants	1,257	1 852	3,005	896	1,900	70[illegible]	1 719
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189	117	341
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630	1 202	2 839
Building materials	851	1 249	3 183	3,758	8 076	6,839	8 601
Fuel	509	575	1 144	1,678	1 045	768	1 729
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	32	318	336	431	297	250	388
Miscellaneous	927	14 042	35 100	22 004	34 103	47 321	42 773

SONE CANALS

61 The capital interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given in the following statements —

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Outlay during the year	Outlay to end of year
	Rs	Rs
Works	11,80 321	1,50,73 613
Establishment	3 83 825	39 43,334
Tools and plant	2,49,321	15 56,711
Suspense balances	—79,771	3 62 993
TOTAL	17,33,696	2,09 36,651
DEDUCT—Receipts on capital account	24 864	1,59,654
	17,08,832	2,07,76 997
ADD—Capitalized abatement of land revenue	1,674	18,519
	17 10,506	2,07,95,516

INTEREST ACCOUNT

	Rs
Interest to end of previous year	35,98,313
Ditto for the year	9,08,092
TOTAL	44,96,405

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS)

	Expenditure During the year	Expenditure To end of year		Receipts During the year	Receipts To end of year
I—Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs
Works	2,36,072	6,40,117	Water rates	3,73,312	5,43 589
Establishment, including direction and account	54,961	1,50,386	Navigation	29,332	60,958
Tools and plant	3,051	4,882	Miscellaneous	34,982	58,451
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	2 94,084	7,95,385			
II—Revenue Management—					
Irrigation establishment	66,173	1,20,947			
Navigation establishment	9,971	20 578			
Total revenue management	76,144	1,41,525			
III—Refund of Revenue	270	1,026			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	3,70,504	9,37,936	TOTAL	4,37,626	6,62,998
Profit	67,122		Deficit		2 74 938

62 If the revenue account be calculated on the earnings of the year instead of on the actual results, the result will be a profit of Rs 2,19,961 instead of Rs 67,122 as shewn below —

REVENUE ACCOUNT— EARNINGS)

Expenditure		Receipts	
I—Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs		R
Works	2,36,072	Water rates	5,26 489*
Establishment, including direction and accounts	54 961	Navigation	28 994
Tools and plant	3,051	Miscellaneous	34 982
TOTAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	2,94,084		
II—Revenue Management—			
Irrigation establishment	66,173		
Navigation ditto	9,971		
Total revenue management	76,144		
III—Refund of Revenue	270		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	3,70,504		
Profit	2,19,961	TOTAL	5,90,465

				Rs	A	P
* Sugarcane	19 624 acres at Rs	5	=	98 120	0	0
Khurreef and rubbee (flow)	159 255	2 8	=	3 98 137	8	0
Ditto ditto (lift)	18 139	1 10 8	=	30 231	10	0
			TOTAL	5 26,489	2	0

G

The above profit represents nearly one per cent on the capital expenditure of Rs 2,08,00,000 to end of 1878-79

63 The following is a comparative statement of the irrigated areas assessed in 1877-78 and 1878 79 —

Year	Khurreef	Rubbee	Sugarcane	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1877 78	107 087	124,812	9,891	241,790
1878 79	99 964	77,430	19 624	197,018
Difference	—7,123	—47,382	+9 733	—44 772

The falling off in the khurreef is due to the rainfall in August and September 1878 having been so much heavier than in the corresponding period of 1877, the mean fall over 25 stations in 1878 and over 5 stations in 1877 having been 15 55 and 7 27 inches respectively It is also partly due, no doubt, to the higher water rate of Rs 2 8 per acre, against Re 1 in 1877, when the orders were to save as much of the crops as possible without reference to returns The falling off in rubbee is due to the destruction of a large portion of the crops of 1877 78 by insects, and to heavy rain in the cold season which followed an injudicious application of excess irrigation Experience will soon teach the people, who are as yet unaccustomed to the use of canal water, that the rubbee crops will not stand such heavy floodings as they that year applied Both the above mentioned causes doubtless hindered the cultivators from taking water for the rubbee crops in 1878 79 as freely as they did in the previous year

64 The great increase in the area of sugarcane irrigated is very satisfactory Within the last few years—since in fact the canals have been constructed—the area of this crop under cultivation has enormously increased, especially in the district of Shahabad The facilities given to the growth of the plant by the canal water and to the expression of the juice by the handy little mills invented by Messrs Thomson and Mylne of Behea, have no doubt been the cause of this increase, which will be more clearly seen from the following figures extracted from statement P of the Superintending Engineer's reports, showing the exports of *jaggery* from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway during the past eight years —

Year	Mds
1872	51 107
1873	42 919
1874	28,170
1875	36 863
1876	51 193
1877	3 07 211
1878	4 85 669
1879	4 61 399

It is much to be regretted that the supply of water in the Sone falls so low in the months of April, May, and June that but a limited area of sugarcane can be watered

65 The system of leasing for three years alluded to in paragraph 48 of last year's report, has not proved successful and has been abandoned The terms offered were as follow —

(1)—For khurreef the rate per acre to be Re 1 8, but no lease to be given for any area less than the whole irrigable area of the village

(2)—For rubbee the rate to be Rs 2 4 and the area to be leased must be at least half the gross irrigable area

The object with which the three year lease system was introduced was to avoid the continually recurring measurements of the irrigated areas, annual applications for water, and other harassing details, but this was entirely frustrated when the people sowed rice on rubbee lands, rubbee on rice lands, and sugarcane on both It is clear that no lease based on *crops* for a term of years can possibly be satisfactory The unit of assessment must be the land It is believed that an arrangement of this sort would be generally popular, and measures will be adopted to introduce the system

66 Comparison of the area leased, that is, for which application for water was made, and actually measured and assessed for water rate in 1878 79, is given below —

Crop	Area leased	Area irrigated	Excess irrigated
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Khurreef	73,033	99,964	26 931
Rubbee	48 397	77 430	29,033
Sugarcane	10,475	19 624	9 149
Total	131,905	197,018	65 113

67 The area irrigated under the different canals and executive divisions is shown in the following table —

Division	Canal	Khurreef	Rubbee	Sugarcane	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Arrah	Arrah	74 827	44 002	14 424	133,253
Buxar	Main Western Buxar	18 260	23 382	5 074	46 716
Eastern Sone	Patna Main Eastern	6,877	10 046	126	17 049
	Total	99,964	77 430	19 624	197 018

68 The proportion of flow to lift irrigation is as 90 8 to 9 2, but under the Arrah canal, which has been longest open, 25 per cent of the rubbee was irrigated by lift The percentage under the other canals was very much smaller as will be seen from the Executive Engineer's reports This seems to point to the fact that as experience is gained there is an increased tendency to lift irrigation for the rubbee crop

69 The following figures showing the areas commanded by the different canals in 1878 79 and actually irrigated are interesting —

	Canals: Arrah	Canals: Western Main	Canals: Buxar	Canals: Eastern Main	Canals: Patna	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area for which water can be given	413 530	18 660	206 388	12 080	271 830	922 438
Do actually irrigated 1878 79	133 253	46 716		17 049		197 018
Percentage of area irrigated to area commanded	32 27	20 75		6 00		21 35

The distributaries from the Patna canal were opened during the year for rate payable irrigation In the previous year water was given from this canal free of charge The total length of all the canals and distributaries from which irrigation can be given is 217½ and 918¾ miles respectively

70 The spread of irrigation is to a great extent dependent on the construction of village channels A good example has been set on the estate of Messrs Burrows, Thomson and Mylne, of Bihea, by whom 60 miles of channel have been neatly and well constructed and 16 miles more are in hand The cost per mile is said to have been Rs 270 In the Arrah and Buxar Divisions 142 applications have been received from zemindars, and Rs 10,675 have been deposited by them, for the construction of village channels But little progress has, however, been made, for reasons given by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, who states that " the proprietors of land through which such channels pass invariably offer the most obstinate resistance to the alignment originally selected and to any modification of it that is proposed " In the Buxar Division 16 channels, aggregating 13 miles, have been mostly completed On the east of the Sone, in the districts of Gya and Patna, very little has yet been done towards the construction of village channels There is, however, not the same

necessity for them there as in Shahabad, as the ridges of the country on which the distributaries are aligned are closer together and very well defined

71 The rules framed in October 1878 under the Bengal Irrigation Act have been carefully revised, and fresh instructions to the officers engaged in canal revenue work have been issued

72 The cadastral survey of the irrigable area under the canals east of the Sone in Gya and Patna, as well as that under the Arrah canal and its branches, has been completed The survey of the area commanded by the Buxar canal lying to the west of the river Kao in Shahabad has not been undertaken, as the cost 9 annas per mile nearly, has proved so high that it has seemed expedient to wait until it is seen from practical experience how far it is desirable to extend it The total area surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department is 1,808 400 square miles at a total cost of Rs 6,49,315, or Rs 359 0 10 per mile To this must be added Rs 29,419 for the survey of 46 5 square miles by the officers of this department previous to 1874 75, when the Revenue Survey Department took the work in hand The total expenditure on the survey of 1,855 square miles has been therefore Rs 6,78,734 Tabular statement M2, attached to the Superintending Engineer's report, affords some interesting results of the work done by the Revenue Survey Department in the five years 1874 75 to 1878 79 It will be seen from this that in 3,240 villages surveyed there were 4 026,315 fields aggregating 1,157,379 acres, so that each field averaged 287, or a little over ¼ acre The maps have been plotted to a scale of 32 inches to a mile and are well executed Besides these maps, sheets to a scale of four inches to a mile, in which the village maps are combined, have been prepared, and will be most useful in laying out village channels With the maps *khusrahs* have been issued showing the area of each field and holding with the cultivators' names The maps will shortly be brought into use, and next year it will be possible to say how far they will have proved useful and economical

73 The outstanding balance on account of water rates at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs 81,341, and the demand for the year to Rs 6 06,821, making a total of Rs 6,88,162, of which Rs 3,73,312* were collected and Rs 10,439 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 3,04,411, of which upwards of 50 per cent has since been collected. That so large a balance should have remained uncollected at the end of the year is due to several causes—(1) late period at which demand statements were sent to the Collector, (2) measurements not being satisfactory, (3) cultivators having lost much of their rubbee crop of 1877 78 by the ravages of insects, and being unable in consequence to pay up the water rate On this latter account considerable further remissions will have to be made

	Rs
* Western Main canal series	3 64 112
Eastern ditto ditto	9 200
Total	3 73 312

74 The Commissioner, in the 7th paragraph of his report, quoting from that of Deputy Collector Baboo Gunganath Roy, enumerates seven items of defects in the present system which, in the opinion of the latter, have retarded the progress of the collections, but the same Deputy Collector also states that the remissions on account of wrong assessments amounted to Rs 1,873 only, but at the same time he says that "further relinquishments may be looked for" It must, however, be noted that the wrong assessments referred to by the Commissioner have for the most part been caused by the non-attendance of the village putwaris at the measurements, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining correct information regarding boundaries and the right persons to be assessed It will be understood from perusal of the several items mentioned by the Commissioner that this department can hardly be held responsible for such defects when no authorized village headman or putwari is present to give the necessary information The defects in the system have since been, to a great extent, remedied, the Collector having taken steps to appoint a better class of men as putwaris, and to compel their attendance during the measurements That much improvement has taken place may be inferred from the 15th paragraph of the report of the Deputy Collector above-mentioned, who states that "the demand statements for water given in 1878 79

received, so far as has been seen of them, appear to be reliable documents, free from the defects so conspicuous in the demand statements for the previous year"

75 The navigable canals in operation and the amount of total collections for the year are shown in the following statement —

CANAL	Length of canal open	Toll collections	Collections per mile
	Miles	R	Rs
Main Western	22	4 706	211
Arrah	65	6 056	93
Patna	87	18 570	213
TOTAL	174	29 332	168

76 The collections in each year since the opening of the canal are as follow —

1876 77	1 852
1877 78	26 774
1878 79	29 332

77 The state of the traffic during the past three years is shown below —

	Unit	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Number of miles open at end of year	Miles	84	171	174
Toll collections	Rs	4 852	26 774	29,332
Rate of tolls per mile	"	58	156	167
Boats including empties	No	2 421	8 693	6 878
Measured tonnage of boats, excluding empties	Tons	26 010	81 897	66 380
Estimated value of cargo	Rs	4 04,399	12 79,257	26,98 511

78 The above figures represent the total traffic in each year inclusive of carriage of stores and materials for the works, which has decreased in the last year, as the works have been drawing towards completion The Superintending Engineer in his report has shown that there has been a very considerable increase in the private traffic on the canals as follows —

There was an increase in tollage receipts on private traffic of	Rs	10 353
There was an increase in number of boats engaged in private traffic passed through the canals of	No	1,463
There was an increase in tonnage of boats employed in private traffic of	Tons	17,291
There was an increase in value of private cargo of	Rs	13,78 715

These figures and not the general results, Mr Walker justly remarks, "are the best tests of the extent to which the canal irrigation is appreciated by the general public" The increase cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory

79 During the year the tollage rates on stone, kunkur, brick, and coal and empty boats were reduced by one half, as a tentative measure, the reasons for doing so, and the results so far, are given in the Superintending Engineer s report (page 13)

80 The following statement shows the classification of goods, exclusive of materials for the works —

	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Articles of food	813	11 415	9,019
Stimulants	21	760	1,143
Clothing	17	78	591
Staples of manufacture	13	988	4,878
Building material	153	2,765	7,387
Live stock			
Fuel		957	1,949
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements		290	1,059
Miscellaneous	910	6 497	14,415

81 The Superintending Engineer, at pages 14 and 15 of his report, gives some interesting particulars regarding the details of the traffic on the canals It appears that salt is the principal article of food carried, that of 2,271 boats which plied on the Patna canal with private goods, 1 251 passed through the outfall lock into the Ganges, and that the number of outgoing boats almost exactly balanced the number entering the canal Of this 731 paid tollage on the whole length of the canal, and return freights, consisting of oil seeds hides lime mill stones &c were generally obtained The tollage on rafts of bamboos and poles amounted to one eighth of the private traffic One hundred and fifty nine boats with passengers passed through the outfall lock of the Patna and Arrah canals which is encouraging for the future The average cost of conveying 100 maunds of goods by these canals for a distance of one mile is 1 80* anna while the cartage rate of the district is 10 annas

	A
* Boat hire	1 20
Tolls	60
Total	1 80

82 During the past year attempts have been made to start steam navigation on the canals, and for some months last cold weather the steamer *Sir Arthur Cotton*, a launch built by Messrs Thornycroft in England was kept running twice a week up and down the Patna canal The vessel is not adapted for the work required, and, as expected she did not pay her working expenses but the satisfactory increase of passengers and goods carried, fully warranted the continuance of the experiments and it is hoped when the new steamer at present under construction is ready, that goods and passenger traffic on the canals will be worked with advantage to the revenue of the canals and to the requirements of the district It is in contemplation to construct several steamers for the navigation of the Arrah Buxar, and Patna canals The cost will be that of the hulls and fittings only as there are four powerful locomotives which were used for the conveyance of stone to the weir, when under construction available for them These locomotives being of four feet gauge, are useless for any railway in India

83 The miscellaneous revenue for the year amounted to Rs 34,982 as follows —

	Rs
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	330
Water supply to towns	199
Receipts from plantations	39
Ditto from other canal produce	893
Rents of buildings	6 729
Do of lands	4 082
Do of fisheries	110
Fines	2 060
Profits on sales from workshop manufacture	9 759
Miscellaneous and other receipts	11 251
Total	34 982

Rents of land and income from plantations will probably increase, but on the other hand sales of stock manufacture in the Dehree shops will surely dwindle down to a low figure when the division is abolished

84 The Superintending Engineer, at page 17 of his report, has given a detailed statement of the trees on all the canals which now amount to 114,13[illegible] of sorts During the year 56,965 young trees were planted out from the nurseries The cost of maintenance has been about two annas per tree, and about 40 per cent are sufficiently grown to be beyond the reach of cattle

85 A contract for seven years has been entered into with the Shahabad Sugar Company for a supply of water at the second fall of the Arrah canal at Nasrigunge, equivalent to 50 horse power, for which they are to pay Rs 75 per horse power per annum after the second year On the Buxar canal a small experimental flour mill of an inexpensive description has been erected, and it is hoped, now that a beginning has been made, that a new source of income will be established for the Sone canals by utilizing the immense horse power of the water available at the falls

86 The revenue from all sources and the working expenses for the last two years were as follow —

	1877-78	1878-79
Receipts—	Rs	R
Water rates	59,6[illegible]1	3,73,31[illegible]
Navigation receipts	26,7[illegible]1	[illegible]9,3[illegible]
Miscellaneous	11,8[illegible]	[illegible]1,98[illegible]
TOTAL	1,01,29[illegible]	4,[illegible]7,[illegible]
LESS REFUNDS OF REVENUE	[illegible]50	[illegible]7[illegible]
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,00,[illegible]12	4,37,[illegible]
Working expenses—		
Maintenance (including establishment)	[illegible]10,8[illegible]8	2,91,081
Irrigation establishment	3[illegible],562	[illegible]6,1[illegible]
Navigation ditto	8,[illegible]67	9,[illegible]71
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	[illegible]51,6[illegible]7	3,70,[illegible]28
SURPLUS	—1,51,11[illegible]	[illegible]7,12

87 The irrigation establishment, which does not include any share of engineers and subordinates' salaries, is made up of the following items The percentage of each on the total collections is shown in the adjoining column —

	Amount	Percentage on collection
Permanent and temporary establishments such as zilladar ameens, and measurement khalasis patrols &c	Rs 16,089	[illegible]
Establishments employed under the Collector	13,400	[illegible]
Headmen's fees	[illegible]6,681	1[illegible]
	66,1[illegible]	1[illegible]

88 If we suppose the whole water rate of the year, Rs 5,26,189 to have been collected, and a proportionate increase of the Collector's establishment to be added as well as the full charge of 10 per cent for headmen's and putwaris' fees, the account will stand thus —

	Amount	Percentage on collection
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars ameens, measurement khalasies, patrols, &c	Rs 16,089	[illegible]
Collector's establishments	18,901	3[illegible]
Headmen's and putwaris' fees	52,649	10 00
TOTAL	1,17,63[illegible]	[illegible]2 34

89 Headmen's fees form a heavy charge against the revenue Under the rules in force during the year 4 per cent was payable to the headmen for work in connection with water distribution and 4 per cent for collecting the rates Two per cent was also payable to putwaris for attending at the measurements, copying the *perchas* for the cultivators, &c There does not appear to be any probability of reducing these charges for some time to come

90 The cost of navigation revenue establishment amounted, during the year, to 34 per cent on the toll collections It must be remembered however, that the khalasies working the locks also regulate the water supply at the falls, a portion of their salary is therefore properly chargeable to irrigation revenue

91 The cost of maintenance, Rs 2,94,084, is made up of the following items —

		Rs	Rs
1	Maintenance and repairs		2,34,812
2	Establishment (direction and account)	12,185	
	Proportion of engineers and subordinates' salaries	12,776	
			51,961
3	Compensation for damage to crops &c		1,260
4	Tools and plant		3,051
	Total		2,94,084

92 Mr Walker has entered very fully in his report into the details of cost of maintenance Distributed under the four main heads of outlay, the expenditure on works has been as follows —

		Rs
1	Head works	31,19[illegible]
2	Main canals	1,48,194
3	Distributaries	46,695
4	Drainage	5,731
	Total	2,31,81[illegible]

93 The repairs to the weir across the Sone, which is 12,461 feet in length, constitute the bulk of the work on the headworks The cost of maintenance has been Rs 2 744 per running foot The cost of repairs to under sluice shutters was Rs 2 per foot run

94 The cost of repairs for each mile of canal, as given by Mr Walker is as follows —

Division	Canals	Length of Canal	Total cost of repair	Cost of repair per mile	Bottom width of canal
		Miles	Rs	Rs	Feet
Arrah	Main Western	9	49,077	5,453	180
	Arrah	65	37,845	582	86 to 47
Buxar	Main Western	12	10,377	865	124
Eastern Sone	Main Eastern	4	12,377	3,095	180 to 100
	Patna	79	38,522	488	84 to 47
	Total	169	1,18,198		

95 The high cost of maintaining the Main Western and Eastern canals is due to the great expense incurred in removing the immense quantity of silt deposited near the heads during the freshes The short length over which the cost of this item is distributed causes the incidence of charge on each mile to appear excessive There is no possibility of preventing this great deposit of silt, which is proportional to the volume of water entering the canals during the freshes It was known that such would occur, and provision for its removal by dredging was made in the estimates In Mr Walker's report (page 4) full particulars of the cost of each item of repairs is fully stated

96 The cost of repairs to distributaries was as follows —

DIVISION	Canal from which distributaries are taken off	Distributaries with particulars	Length of distributaries under repair	Total cost of repairs	Cost per mile
			Miles	Rs	Rs
Arrah	Arrah	Bebea (branch canal)	30	8 527	284
		Doomraon (ditto)	40	13,721	343
	Arrah and Main Western	Ordinary	410	16,137	39¼
Buxar	Buxar	Branch canal and ordinary	48½	8 310	171⅓
		TOTAL	528	46,695	

The Bebea and Doomraon branch canals are 30 and 40 miles in length respectively, and the Chowsa branch in the Buxar Division is 40 miles long They carry from 500 to 600 cubic feet per second in full supply The cost of maintenance of these lines and of the ordinary distributaries as shown in the above statement must be considered moderate

97 No very reliable particulars of the duty of the water on the Sone canals can be given, as the water escaping at the end of the canals and distributaries was not measured The Superintending Engineer, in the 7th page of his report, gives some information on the subject, taken from the report of the Executive Engineer Arrah Division He says—"The average duty during a month of very scanty rainfall (the fall in October being only 0 21 inch over the whole of Shahabad) is stated to have been 55 acres to each cubic foot of discharge The most diverse results, however, were obtained in the different sub divisions in October, from which the foregoing was obtained as Mr Odling shows in his report Thus in the Nasriguuge sub division the duty was only 50 acres, while in the Lethan distributary the irrigation over an area of 10,212 acres gave so high a value to the cubic foot unit as 94 acres nearly "

Measures will be adopted for determining the escape water from each channel in the current year with the object of arriving at a more correct result than has hitherto been possible

GENERAL REMARKS

98 The results of the irrigation operations of the year are, on the whole satisfactory The receipts have exceeded the working expenses by Rs 45,523, thus *for the first time* Bengal irrigation has shown a profit which would have been greater had the outstanding balances been collected Calculated by earnings of the canals, the surplus on the year's operations would be Rs 2,66,758 as follows —

		Rs
Orissa	canals	1 ,83
Midnapore	do	5 131
Hidgellee	do	36 880
Sone	do	2 19 961
	TOTAL	2 66 758

99 For the spread of irrigation in Orissa we must look to the extension of the distributaries and the completion of the canal system In Midnapore the limits to which irrigation can be expected to extend have been nearly reached, further development must depend on the construction of reservoirs in the hills to supplement the supply in the river Cossye On the Sone canals the eventual increase of the irrigated area is certain, but the rapidity with which it is likely to be developed will be dependant, in a great degree, on the seasons and the amount of the rainfall, much will also depend on the speedy construction of village channels, and it is expected that the introduction of a satisfactory system of leases for long periods will have a most beneficial effect

I

100 It is much to be regretted that Mr Walker, the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle, has been compelled by ill health to retire from the service This officer had been in charge of the Orissa Circle since 1869 up to the commencement of the current year, when he was transferred to the Sone Circle in the hopes that the drier climate of Behar would prove beneficial to his health, but unfortunately this has not been the case and he now retires from the service His able management of the work in Orissa left nothing to be desired, and the admirable report hereto annexed shows that he had thoroughly grasped, and made himself master of the details of the system on the Sone canals

101 It is difficult when all the officers of the department have performed their duties in a praiseworthy manner to make any selection, but I would specially mention Major Heywood, R E, Superintending Engineer, whose supervision of the South Western Circle has been very satisfactory, and Mr Odling, Executive Engineer, Arrah Division of the Sone Circle, who has devoted himself to the revenue work with the best results His report attached hereto *in extenso* shows how thoroughly he has mastered the details of his duties Mr Fouracres, the Executive Engineer of the Workshop Division, continues to exercise his inventive talents for the benefit of the work, his new dredger having proved to be one of the most successful and useful machines of the sort ever yet constructed Of the Assistant Engineers, Messrs Douglas and Inglis (both from Cooper's Hill) have distinguished themselves in the revenue management of their sub divisions in the Arrah Division

H C LEVINGE, C E

Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch

19th December 1879

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION BRANCH

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1878 79 and 1877 78

Name of Canal	Area: Culturable area of the tracts under the ...	Area: Provided for ... acres ... of discharge	Area: Of which that has been ... to end ...	1878 79: Khureef	1878 79: Rubbee	1878 79: Perennial	1878 79: Total	1877 78: Khureef	1877 78: Rubbee	1877 78: Perennial	1877 78: Total	1878 79 compared with 1877 78: Increase	Decrease
Orissa Circle	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
K l para a l	129 400	87 300	83 800	43,050	3 468	77	46,59	36 815	2,352	152	39 319	7 2 6	
I tt dee l	61 600			13 430	6 7		14 487	14 370	54	27	14 450	37	
H l l do I	61 30	45 300	4 300	13 612	411	14	14 07	11 890	210	13	12 142	1 948	
T l d a d M l going nal	96 450	51 350	50 350	34 978	9 8	112	36 008	32 8 4	456	144	32 604	3 491	
Total	344 630	182 950	170 450	105 500	5 517	234	111 250	95 088	3 071	336	98,495	12 755	
Midnapore Circle													
l l the Midnapore	250 000	130 72	117 775	53 434	2		53 455	16 64			16,764	36 691	
Ditto Pan hkoor lo	67 000	41 800	14 500	3,962	103		4,065	2 530			2,530	1 535	
I l l east	16 000	11 500	11 500	1,211			1,211	525			525	686	
Total	333 000	183 025	143 7 5	58,607	124		58 731	19,819			19 819	38 912	
Sone Circle													
W tern M n al	1 047 000	803 24	569 098	93,087	67 381	19,498	179 960	107 08	124,812	9 801	241 790		61 821
East r d tt l tt	420 000	33 60	56,125	6 877	10,046	126	17 049					17 049	
Total	1 467 000	1 140 000	625,223	99 964	77 430	19 624	197 018	107 087	124,812	9 891	241 790	1 010	61 821

Th ... differ ... from the figures used in the Revenue Report for 1877 78 and ... the area actually irrigated

Comparison between rainfall in the years 1878 79 and 1877 78

		Khureef							Rubbee							Total of year
		June	July	August	September	October	November	Total	December	January	February	March	April	May	Total	
		Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	Ins	In	Ins	Ins	Ins	I
Orissa	1878 79	3 43	6 77	11 53	6 96	4 51	5 05	37 65	0 45	0 00	0 05	1 40	0 00	8 09	9 99	47 64
	1877 88	5 81	8 31	3 79	6 66	2 2	0 00	26 79	0 00	0 37	0 17	0 82	1 70	4 49	7 05	33 84
Average rainfall for 24 years																51 76
Midnapore	1878 79	3 73	8 74	15 91	10 13	2 3	1 83	42 66	0 52	0·00	2 74	0 00	0 24	4 44	7 94	[illegible]
	1977 78	11 48	6 63	12 49	3 18	2 58	0 00	36 36	0 02	0 75	0 29	1 95	2 93	4 33	10 2	46 61
Average rainfall for 8 years																58 34
Pa[illegible]hkoorah	1878 79	3 05	6 15	13 14	10 20	1 55	1 34	35 43	0 49	0·00	0 95	0 00	0 00	4 57	6 01	41 44
	1877 78	9 15	14 73	17 53	5 80	0 30	0 00	17 87	0 00	0 00	0 30	2 22	1 02	3·80	7 04	[illegible]
Average rainfall for 8 years																[illegible] 41
B[illegible]s	1878 79	2 59	9 26	5 42	8 12	0 0	0 93	31 37	0 00	0 01	0 89	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 90	[illegible] 27
	1877 78	0 23	5 80	3 05	1 57	3 9	0 00	14 57	0 2	2 48	0 20	0 00	0 69	2 0	5 91	20 48
Arrah	1878 79	4 90	6 86	11 70	4 75	0 [illegible]	0 79	29 00	0 00	0 00	1 35	0 00	0 00	0 00	1 35	[illegible]
	1877 78	1 40	8 33	3 74	1 78	2 70	0 00	17 9	0 10	1 80	0 08	0 00	0 30	2 54	4 81	22 7[illegible]
Dinapore	1878 79	1 21	10 83	15 19	4 37	0 0	0 9[illegible]	32 50	0 00	0 00	1 05	0 00	0 00	0 00	1 0	33 55
	1877 78	1 53	7 30	5 07	1 14	5 10	0 00	20 20	0 15	1 18	0 00	0 00	0 18	1 47	2 98	23 18

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT BENGAL

Statement showing the Total Traffic during 1878 79, as compared with 1877 78 on the Orissa Midnapore, and Sone Canals

Name of Canal	Number of miles open		Number of boats including empties		Tonnage of boats		Value of cargo		Toll	
	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
Orissa Circle	Miles	Miles	No	No	Tons	Tons	R	R	Rs	R
[illegible]	27	27	1 156	[illegible] 5	20 916	15 587	2 19 378	1 77 605	1 471	1 811
High level canal, section I	33	99	3 186	3 774	22 910	36 223	6 44,965	32 [illegible]	7 390	13 [illegible]
Ditto ditto II		124		1 6 0		16 23		1 49 762		[illegible]
Ditto ditto III		63		2[illegible]7		1 984		19,588		[illegible]
[illegible] including [illegible]	39	54	7 843	7 666	62 022	59 629	44 18 205	32 00 501	24 025	[illegible]
Total	99	133	12,481	14,04	105,257	129 646	53 12 548	40 79 504	32 8[illegible]	62 [illegible]
[illegible] Circle										
[illegible]	48	48	52 261	48,224	360 968	300 [illegible]	1 71 09 384	1 50,61 950	1 7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
H[illegible]	29	29	[illegible]3 882	22,969	154 426	104 687	31 3[illegible] 503	41 5 [illegible]	59 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	77	77	76,133	71 193	51[illegible]	4[illegible]5 175	2 02 39 887	1 92 06 603	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 7
Sone Circle										
[illegible]	22	23	2,233	425	20,519	3 620	1 32 109	2,58 210	3 [illegible] 5	[illegible]
[illegible]	65	65	[illegible]	2 503	22 748	28 [illegible]	9 95 0[illegible]	13 14 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ditto	84	87	9 006	3 858	31 590	[illegible]	1 52 095	11 26 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1 1	174	[illegible] 693	6 8 [illegible]	81 8[illegible]7	66 3[illegible]	1 79 257	26 98 [illegible]	26 39	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	317	384	97 310	92 111	703 [illegible]	651 210	2 68 31 692	59 84 [illegible]	2 26,043	2 26 [illegible]

PRIVATE TRAFFIC

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and toll levied on the Orissa Canals in 1878 79, as compared with 1877 78

	Number of boats		Tonnage of cargo		Value of cargo		Toll	
	1877 78	1878-79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
	No	No	Tons.	Ton	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Articles of food	4 572	3 724	50 627	42 0[illegible]	31 57 378	28 36 605	17 586	22 3[illegible]
Stimulants	8	4	64	19	39 240	11 000	31	7
Clothing	22	8	327	48	42 016	27 810	56	23
Staples of manufacture	151	108	1 232	1 225	2 85 707	2 [illegible]9 890	415	780
Building materials	702	588	8 719	8 708	3 03 120	3 35 057	4 282	5 24[illegible]
Live-stock	2		19		580		7	
Fuel	22	42	302	448	5 803	1 241	110	192
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	20	21	142	190	3 647	1 520	10	5[illegible]
Miscellaneous	5 165	5 918	24,828	37 943	1 34 794	5 51 773	7 673	16 388
Total	10 664	10 413	86 260	86 581	52 72 285	40 27 926	30 200	47 051
1878-79 More			...	321				16 851
1878-79 Less		251				12 44 359	..	

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1878 79, as compared with 1877 78

	Number of boats		Tonnage of cargo		Value of cargo		Tolls	
	1877 78.	1878-79	1877 78	1878-79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
	No	No	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Articles of food	26 791	19 148	302 486	214,026	1 02 40 697	81 36 494	1 00 293	71 945
Stimulants	1 706	2 160	18 905	16 484	9 21 195	9 21 608	5 888	4,510
Clothing	983	999	9 010	9,291	37 39,215	38 98 118	2 679	2 146
Staples of manufacture	1 873	2 627	20 306	27 781	37 33 577	48 95 581	5 150	5 659
Building materials	2 761	3 324	26 162	36 869	2 42 055	3 78 992	5 630	8 439
Live stock	30	54	98	212	3 806	3 501	26	54
Fuel	660	860	9 720	13 287	61 101	76 521	2 504	3 288
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	479	642	3 927	5 021	72 672	43 625	798	940
Miscellaneous	40 791	40 671	126 536	122 079	22 09 415	7 80 012	4[illegible]896	35 250
TOTAL	76 051	70 485	5 17 150	415 050	2 02 23 733	1 91 34,490	1 65 861	1 32 231
1878 79 { More	...		..	..			..	..
1878 79 { Less		569		72 100		10 89 243		33 633

Statement shewing the number of Boats class of Goods tonnage and value of Cargoes and tools levied on the Sone Canals in 1878 79, as compared with 1877 78

	Number of boats		Tonnage of cargo		Value of cargo		Tolls	
	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
	No	No	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Articles of food	1 140	912	11 445	9 049	8 66 378	13 75 156	5 169	4 747
Stimulants	72	73	760	1 143	85 655	68 4[illegible]5	367	717
Clothing	14	711	78	591	13 329	2 15 725	17	310
Staples of manufactuie	88	341	988	4 878	54 972	3 3[illegible]8[illegible]1	554	[illegible]
Building materials	189	431	2 265	7 383	15 591	1 68 826	782	2 884
Live stock								
Fuel	94	129	957	1 949	2,806	9 762	177	147
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	28	96	290	1 059	1 609	10 433	225	740
Miscellaneous	1 505	2 438	6 497	11 419	1 27 027	3 53 894	3 823	9 245
TOTAL	3 130	4 494	23 280	40 501	11 07 367	25 46 082	11 144	21 499
1878 79 { More		1 364		17 221		13 78 715		10 355
1878 79 { Less								

Provincial.

BENGAL PROVINCE

IRRIGATION

Summary of financial results of Productive Public Works for and up to close of 1878-79

	Capital Outlay — During year — Ordinary	Productive Public Works	Capitalized ... of land	Land p... w...	Total	To end of — Ordinary	Productive public works	Capitalized ...	Le... p... ll w	Total	Revenue — During year — Direct ...	Increased land revenue	Total	To end of year — Direct	Increased ...	Total	Working Expenses — During year	To end of year	Net Revenue — During year — Direct income	Increased land revenue	Total
	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	R	R	R	Rs	R	R	Rs	Rs.	Rs	R	Rs	Rs
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—																					
1868-69	4,20 705	3,61 078			7 81 83	4 20 05	3 61 0 8			7 81 783	5 4.7		5 427	5 4		5 427	1 016	1 016	4,411		4,411
1869-70	--	1 42,19 599			1 42 19,599	4,20 705	1 45 80 6			1 1 3	52,328		52 328	5 35		5 85	43 731	44 4	8 627		8,627
1870-71	8,582	30 60,774			30 69 356	4,29 287	1 6 41 4 1			1 1 38	8 9		8 809	1 40 594		1 40 594	1,50,112	1 94,859	—67,303		—67,303
1871-72	2,43 952	33 15,572			35,58 524	6 72 239	2 09 5 023			2 16 29 6	98 461		98 461	2 39,0 5		2,39 05	3,28 643	5 18 502	—2,25 1		—2,25 182
1872-73	4,262	44,74,193			44,78,455	6, 6 501	2 54 31 216			2,61 17	1 931		1 0 931	3 41 9 8		3 41 936	3 34,210	8,52 712	— 31,279		—2 31 279
1873-74	1,03 968	51,26 087	22,977		52 52,932	7 80 469	3 5 57 303	22 977		3 13 6 649	1 4 68		1 4 698	4 99 6 4		4,99 6 4	2,90 956	11 43 668	—1 43 268		—1 43 268
1874-75	3 729	46 96,547	11 97		47 12 073	7 84,198	3 52 53 950	34 6		3 90 2	2 1 593		2 1 93	7 287		7 07 267	3,61 353	15,05 056	—1 43 9		—1 43 795
1875-76	—14,084	39 61 544	16, 62		39 64,228	7 0 111	3 9 1 394	1 436		4 0 38 944	2,31 454		2 30 434	9 3 01		9 3 01	5 29 400	20,34 546	—2 99 056		—2 99,056
1876-77	2,717	32 80 954	388		32 83 959	7 2 931	4 4,96 249	51 8.4		4 33 20 903	3 60		3 60	12 6 461		13 67 461	5 9 963	26,32,506	—2,63 200		—2 63 200
1877-78	—14	23 74,352	6 379		23 80 717	7 917	4,48 0 600	5 203		4 5 01 6	4,94, 2		4 94,7 2	1 62,733		1 6 733	7 02,557	33,3 ,363	—208,085		—2 08,085
1878-79		25 44,393	1 925	12 45 249	37,91 56	7 72 917	4 74,14,993	60 1.5	1 45,249	4,94 93 1	51 133		9 51 133	98 13 366		26 13,366	8 05 610	41 40 9 3	45 5 3		45,523

	Net Revenue—concld. — To end of year — Direct income	Increased land revenue	Total	Charge for Interest — During year — Ordinary	Productive public works	Total	To end of year — Ordinary	Productive public works	Total	Difference between Net Revenue and Charges for Interest — Excluding land revenue — During year	To end of year	Including land revenue — During year	To end of year	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay — Excluding land revenue	Including land revenue	Area of land leased out for irrigation during the year — Khurreef	Rubbee	Perennial	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	R	Rs			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—																			
1868-69	4,411		4,411	4,733	2,030	6 63	4,733	2,030	6, 63	—2 35	—2,352	—2 35	—2 352	Deficit	Deficit.				
1869-70	13,038		13 038	18 931	3,36,190	3,55 1.1	-3 664	3 38 2 0	3 61 864	—3 46 494	—3 45,846	—3 46 494	—2,45 846						12 433
1870-71	—54,265		—54 265	19 123	7 24,998	7 44,121	4	10 63 1	11 08 005	—3 11 4.4	—11 60 270	—3,11 4 4	—11 60 0						14,799
1871-72	— 79 447		— 3 447	15,460	8 52 64	8 68,224	5 47	1 1 8	19 74,2 9	—10 93 406	—22,53 6 6	—1 93 406	—2 53 6 6						1 681
1872-73	—5 10 726		— 10 726	31 551	11 24 157	11 55 08	89 793	3 44 130	31 29 997	—13 66 99	—36,40 663	—13 96 9	—36 40 663			17 942	911		18,853
1873-74	—6,53 994		—6 53 991	32 599	12,59 318	12 91 917	1 2 99	4 99 4	44 21 8 4	—14 35 195	—50 5 54	—14 35 195	—50 5			45 276	3 644		48 920
1874-75	—7 97 789		— 9 59	35 121	14 94	1 9 943	1 5 518	5 94 2 2	59 51 900	—16 3 41	—67 49 599	—1 3 41	—8 4 549			90 431	4,346		94, 7
1875-76	—10 96 945		—10 96 45	34,562	16 40 016	1 14,578	1	4 4 98	6 66,378	—20 13 834	—5 63 3	—20 13 634	— 63 723			111,652	4,167	325	1 116,0 4
1876-77	—13 65,045		—13 65 45	34,757	19 43 432	1 189	2 76, 3	93 1 30	95 44 56	— 1 46 59	—1 09 09 61	— 1 46 3 9	—1 09 09 612			60 593	36 089	2,210	9 82
1877-78	—15,73 130		—16 3 130	34 75	19 6 613	20 03 71	2 6 594	1 12 8 43	1 15 4 37	— 11 5	—1 31 20 96	—2 11 355	—1 31 20 98			221 725	132,083	5 391	359 699
1878-79	—16 77 607		—15 2 697	34,7	20 45 641	21 20 416	2 96 369	1 33 1 594	1 38 63 33	—20 4 493	—1 1 9 860	— 1 4 593	—1 51 9 980			215 995	51 939	6 79	234,003

Details not available

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 12th August 1879. }

F. R. BOYCE,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 850 TO 857 AND 1ST HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 976 AND 977 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 22ND MAY AND 12TH JUNE 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS (each cell: S C)

Provinces / Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Last fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Past fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice Best: Present fortnight	Rice Best: Last fortnight	Rice Best: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice Common: Present fortnight	Rice Common: Past fortnight	Rice Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) Holcus Sorghum: Present fortnight	Great Millet: Last fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumbo Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millet [illegible]: Present fortnight	Lesser Millet: Past fortnight	Lesser Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Last fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt: Present fortnight	Salt: Past fortnight	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Remarks
2nd Half of April 1880																															
BRITISH BURMAH — ARAKAN DIVISION																															
Akyab	6	6 2	f (				1(0	1o 13	11 (	1(0	1(0	11 2										8 0	7 6	5 2	1o4 0	?04 0	122 (	0 0	2	40 0	
Kyouk pyoo							1 (	1? _	10	1ꓤ 2	0 1	31 3										4 0	4 0	4 0	320 0	290 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Sandoway							1ꓤ 11	) 2	9)	20 14	2 2	10 3													*	*	*	2 0	8 (	_1 4	* R 2 pe 100 bill ts
PEGU DIVISION																															
Rangoon	9 1	1 11	~ 0				3 1	11 3	9 0	11 3	1 9	10 5										16 2	14 7	12 5	†	†	†	18 12	18 12	? 4	† R 2t 10 pc 100 bill ts.
Thonkwa							) 1	1o 1	ꓤ	12 0	1 0	11 1													‡	‡	‡	2 0	2 0	18 2	‡ R 4 pe 100 bul ts
Bassein							11 o	1 o	11 1(	13 6	1_ 3	1 6										8 6	9 9	~ 4	~ 8	227 8	249 11	19 4	22 1	13 14	
Henzada							10	1 o	10	1 4	1 1	11 13													1~o 0	15 0	1/o 0	8 (	28 (	3o 0	
Tharrawaddy							? 10	6 10	(1~	9 0	9 (	9 0										(14	7 14	7 14	100 (	1 0	10) 0	14 (	14 0	11 0	
Prome	9 0	/ 0	9 3				1?	_11 2	9 3	8 0	11	10										10 ?	7 1	9 3		3 ? 0	3o0 0	14 0	14 0	_1 0	
Thayetmyo	7 4	5 4	8 8				? 0	10 0	9 0	14 ꓤ	16 0	9 0										14 8	11 8	8 5	120 0	1_0 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
TENASSERIM DIVISION																															
Amherst	8 8	7 8	(0				8 6	8 9	10 (	12 0	1_ 0	15 0										8 8	8 9	6 0	200 0	200 0	2?0 0	21 0	25 0	29 0	
Tavoy							11 4	11 4	11	14 1	14 1	1 0													293 0	_93 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	26 6	
Mergui							10 1	10 1	10 1	13 4	13 4	12 3													428 0	428 0	428 0	22 3	26 1	36 8	
Shway gyeen							9 o	9 o	10	11 3	11 3	12 4																14 0	14 0	1o 3	
Toungoo				3 11	2 6	2 6	3 11	13 12	13 1	14 0	1o ꓤ	1o 9										8 13	8 13	5 14	300 0	300 0	96 0	13 9	12 9	14 1?	
1st Half of May 1880																															
RAJPOOTANA — Bikaneer	10 6	10 6					14	2 14		5 12	o 6					14 13	1o 0					1 9	1o 8					11 8	11 8		

R B CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1879

Circular No 13R Simla, the 12th June 1880

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No 24R, dated 31st July 1879

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains &c on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1879

OBSERVATIONS —The number of accidents to trains rolling stock permanent way, &c decreased from 711 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year to 594 or by 117 with an increase of 128 miles in the open length of railway and of 81 381 in the train mileage The decrease appears to be due to the elimination from the present returns of minor accidents on the East Indian Railway which were previously included in the returns The number of miscellaneous accidents on this line is shown as 2 against 115

2 There was an increase of 19 accidents on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, 16 on the South Indian, 37 on the Punjab Northern, 25 on the Indus Valley and 20 on the Rajputana and a diminution of 15 on the Eastern Bengal 32 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, 13 on the Madras, 37 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 20 on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways

3 On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway the increase chiefly took place under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c, leaving the rails," and "trains running over cattle on the line" on the South Indian under "goods trains &c leaving the rails" and "trains running through level crossing gates" on the Punjab Northern under "failure of machinery &c and failure of couplings and on the Rajputana under "failure of couplings"

4 On the Eastern Bengal Railway the cattle accidents decreased from 10 to 2

5 On the Sind Punjab and Delhi the decrease appears to have mainly taken place under "goods trains, &c leaving the rails," "trains running over cattle on the line and miscellaneous accidents

6 On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the accidents from goods trains, &c leaving the rails" diminished from 9 to 2, and those from trains running over cattle" from 14 to 3 In the corresponding quarter of 1878 there were 7 cases in which couplings had failed; no such accidents have been reported for the quarter under review

7 On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway the machinery &c of engines failed in one instance only against 10 and the number of cases of trains running over obstructions on the line was *nil* against 6 in the 4th quarter of 1878

8 The casualties resulting from accidents to trains &c, show a very large increase There were 22 passengers killed and 49 injured against 3 injured and one servant killed and 10 injured against 1 killed and 5 injured In one accident alone which occurred to a mail train on the Madras Railway on 31st October 1879, 22 passengers were killed and 46 passengers and 2 servants injured A detailed account of this accident is given in the Appendix to the Returns

9 There were 18 collisions between "passenger trains" and "goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line by which 2 Railway servants were injured 26 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains resulting in 1 servant killed and 2 injured 7 collisions between light engines 7 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails 89 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains engines, &c, leaving the rails, 14 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points 2 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed 154 cases of trains running over cattle on the line 14 cases of trains running over obstructions 19 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings and 12 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes &c, of engines There were 47 failures of engine machinery by which three servants were injured 1 of tyres 1 of wheels 10 of axles and 54 of couplings by which one servant was injured There have also been reported 10 cases of broken rails, 3 cases of flooding of permanent way 9 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments by which twenty two passengers were killed and forty six passengers and two servants injured 64 cases of fire in trains 8 cases of fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts and 25 miscellaneous accidents by which three passengers were injured

10 All the 3 cases of flooding of permanent way took place on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway Of the 10 cases of broken rails 7 were on the Northern Bengal and 3 on the Muttra Hathras of the 12 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes of engines 1 was on the Eastern Bengal and 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and of the 9 cases of slips in cuttings or embankments 6 were on the Madras and 3 on the South Indian

11 The number of goods trains or parts of goods trains engines &c leaving the rails was the largest on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway cattle accidents and fires in trains on the Indus Valley failures of machinery of engines on the Punjab Northern, and failures of couplings on the Rajputana

12 The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains &c were 10 killed and 15 injured of whom 1 was killed while getting out of a train in motion 2 injured whilst crossing the line at stations killed and 8 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains and 3 killed and 5 injured through other causes

13 Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c 1 was injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings 28 killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line 8 were suicides, and 7 were killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes

14 The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c, consisted of 34 killed and 78 injured Of these 1 was killed and 11 injured during shunting operations 2 killed and 9 injured by falling off engines, vans wagons &c 1 injured by coming in contact with overbridges, &c during the travelling of trains 1 killed by coming in contact whilst shunting with vehicles, &c, standing in adjoining lines, 3 killed and 8 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines &c 2 killed and 3 injured whilst loading, unloading, shunting 1 injured whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels, 2 injured whilst working at cranes or capstans 3 injured whilst working on the permanent way or in sidings 7 killed and 1 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work 8 killed and 4 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line, 1 killed and 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles 1 killed and 7 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines cleaning them, &c, 1 injured whilst attending to gates at level crossings 2 killed and 1 injured by falling off ladders scaffolds, platforms &c 1 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon door timber, weights, &c 2 killed and 9 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons, and 4 killed and 15 injured from miscellaneous causes

15 The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter —

	Fourth quarter 1878		Fourth quarter 1879	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers				
From causes beyond their own control	2	4	22	49
" misconduct or want of caution	4	13	10	1[illegible]
Servants				
From causes beyond their own control	7	19	3	24
" misconduct or want of caution	31	59	32	64
Others				
Whilst passing at level crossings	2			1
Trespassers including suicides	30	5	31	1
Other persons	5	3	12	3
TOTAL	81	103	110	160

16 In addition to the above 21 persons are reported to have been killed and 20 injured in yards workshops &c and 85 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains

— —

RESOLUTION —The attention of the Director General of Railways should be called to the large number of failures of couplings on the Punjab Northern and Rajputana State Railways These were at the rate of 115 and 50 per million train miles respectively whereas the average on all other lines did not exceed 1 6 per million train miles

The Government of Madras Bombay Bengal the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners Central Provinces Assam and British Burma
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana Central India, and Beluchistan
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways

ORDER —Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments Administrations and Officer noted in the margin for information together with copies of the returns compiled

Ordered also that these papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty s Government

Ordered further that this Resolution with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

FRED FIREBRACE, *Captain R E*
Under Secretary

TABLE No I

GENERAL TOTAL

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA distinguishing between PASSENGERS RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS and distinguishing also in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise

	Mileage	Railways	Year	Passengers: From Causes beyond their own Control, Killed	Injured	Passengers: From their own Misconduct or want of Caution, Killed	Injured	Passengers: Total, Killed	Injured	Railway Servants or Contractors: From Causes beyond their own Control, Killed	Injured	Railway Servants: From their own Misconduct or want of Caution, Killed	Injured	Railway Servants: Total, Killed	Injured	Other Persons: Whilst passing at Level Crossings, Killed	Injured	Other Persons: Trespassers and Suicides, Killed	Injured	Other Persons: Miscellaneous, Killed	Injured	Other Persons: Total, Killed	Injured	Total all Classes, Killed	Injured
Guaranteed	1503	East Indian	1878	2	1	2	6	4	7	4	9	6	11	10	20			10				10		24	27
	1503½		1879			3	8	3	8		6	11	9	11	15			14			1	14	1	28	24
	(a)171½	Eastern Bengal	1878								1	1	3	1	4			1				1		2	4
	(a)171½		1879			1		1				2	6	2	6			1				1		4	6
	545½	Oudh and Rohilkund	1878		1		1		2	1	2	1	3	2	5			2		1		3		5	7
	547		1879								2				2			1		6				7	2
	663	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1878			1	2	1	2			3	4	3	4	1		3		1		5		9	6
	663½		1879			4	1	4	1		1	5	11	5	12			3				3		1	13
	857	Madras	1878				1		1			3	3	3	3			3			1	3	1	6	5
	857½		1879	2	40	1		23	40		2	1	4	1	6				1				1	24	53
	611	South Indian	1878				1		1			3	5	3	5			1				1		4	6
	621		1879								1		3		4			1				1		1	4
	1268½	Great Indian Peninsula	1878			1	1	1	1		1	8	21	8	22			8	3	1	1	9	4	18	27
	1273		1879			1	2	1	2	1	6	7	16	8	[illegible]			1	1			1	1	10	25
	444	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1878				1		1				5		5	1		1			1	2	1	2	7
	444		1879		3				3		1	[illegible]	2	3	3									3	6
	28	Calcutta and South Eastern	1878																						
	28		1879																						
	27½	Nalhati	1878																						
	27½		1879																						
	219	Northern Bengal	1878															1				1		1	
	230		1879														1			5	2	5	3	5	3

STATE	76	(a) Tirhoot	1878										1		1										1
	82		1879										1		1										1
		Patna Gya	1878																						
	57		1879															2				2		2	
	103½	Punjab Northern	1878									2		2										2	
	103		1879									2												2	
	482½	Indus Valley	1878										2		2										2
	(b) 501½		1879							1	1		2	1	3			5		1		6		7	3
	29	Muttra Hathras	1878																						
	29		1879																						
	428	Rajputana	1878							1	3			1	3					2		2		3	3
	451½		1879				2		2	1			3	1	3			2				1		3	5
	35½	Sindia	1878																1				1		1
	35½		1879								1				1				1				1		2
	172	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	1878							1		3		4					1				1	4	1
	172		1879								2	1		1	2									1	2
	20	Gaekwar of Baroda	1878																						
	40½		1879																						
	8	Khámgaon	1878																						
	8		1879																						
	6	Amraot	1878																						
	6		1879																						
	(c) 45	Wardha-Coal	1878																						
	45		1879																						
	145½	Dhond Manmad	1878										1		1										1
	(d) 119½		1879										1		1			1	1			1	1	1	2
	121	Nizam's	1878									1		1										1	
	121		1879				1		1				1		1										2
	161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1878		2				2		3	3		3	3									3	5
	163		1879				1		1		1		5		6										7
	8,172¼	TOTAL	1878	2	4	4	13	6	17	7	19	34	59	41	78	2		30	5	5	3	37	8	84	103
	8,300		1879	29	49	10	15	3-	64	3	24	32	64	35	88		1	31	4	12	3	43	8	110	160

(a) This includes the Dámukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

(b) Exclusive of the portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Mooltan and Muzaffarabad (7 miles).

(c) This Line was closed to traffic from 16th July to 14th November 1878.

(d) A portion of the line was closed from 1st October to 9th November 1879.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for ... practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

	RAILWAYS	PASSENGERS: From accidents to trains, &c. — Killed	Injured	1 Falling between carriages and platforms — Killed	Injured	2 Falling on platform ... whilst getting in to or out of train — Killed	Injured	3 Whilst crossing line at Station — Killed	Injured	4 By closing of carriage doors — Killed	Injured	5 Falling out of carriage during the travelling of train — Killed	Injured	6 Other accidents — Killed	Injured	Total Passengers — Killed	Injured	SERVANTS: From accidents to trains, &c. — Killed	Injured	1 During shunting operations — Killed	Injured	2 Falling off engines and wagons — Killed	Injured	3 Coming in contact with over-bridges during the travelling of train — Killed	Injured	4 Coming in contact whilst ... with vehicles standing in adjoining lines — Killed	Injured	5 Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. — Killed	Injured
GUARANTEED	East Indian								1			3	7			3	8				2		2		1				1
	Eastern Bengal											1				1					-							1	1
	Oudh and Rohilkhand																						1						
	Sind Punjab and Delhi											2		-	1	4	1		1	1	3		1			1			
	Madras	2	46			1										3	46		-										
	South Indian																		1										
	Great Indian Peninsula													1		1	2	1	4		1		1					1	3
	Bombay Baroda and Central India		3														3											1	
STATE	Calcutta and South Eastern																												
	Nalhati																												
	Northern Bengal																												
	Tirhoot																												
	Patna Gya																												
	Punjab Northern																					1							
	Indus Valley																				1		1						
	Muttra Háthras																												
	Rajputana														2		2					1							1
	Sindia																												1
	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch																		2										
	Gaekwar of Baroda																												
	Khámgaon																												
	Amráoti																												
	Wardha Coal																												
	Dhond Manmad																												1
	Nizam's								1								1				1								
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley												1				1				1		3						
TOTAL	1879	22	49			1			2			6	8	3	5	32	64	1	10	1	11	2	9		1	1		3	8
	1878		3	1		3	2						8	2	4	6	17	1	5	1	4	8	14		1			2	5

No 2

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury

	SERVANTS 6 Whilst loading, unloading ... engines		7 Whilst ... spragging wheel		8 Whilst ... crane		9 Whilst ... permanent way ... sidings		10 Whilst walking along the line ... way on ... work		11 Whilst ... crossing the line		12 Whilst ... between vehicles		13 Whilst ...		14 Whilst ... gates		15 Falling ... between ... and platform		16 Falling ... ladders, scaffolds		17 B... wagons, &c.		18 Whilst ... coupling		19 Miscellaneous		Total Servants		OTHERS Whilst passing over the line at level crossings		Trespassers		...des		Miscellaneous		Total Others		Total all Classes	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
		1		1					5		2		1		1						1				1	1		1	11	1			8		(			1	14	1	8	24
											1															1		2	-	(			1						1		1	6
																												1							1		(		7		7	2
	1							1						1											1	›	1	1	5	1			3						3		12	13
						1		1		1	1															1			1	(				1						1	1	[illegible]
																		1										-		1			1						1		1	4
						1		1	1		3	3										1		1		3	2	3	8				1	1					1	1	10	25
3									1							1										1	1	1	3	3											3	6
																																1	5						3		5	3
																												1		1												1
																																	-								-	
											1																		2												4	
	1															1													1	3							1		(		7	3
												1																1	1	[illegible]			1		1				-		3	5
																														1				1						1		2
																					1								1												1	2
																														1			1	1					1	1	1	2
																														1												3
																													2	6												7
	2	3		1		2		3	7	1	8	4	1	1	1	7		1			2	1		1	2	9	4	15	35	56		1	28	6	8		7	1	43	8	110	160
	1	4		1			2	1	2	2	9	13	1			5	3				1	2		2	5	9	5	10	41	78	2		24	5	6		5	3	37	8	84	103

TABLE No 3

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS ROLLING STOCK PERMANENT WAY &c reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and others and of Railway Servants, KILLED OR INJURED in each Class of Accident

SEE ALSO TABLE No 4

	E... I...							... B...							Ou... and P...							... P... and Delhi							Total all Classes	
	Number of Accidents	Passengers Killed	Passengers Injured	Others Killed	Others Injured	Servants Killed	Servants Injured	Number of Accidents	Passengers Killed	Passengers Injured	Others Killed	Others Injured	Servants Killed	Servants Injured	Number of Accidents	Passengers Killed	Passengers Injured	Others Killed	Others Injured	Servants Killed	Servants Injured	Number of Accidents	Passengers Killed	Passengers Injured	Others Killed	Others Injured	Servants Killed	Servants Injured	Killed	Injured
1 Collisions between passenger train or parts of passenger trains																														
2. Collision between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6														2							1						1		1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3																					1								
4. Collisions between light engines																						1								
5 Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails																														
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains engines &c leaving the rails	9														16							8								
7 Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direct on through points	2														4							3								
8 Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																														
9 Ditto over cattle on the line	1							2							18							7								
10 Ditto over obstructions on the line	2							1														1								
11 Ditto through gates at level crossings	1							1							2							3								
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes &c of engines								1														11								
13 The failure of machinery springs &c of engines								3														7								
14. Ditto of tyres																														
15 Ditto of wheels	1																													
16. Ditto of axles	2							2														1								
17 Ditto of brake apparatus																														
18 Ditto of couplings	3																					6								
19 Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts culverts &c																														
20 Broken rails																														
21 The flooding of portions of permanent way																														
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments																														
23 Fire in trains	6																					3								
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2														1							1								
25 Other accidents	2																					12								
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	[illegible]							10							43							66						1		1
Number of passenger miles	1[illegible]4,146 606							18 44[illegible] 0[illegible]							34 299 3[illegible]6							55 020 630								
" of servants employed	22 [illegible]51							5 [illegible]24							4,319							14,610								
Train mileage of all descriptions	2 193 [illegible]94							191 071							305 299							815 124								

TABLE No 3 —ACCIDENTS to TRAINS ROLLING STOCK PERMANENT WAY &c reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879, &c,—*continued*

SEE ALSO TABLE No 4

Description of accident	M[illegible] No.	M[illegible] Passengers and others Killed	M[illegible] Passengers and others Injured	M[illegible] Servants Killed	M[illegible] Servants Injured	M[illegible] Total all Classes Killed	M[illegible] Total all Classes Injured	[illegible] I No.	[illegible] I Passengers and others Killed	[illegible] I Passengers and others Injured	[illegible] I Servants Killed	[illegible] I Servants Injured	[illegible] I Total all Classes Killed	[illegible] I Total all Classes Injured	G Ind Peninsula No.	G Ind Peninsula Passengers and others Killed	G Ind Peninsula Passengers and others Injured	G Ind Peninsula Number of Servants Killed	G Ind Peninsula Number of Servants Injured	G Ind Peninsula Total all Classes Killed	G Ind Peninsula Total all Classes Injured	Bombay Baroda and Central India No.	Bombay Baroda and Central India Number of Passengers and others Killed	Bombay Baroda and Central India Number of Passengers and others Injured	Bombay Baroda and Central India Number of Servants Killed	Bombay Baroda and Central India Number of Servants Injured	Bombay Baroda and Central India Total all Classes Killed	Bombay Baroda and Central India Total all Classes Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																												
2 Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1														2				1		1							
3 Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains								3							1			1		1								
4. Collisions between light engines								1																				
5 Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1							9																				
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines &c leaving the rails	6							14							2													
7 Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																												
8 Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																												
9 Ditto over cattle on the line	6							23							3							2						
10 Ditto over obstructions on the line															1													
11 Ditto through gates at level crossings								6																				
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes &c of engines																												
13 The failure of machinery springs &c of engines								–							3				3		3							
14 Ditto of tyres																						1						
15 Ditto of wheels																												
16 Ditto of axles															4													
17 Ditto of brake apparatus																												
18 Ditto of coupling								4				1		1														
19 Ditto of tunnels bridges viaducts culverts &c																												
20 Broken rails																												
21 The flooding of portions of permanent way	6	2	46		–	–	48	3																				
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	7							3							9													
23 Fire in trains																												
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																												
25 Other accidents	9							3														1		3				3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	2	46		2	9	48	64				1		1	75			1	4	1	4	4		3				3

	M[illegible]	[illegible] I	G Ind Peninsula	Bombay Baroda and Central India
Number of passenger miles	4 491 913	44 908 318	8 218 10	35 71 128
of servants employed	6 043	7 110	19 888	4,804
Train mileage of all descriptions	5 6 842	(a)992 976	1 580 698	300 627

(a) Taken from the weekly statement of traffic

TABLE No 3 —ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT WAY, &c , reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879 &c —*continued*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	[illegible]							[illegible]							[illegible]							[illegible]						
	No.	Passengers		Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Passengers		Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Passengers		Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Passengers		Servants		Total all Classes	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1 Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																												
2 Collision between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains engines and vehicles standing foul of the line															2													
3 Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains															1													
4. Collisions between light engines																												
5 Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails																												
6 Goods trains or parts of goods trains engines &c leaving the rails															3													
7 Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																												
8. Trains running into station or sidings at too high a speed															4													
9 Ditto over cattle on the line	2																					1						
10 Ditto over obstructions on the line																												
11 Ditto through gates at level crossings																												
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes &c of engines																												
13. The failure of machinery springs &c of engines															2													
14. Ditto of tyres																												
15 Ditto of wheels																												
16. Ditto of axles																												
17 Ditto of brake apparatus																												
18. Ditto of couplings																												
19. Ditto of tunnels bridges, viaducts culverts, &c															7													
20. Broken rails																												
21 The flooding of portions of permanent-way																												
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments																												
23 Fire in trains																												
24 Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts															2													
25 Other accidents																												
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2														1							1						

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of passenger miles ...	1 4C5 407	3 238	8 8 60	3 527 098
of servants employed	234	188	1 ˜1	909
Train mileage of all descriptions	91 2	1[illegible] 9	144 803	34 149

Table No [illegible]—Accidents to [illegible], Rolling Stock, Permanent Way, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879, &c.—continued

SEE ALSO TABLE No 4.

	P[illegible] No.	P[illegible] Passengers and others Killed	P[illegible] Passengers and others Injured	P[illegible] Servants Killed	P[illegible] Servants Injured	P[illegible] Total all Classes Killed	P[illegible] Total all Classes Injured	I[illegible] No.	I[illegible] Passengers and others Killed	I[illegible] Passengers and others Injured	I[illegible] Servants Killed	I[illegible] Servants Injured	I[illegible] Total all Classes Killed	I[illegible] Total all Classes Injured	In[illegible] No.	In[illegible] Passengers and others Killed	In[illegible] Passengers and others Injured	In[illegible] Servants Killed	In[illegible] Servants Injured	In[illegible] Total all Classes Killed	In[illegible] Total all Classes Injured	Muttra H[illegible]as. No.	Muttra H[illegible]as. Passengers and others Killed	Muttra H[illegible]as. Passengers and others Injured	Muttra H[illegible]as. Servants Killed	Muttra H[illegible]as. Servants Injured	Muttra H[illegible]as. Total all Classes Killed	Muttra H[illegible]as. Total all Classes Injured	Rajputana No.	Rajputana Passengers and others Killed	Rajputana Passengers and others Injured	Rajputana Servants Killed	Rajputana Servants Injured	Rajputana Total all Classes Killed	Rajputana Total all Classes Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																																			
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line								2																											
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains								4							2														9						
4. Collisions between light engines								1							2														[illegible]						
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails															2																				
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines &c leaving the rails								8							3														11						
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points								4							1																				
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed															2																				
9. Trains running over cattle on the line								3							4							1							10						
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line								2							2														4						
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings															1														4						
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c of engines																																			
13. The failure of machinery springs &c of engines								2							4																				
14. Ditto of tyres																																			
15. Ditto of wheels																																			
16. Ditto of axles								1																											
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																																			
18. Ditto of couplings								15																											
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges viaducts, culverts, &c																													20						
20. Broken rails																						3													
21. The flooding of portions of permanent way																																			
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																																			
23. Fire in trains								1							21							1							2						
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts								1																					1						
25. Other accidents								4																											
Total all Classes								[illegible]1							4[illegible]							5							63						

	P[illegible]	I[illegible]	In[illegible]	Muttra H[illegible]as.	Rajputana
Number of passenger miles	4 [illegible]1 8	15 489 5	11 111 118	1 44[illegible] 806	1 821 468
of servants employed	917	10 4	4 431	156	3 [illegible]
Train mileage of all descriptions	24 069	155 [illegible]19	3 83 916	10 815	398,685

TABLE NO 3 —ACCIDENTS to TRAINS ROLLING STOCK PERMANENT WAY &c , reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879 &c ,—*continued*

SEE ALSO TABLE No 4

	Scindia							Holkar and Scindia Neemuch							Gaekwar of Baroda							Rangoon							Amraoti						
	No	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1 Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																																			
2 Collision between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains engines and vehicles standing foul of the line																																			
3 Collision between goods trains or parts of goods train								1				2		2																					
4 Collisions between light engines																																			
5 Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails								1																											
6 Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines &c leaving the rails	1																																		
7 Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																																			
8 Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																																			
9 Trains running over cattle on the line								11																											
10 Ditto over obstruction on the line																																			
11 Ditto through gates at level crossings								1																											
12 The bursting of boilers or tubes &c of engines																																			
13 The failure of machinery springs, &c of engines								1																											
14 Ditto of tyres																																			
15 Ditto of wheel																																			
16 Ditto of axles																																			
17 Ditto of brake apparatus																																			
18 Ditto of couplings																																			
19 Ditto of tunnels, bridges viaducts, culverts &c.																																			
20 Broken rails																																			
21 The flooding of portions of permanent way																																			
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments																																			
23 Fire in trains	1							6																											
24 Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																																			
25 Other accident																																			
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2							1				2		2																					

	Scindia	Holkar and Scindia Neemuch	Gaekwar of Baroda	Rangoon	Amraoti
Number of passenger-miles	1 195 917	6 887 905	518 518	44,136	103,110
" of servants employed	102	1 189	82	45	50
Train mileage of all descriptions	12,880	104,208	8 120	1,406	1,848

TABLE No 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT WAY, &c reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1879, &c,—*concluded*

SEE ALSO TABLE No 4

	W rdh -C No.	W rdh -C Passengers and others Killed	W rdh -C Passengers and others Injured	W rdh -C Servants Killed	W rdh -C Servants Injured	W rdh -C Total all Classes Killed	W rdh -C Total all Classes Injured	Dh d M nma No.	Dh d M nma Passengers and others Killed	Dh d M nma Passengers and others Injured	Dh d M nma Servants Killed	Dh d M nma Servants Injured	Dh d M nma Total all Classes Killed	Dh d M nma Total all Classes Injured	N m No.	N m Passengers and others Killed	N m Passengers and others Injured	N m Servants Killed	N m Servants Injured	N m Total all Classes Killed	N m Total all Classes Injured	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley No.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Passengers and others Killed	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Passengers and others Injured	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Servants Killed	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Servants Injured	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Total all Classes Killed	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Total all Classes Injured	Total all Railways No.	Total all Railways Passengers and others Killed	Total all Railways Passengers and others Injured	Total all Railways Servants Killed	Total all Railways Servants Injured	Total all Railways Total all Classes Killed	Total all Railways Total all Classes Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																																			
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line																						2							19				2		2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1																												26			1	2	1	2
4. Collisions between light engines																													7						
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails																						1							7						
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines &c leaving the rails	3							2														3							89						
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																													14						
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																													2						
9. Trains running over cattle on the line																						7							154						
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line								1																					14						
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings																													19						
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes &c of engines																													12						
13. The failure of machinery, springs &c., of engines																						1							47				3		3
14. Ditto of tyres																													1						
15. Ditto of wheels																													1						
16. Ditto of axles																													10						
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																																			
18. Ditto of couplings														2								1							54				1		1
19. Ditto of tunnels bridges viaducts, culverts &c																																			
20. Broken rails																													10						
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																						3							3						
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																													9	22	46		2	22	48
23. Fire in trains	1																					3							64						
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																													8						
25. Other accidents								1																					25		3				3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5							4							2							21							594	22	49	1	10	23	59

	W rdh -C	Dh d M nma	N m	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Total all Railways
Number of passenger miles	432 608	2 782 558	5 029 908	11 210 56	59 681 977
„ of servants employed	358	1 041	865	1 2[illegible]7	103,281
Train mileage of all descriptions	10 016	35 698	65,299	134,576	[illegible]702,449

TABLE

**ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT WAY, &c. on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the
and the Number of RAILWAY SER**

	RAILWAYS	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, &c. standing foul of the line	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4. Collisions between light engines	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c. leaving the rails	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high speed	9. Trains running over cattle on the line	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	11. Trains running through gates at level crossings	12. The bursting of boiler or tubes &c. of engines	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c. of engine	14. The failure of tyres	15. The failure of wheels	16. The failure of axles	17. The failure of brake apparatus	18. The failure of couplings	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails
GUARANTEED	East Indian		6	3			9	2		12	2	1				1	2		3		
	Eastern Bengal									2	1	1	1	3			2				
	Oudh and Rohilkund		–				10	1		18		2									
	Sind Punjab and Delhi		1	1	1		8	3		7	1	3	11	7			1		6		
	Madras		1			1	6			6											
	South Indian			3	1	2	14			3		6		2					4		
	Great Indian Peninsula		2	1			2			3	1			3			1				
	Bombay Baroda and Central India									2					1						
STATE	Calcutta and South Eastern									2											
	Nalhati													2							
	Northern Bengal		2	1			3			1				2							7
	Tirhut									1											
	Patna Gya																				
	Punjab Northern		–	4	1		8	4		3	2			2			1		18		
	Indus Valley			2	2	2	1	1	2	19	2	1		4							
	Muttra Háthras									1											8
	Rajputana			9	2		11			10	4	4							20		
	Sindia						1														
	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch			1		1				11		1		1							
	Gaekwar of Baroda																				
	Khamgaon																				
	Amráoti																				
	Wardha Coal			1			3														
	Dhond Manmád						2				1										
	Nizam's																		2		
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		2			1	3			7				1					1		
TOTAL	1879		16	26	7	7	89	14	2	154	14	19	12	47	1	1	10		54		10
	1878	1	17	25	9	11	88	22	4	149	28	13	9	31	1		13	1	42		2

(a) Taken from the weekly

No 4

Fouith Quaiter of 1879 distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDFNTS he Number of PASSENGFRS and OTHERS VANIS Killed oi Injured therebv

21 The floodi g of portions of perman nt w y	22 Slips e tt g o embs km t	23 Fire trains	24 F t t t m l olvmg jury t bridge o iaduct	25 Othe de t	T tal all Cl ss	NUM P G T Killed	NUM P G T Injured	NUM S R NTS Killed	NUM S R NTS Injured	TOT L S Killed	TOT L S Injured	Mea mles f Railw y pe	N mb f I asse g rled	Trai mil ge f ll lo I tion	P s g l g	N mb f P g md	Tra ml g f ll descrpt	Pass g ml g	TOTAL PASSENGER Kill d	TOTAL PASSENGER Injured	P M LL ON Killed	P M LL ON Injured
		C	9	2	51							1 503½	1 999 651	193 9_1	1 4,14C 60C	1 281	1 159	10_ .42				
					10							171¾	50 5C6	191 0/1	18 417 0	2 914	1 112	107 410				
			1		43							C4/	C24 748	30 99	34 299 37C	1 14	58	6 /0.				
		3	1	1	CC				1		1	CC3½	8 C C86	815 124	55 090 C30	1 3	1 206	81 391				
	(	/		~	)		4C		2	22	48	8 /½	910 1C1	._(84	4 491 91 3	1 0C9	615	49 .68	2l1 1	50·540	0 518	1 092
	3	3		3	C4				1		1	621	1 _80 143	(a) 92 97C	44 908 348	9 0C1	47	7_ 316				
		)			_5			1	4	1	4	1 273	1 139 750	1 .80 698	82 _18 210	890	1 _41	(4 586				
				1	4		3				3	444	1 413 1_3	300 6_7	3 /74 128	3 192	C77	80 572		2 114		0 084
					2							8	155 434	9 172	1 46 40/	5 1	3_7	5 33(				
					2							27½	39 86	10 5)	753 238	1 463	3 6	2 C4				
					1							230	184 74C	114 803	8 _8 /60	803	6?J	3/ 08				
					1							8	111 .0	34 149	3 / 098	1 363	41(	43 013				
												57	105 41.	_4 069	4 274 998	1 849	4	4 38C				
		1	1	4	/1							103	3) 838	15. 919	15 248 J 5	2 911	1 C13	148 047				
		_1			8							501½	2 1 6J4	333 J1C	11 111 118	44	6CC	2? 16/				
		1			.							_J	73 506	10 81.	1 44. 806	2 34	3/3	4) 8 5				
		2	1		63							451½	3J1 8J)	3)8 (85	17 8_1 468	868	883	3J /				
		1			~							3 ½	40 083	12 880	1 195 91/	1 13	36	33 9_				
		6			_1				2		2	17_	181 497	104 908	6 887 20C	1 073	606	40 042				
												40½	3/,931	8 1_0	518 518	936	200	12 803				
												8	. 592	1 456	41 36	6J9	182	. .9				
												6	17 185	1 848	103 110	2 864	308	17 185				
		1			C							45	16 467	10 016	432 608	366	2 3	J C13				
				1	4							119½	49 063	35 698	2 78_ 5.8	410	J9	23 _6				
					10							121	75 748	65 299	5 022 908	6 C	540	41 512				
3		3			21							163	261 458	134,57C	11 10 756	1 604	826	68 7?8				
8 / 5	9 / 6	64 / 66	8 / 2	25 / 166	594 / 711	2_	49 / 8	1 / 1	10 / 5	23 / 1	59 / 8	8,300 / 8 172½	10 900 903 / 10 124,841	7 702 449 / 7 618 068	.59 681 27/ / 568,631 722	1 313 / 1,239	9 8 / 932	6/ 431 / 69 579	2 018	4 495 / 0 290	0 039	0·098 / 0 015

APPENDIX

Extract from Reports &c on an accident which occurred to a mail train on the Madras Railway on 31st October 1879

Letter No 185 dated 10th November 1879 from the Magistrate of Arcot &c

PARA 46 The Government will perceive from the evidence above briefly summarised that on the morning of the 31st ultimo the 10 15 A M train from Jalarpet, while proceeding at its ordinary rate of speed between Arkonam and Chinnamapet and at a distance of about two miles from the latter station, was suddenly checked in its career in such manner that the engine and tender with the three vehicles immediately behind it were thrown off the rails Their wheels sank deeply into the embankment, whereby they were brought to a sudden stop The cause of this check and stoppage was unquestionably a dangerous slip which occurred in the embankment apparently at the very moment the engine passed over the spot The immediate consequence of this stoppage was that the four second class carriages immediately behind (which were then filled with a party of Sappers and Miners, their Non Commissioned Officers and families) rushed violently into the cavity caused by the slip, fell over on to their sides, and were smashed to pieces That this was the case is evidenced by the condition of the train as it was found immediately after the accident The engine and tender with the first two trucks had passed completely over the spot where the slip occurred so also had the brake van at the time when it was impaled by the rail Then the line being broken there was nothing to keep the second class carriages on the permanent way The couplings appear to have snapped at this moment and the disaster with its terrible loss of life was complete The sketch plan (Q) furnished by the Consulting Engineer showing the position of the various carriages he found at the place of the accident appears fully to bear out this opinion of mine One of the theories put forward to account for the complete wreck of the train is that the brake van No 17 when impaled by the rail became fixed immovably, and stopped dead in full career and that by the block it occasioned the second class carriages immediately behind it were thrown pell mell, down the embankment It was contended that if the couplings had held on, and the train had passed a little further along the line the accident would have been of a comparatively trivial nature and would certainly not have been attended with such a loss of life I am not myself of opinion that the stoppage of the brake van can be regarded as the real cause of the smash of the carriages, for, if it were true that the passage of the train was blocked by the brake van when impaled by the rail, we might reasonably expect to find the van itself seriously damaged by the impact of the second class carriage that was coupled to it This however was not the case The back panels of the van are hardly injured at all, while the upper left hand corner of the roof is slightly broken, as if it had come in contact with some part of the second class carriage as it shot off the embankment (*vide* photograph marked C 1) The opinion that I form d after a careful inspection of the scene of the accident is that the embankment where the slip occurred was on the point of giving way at the moment the train came up The pressure and vibration caused by the heavy engine caused the bank, then saturated with water, to burst out as the wheels of the engine passed The two trucks next behind the engine were lighter than the other vehicles and they in consequence got across all right Then, however, the outer rail, which had become detached from the fish plate appears to have started up and impaled the brake van No 17 as it passed over the slip and, whether the couplings had held on or not, in the absence of the rail it seems to me that it was impossible for the carriages to have escaped the slip The Consulting Engineer's sketch shows that two of the carriages appear to have turned broadside on, and, as stated by Mr Trevithick the Locomotive Superintendent, they received the blow of the carriages following them at a part where they were least able to sustain it To this no doubt is to be ascribed the heavy loss of life and serious injuries sustained by the passengers I am not of opinion that the material of which these carriages is composed was in any way rotten or defective As will be seen by reference to the photographs, two of them had passed very recently through the Railway workshops where they were put into thorough order They were old carriages certainly but there is nothing whatever to show that they were in any way unserviceable Falling as they did and receiving at their weakest part the charge of a number of heavy carriages travelling at a high rate of speed the very strongest railway conveyances must I think have yielded to the pressure

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Extract paragraphs 1 to 6 and 8 to 24 of a Note by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Madras on the accident to the South West mail train Madras Railway on the 31st October 1879

On the morning of the 31st October last the 10 15 A M mail from Beypore to Madras left the rails near the 38th mile Three carriages, in which were travelling a detachment of the Queen s Own Sappers and Miners *en route* to Burmah were completely wrecked, and many others were injured beyond repair the engine and all but one vehicle were derailed nineteen passengers were killed on the spot or died at the scene of the accident and fifty were more or less seriously injured, of whom three have since died.

2 Among the killed were the wife (European) and child of Sergeant Terry of the Queen s Own Sappers and Miners and the child of Sergeant Price among those injured were Sergeants

Price, Terry and Roberts Mrs Roberts and Mrs Price, and Mr Smith of the Police Department With the exception of one Company's servant and Mr Smith the sufferers all belonged to the detachment of Sappers and were travelling in the three leading second class carriages immediately behind the leading brake

3 The slip in the embankment where the accident happened took place between the 16th and 17th posts in the 3[illegible]th mile, about five miles to the east of Arkonam Station

4 The line is here on the straight and the train approached the slip on a falling gradient of 1 in 352, at a speed, according to the driver of about 30 miles an hour

5 The train to which the accident happened (the south west mail) left Arkonam Station on the 31st October at 4 30 A M a quarter of an hour behind time, and was thus composed —

Engine and Tender,	S C	68
Cattle Wagon	No	34
Carriage Truck	,	13
Brake van	„	17
Second class (Sappers)		
Do (do)		34 36 29—their order not known
Do (do)		
Second class (night)	C	56
Double Saloon	A	29
Brake		12
Composite carriage	B	32
Second class (night)	C	64
Double Saloon	A	30
Post Office Van	C	17
Third class	D	164
Do	D	168
Brake		

Sixteen vehicles in all

6 It appears from the evidence that the driver observed nothing unusual until he suddenly felt a cant of his engine to the left and immediately afterwards knew that it was derailed and stopped The moon was nearly at the full, but rain was falling at the time

* * * * *

8 The engine was derailed towards the south in the direction opposite to that of the failure of the bank the off rail, which was found to be two feet out of its proper position, in the direction of the slip lay under the engine but little out of correct level the near rail also slewed lay canted bent, and dragged out of the bowl sleepers, outside the near wheels The cow catcher had been broken and carried away a fragment being caught and held by the reversing gear

The steam was shut off the lever not reversed brakes not on The leading wheels of the engine have been since examined and found in gauge, the tyres are marked as if from running over chairs and the driving axles slightly bent

9 The tender was derailed similarly to the engine with a large hole punched in the rear end by the buffer of the cattle wagon following and another smaller hole by the coupling hook the buffer of the cattle wagon was still caught and held inside the tender the joint of the off rail beneath the tender was broken, the rails being slewed two feet towards the slip

10 The cattle wagon had its leading head stock smashed and its rear head stock and end stove in it was derailed to the off side and the near hind wheel was deeply embedded in the mid tract ballast The rut thus formed being well defined and representing it is believed the distance run by this vehicle after derailment, was 20 feet in length The off rail was here also slewed two feet out of line

11 The carriage truck was derailed, like the last vehicle to the off side the off hind wheel remaining still on the rail The rear head stock was damaged and the foot board injured, otherwise this vehicle and its freight appeared unhurt the off rail on which remained the off hind wheel, was slewed two feet here also

12 Brake van No 17 was derailed the off forewheel being nearly mid track, and the near forewheel buried in the ballast the general direction of the van being at a considerable angle to that of the line The near rails had for some distance (probably at least two rails length) in front of the van been forcibly turned inwards, and dragged somewhat beyond mid track The end rail on the near side the fish plates having parted at the joint immediately behind the van, had transfixed the van passing over the axle which it deeply scored through the floor, the partition and the end, outside which it protruded This was apparently caused by the van running at the time on the slipping bank, with its axle below normal rail level The front head stock of this van appeared to have been completely severed by the force with which it struck the rail the rear head stock bears clearly the mark of a buffer head upon it, but was comparatively uninjured, as was also the body end of the van The off rail was here slewed only six inches towards the slip It is noteworthy that either the rail that transfixed the van or the van itself must have been out of its normal position to the extent of nearly three feet it was doubtless the van

13 As there was an interval of one rail length between the brake van and the carriage truck, I infer that the engine ran this length only, after the transfixed brake-van had stopped

the length of the mud track through indicating that the cattle wagon ran about the same distance after derailment Why the engine should have been derailed except in consequence of the slew of the permanent way above described is not clear the broken joint could not be reached for careful examination at the time and passed out of sight afterwards and the near rail and fastenings were so disturbed by the circumstances of the derailment as to afford no safe grounds for any theory on the subject It seems quite certain that the engine and two leading wagons passed safely over the slip indicating that up to that time the permanent way was in good order

14 In rear of brake van No 17 and still coupled to it hung over the near buffer head the head stock and fragments of the side pieces of the leading second class carriage

15 Within a distance of 11 feet from the van lay piled two bottom frames and all else that remained of the three leading second class carriages each (roughly) 20 feet in length I infer from the positions that the carriage C 36 was the rear carriage of the three

16 Alongside of this wreck and partly on it lay C 56 the leading vehicle of the rear portion of the train which apparently left the rails at the break and losing speed in the bank mounted the wreck of the second class vehicles The end of this carriage C 56 was completely stove in it would seem therefore that it was still following C 36 when that carriage was stopped and upset

17 Two rail on the near side in rear of brake van No 17, and beneath the wreck of the second class carriages had been carried out of the line almost up to the brake van the off rails still in position being strangely contorted at the joints by the disturbance of the tie bars One fish plate with three bolts in it, their nuts sheared off with the bolt ends was found by me and a second fish plate bearing a wheel mark was brought to me subsequently but the remaining six fish plates of the four broken joints (three in the near and one in the off rail) are not forthcoming

18 The double saloon A 29 with front end smashed in, lay canted on its side, with its wheels still attached to it

19 Brake No 52 lay canted on its side its body partly resting on the framing of the composite carriage in rear of it its rear wheels severed from its framing by the wheels and axles of the composite which lay over them The body of the composite had it would appear, been struck above the head stock by the brake van All that remained of the composite carriage B 32 (about one compartment out of three), rested partly upon its own framing and partly upon that of the (night) second class the body of which had slid upon its framing With this exception the night second class although fully derailed was comparatively undamaged

20 The double saloon A 30 though derailed and canted was comparatively undamaged

21 The rest of the vehicles except the rear brake, were derailed and slightly canted The rear brake still remained on the rails

22 I am led to infer from the appearance that the engine and two following vehicles kept the rails at least to within two rails length of their final position, that the near rails parted owing to the weight of the train upon them while unsupported or owing to the shearing of the fish bolts immediately before brake No 17 reached the rail that transfixed it that the three second class carriages were turned over on to their sides at the break each one following and mounting the other that the other carriages ran off consecutively as they came to the break some few at the end of the train being derailed by the shock of the sudden stoppage

I believe the depression of the near rails, owing to the slip in the embankment not to have exceeded two feet the near rails at either side of the break being but little out of level

23 The new portion of the embankment on the north side, where the slip took place was very soft and surcharged with water a hole at almost any part of the slip made by probing at once commenced to fill with water and the old embankment at the slip and adjacent to it was excessively soft the formation at one point not very far from the slip having worked up through the ballast to the surface

24 At a distance of seven telegraph posts from the scene of the accident on the same morning a second and far worse slip took place (it is said spontaneously) Here three rails were left unsupported and hanging the face of rupture being nearly vertical and the clay that slipped having a consistency little better than grease

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(TELEGRAPH)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1880

Class of Messages	Route: West								Route: East								Total	
	Via Teheran		Via Turkey		Persian Gulf		Via Suez		Via Amur		Via Madras		Via Rangoon		Native Burma			
	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value
INDIAN		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		R A		R A
Sent	1 799	10 608 7	188	515 11	101	579 9	4,5 5	16 899 15			796	2 687 14	101	335 0	480	631 5	7 970	32 257 13
Received	1 645	10 111 10	131	699 14	60	260 12	3 995	14,596 10			764	2 495 2	141	440 2	361	697 11	7 147	29 231 13
Total	3 444	20 720 1	319	1 215 9	161	840 5	8,550	31 496 9			1 560	5 183 0	242	775 2	841	1 269 0	15 117	61 489 10
TRANSIT																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras / Via Rangoon / Via Penang }	8	30 6	6	15 12	18	45 12	2 834	13 424 15									2 866	13 516 13
From West to East—																		
Sent { Via Madras / Via Rangoon / Via Penang }	673	3 030 10	44	184 14	10	27 6	2 401	11 350 11									3 128	14 593 9
From West to West— Via Bombay & Kurrachee; Via Kurrachee and Bombay						5 10											2	5 10
From East to East																		
Total	681	3 061 0	50	200 10	30	78 12	5 35	24 775 10									5 996	28 116 0
													GRAND TOTAL				21 113	89 605 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1880

Route		Number of Messages (exclusive of Transit)			Percentage of Numbers		
		To India	From India	Total	To India	From India	Total
Indo-European {	Via Teheran	1 645	1 799	3 444	2[illegible] 97	2[illegible] 9	2[illegible] 61
	Turkey	181	138	319	3 08	[illegible]	2 [illegible]6
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	60	101	161	1 0[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 29
Red Sea	Via Suez	3 995	4 555	8 550	67 [illegible]	6[illegible]	68 [illegible]4
	Total	5 881	6 593	12 474	100 00	100 00	100 00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st Quarter of 1879 and 1880

QUARTER.		East Indian 1879	East Indian 1880	Eastern Bengal [illegible] 1879	Eastern Bengal [illegible] 1880	Oudh and Rohilkhand 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand 1880	Sind Punjab and Delhi [illegible] 1879	Sind Punjab and Delhi [illegible] 1880	Madras 1879	Madras 1880	South Indian 1879	South Indian 1880	Great Indian Peninsula 1879	Great Indian Peninsula 1880	Bombay Baroda and Central India 1879	Bombay Baroda and Central India 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern (State) 1879	Calcutta and South Eastern (State) 1880	Nalhati (State) 1879	Nalhati (State) 1880	Rajputana (State) 1879	Rajputana (State) 1880	Holkar (State) 1879.	Holkar (State) 1880
First Quarter																									
Total earnings	£	1 0[illegible] 169	1 [illegible]3,[illegible]	[illegible]6	9 [illegible]1	14	109 111	6 11	91 31	113 8	146, 1	0 61	8 90	44 805	6[illegible]	1 99	1 48	3 4[illegible]	3 613	39	1[illegible]	11 41	1 146	1 493	22 648
Mean mileage	No	1 504	1 50	1 1	1 1	4	4	6	6 6	6	8	611	634	1 68	1	444	441	28			7	4 9	46	86	86
Average receipts per week	£	8 [illegible]9	83,310	6 48	3	11 2[illegible]	8 [illegible]	20 439	2[illegible] 4 5	11 09	11 21	5 405	6 199	57 93	60 415	16 408	15 1 3	269	2 8	184	168	8 6[illegible]0	9 857	1 6[illegible]3	1,74[illegible]
Average receipts per week per mile per [illegible]	£	55 1	55 3	3 9	44 0	20 5	1 3	30	33 2	1 9	13 1	8 8	9·8	45 2	39 5	38 9	34 2	9 6	9·9	6 8	6	20·2	1·3	19 2	20·3

		Khamgaon (State) 1879	Khamgaon (State) 1880	Amraoti (State) 1879	Amraoti (State) 1880	Wardha Coal (State) 1879	Wardha Coal (State) 1880	Nizam (State) 1879	Nizam (State) 1880	Tirhoot State 1879	Tirhoot State 1880	Punjab Northern (State) 1879	Punjab Northern (State) 1880	[illegible] (State) 1879	[illegible] (State) 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) 1880	Northern Bengal (State) 1879	Northern Bengal (State) 1880	Sind [illegible] Section (State) 1879	Sind [illegible] Section (State) 1880	Dhond and Manmad (State) 1879	Dhond and Manmad (State) 1880	Indus Valley (State) 1879	Indus Valley (State) 1880	Muttra Hathras (State) 1879	Muttra Hathras (State) 1880	TOTAL 1879	TOTAL 1880.
FIRST QUARTER																													
Total earnings	£	1 671	1 423	2,430	2,204	2 990b	6 684	16 736	1 6[illegible]3	13,016a	14 112a	43 195	3 694	8,310	9 361	30 625	43 402	2[illegible] 047	3[illegible] 45	2,962	[illegible] 129	13 416	4 442	64,46[illegible]a	131 418a	3,3[illegible]5	2,825	3,115 [illegible]2	3 176,[illegible]
Mean mileage	No	8	8	6	6	45	4	1 1	121	82	82	103	153	65	93	161	161	219	230	35	35	14	145	508	508	29	29	8,194	8,[illegible]
Average receipts per week	£	129	109	18	1[illegible]	230	[illegible]30	1[illegible]	1 3[illegible]	1 001	1 098	3 [illegible]3	5 684	639	[illegible]20	2 356	3 339	2 081	[illegible]94[illegible]	230	241	1 03[illegible]	1 111	4,959	10 109	260	217	239,640	244,[illegible]
Average receipts per week per mile per [illegible]	£	16 1	13 6	31 3	8 3	5 1	11 3	1[illegible] 6	11 2	12	13	32 3	3 2	7	7	14 6	20 5	9 5	1 8	6 3	6 9	7 1	7	9 8	19·9	8 3	7·5	29 2	29·3

a Includes steamer earnings. *b* Exclusive of colliery receipts.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 27] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

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II Burma Act 1880

PART V Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General [illegible] Laws and [illegible] published [illegible] —(Nothing for publication)

SUPPLEMENT No 27

PART I

Government of India Notifications Appointments Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CORRIGENDUM In Act No VI of 1880 (The Treaties and Deeds) published in the Gazette of India Part IV of the 13th and 20th March 1880 in the marginal note to section [illegible] for [illegible] read 10

D FITZPATRICK
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla the 28th June 1880

No 675 —The services of Lieutenant Colonel A N Phillips Assistant Commissioner Assam are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate Benares

POLICE

The 29th June 1880

No 198 —Mr R B Hawkes Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police [illegible] British Burma [illegible] appointment with effect from the 2nd May 1880 the date on which Mr W A Banbury [illegible]

Mr W A Banbury Assistant District Superintendent of Police [illegible] District Superintendent of Police [illegible] vice Mr R B Hawkes

FORESTS

The 30th June 1880

No 401 —Mr R N Sutherland [illegible] Conservator [illegible] of the [illegible] service in Bengal is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 12th June 1880

C GRANT
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla, the 2nd July 1880

No 100 I-J —Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and His Highness the Dewan of Pahlanpur have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which have been assigned and made over by them

respectively for the purposes of the Western Rajputana State Railway. In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the power conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

1 (*a*) The Huzur Deputy Collector for the time being of Ahmedabad shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portion of the aforesaid land as are within the limits of the State of Baroda

(*b*) The Native Assistant for the time being to the Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur shall respectively exercise the powers of Magistrate of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portions of the aforesaid land as are situated within the limits of the State of Pahlanpur

Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects it shall be in the discretion of the said Deputy Collector and the said Assistant respectively to decline to exercise the power hereby conferred on them

2 (*a*) The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Deputy Collector within the aforesaid lands and

(*b*) The Political Superintendent for time the being in Pahlanpur and the Commissioner of the Northern Division Bombay Presidency shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Assistants respectively within the aforesaid lands

3 The administration of the police within all the aforesaid land shall be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police Ahmedabad who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory in subordination to the Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad and to the Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur within such portions of the said lands as are situate in the States of Baroda and Pahlanpur respectively

4 The said District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in Act X of 1872 in subordination to the said Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad and the said Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are within the limits of the States of Baroda and Pahlanpur respectively

No 101 *I J*—With reference to the preceding Notification the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) is pleased to appoint—

(*a*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Ahmedabad being a European British subject to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the limits of the State of Baroda and

(*b*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Deesa being a European British subject to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the limits of the State of Pahlanpur

and to declare that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be the High Court to which such Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial

No 102 *I J*—With the consent of the Rao of Sirohi His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the following Acts to Abu and Anadra —

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872

The Code of Civil Procedure, Act X of 1877

The Indian Limitation Act XV of 1877

The Indian Stamp Act I of 1879

POLITICAL

The 28th June 1880

No 183 *C P*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Jacob Steiner as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay

The 2nd July 1880

No 2134-F P—Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract of land noted in the margin In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased (*a*) to appoint the Political Officer for the time being in charge of the aforesaid tract and the Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Forces within the aforesaid tract respectively being European British subjects to be Justices of the Peace within the aforesaid tract and (*b*) to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such Officers shall commit European British subjects for trial

Khyber Pass [illegible]

No 2135 *F P*—Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract of land noted in the margin In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

[illegible]

1 The Political Officer for the time being in charge of the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers described in section 36 of Act X of 1872

(The Code of Criminal Procedure) and the powers of a Magistrate of the District as described in the same Act within the aforesaid tract

2 The Assistant Political Officer for the time being within the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 within such tract

3 The Officer Commanding for the time being the Corps of Jezailchis within the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in Act X of 1872

4 The Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Forces within the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in Act X of 1872 within such tract

Provided that for the purposes of the exercise of the jurisdiction hereinbefore conferred the said Act X of 1872 shall be read subject to the following modifications —

(*a*) The Court of Sessions may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate

(*b*) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge

(*c*) The functions of the High Court as a Court of reference and revision shall be discharged by the Governor General in Council

(*d*) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Sessions

(*e*) Trials before the Court of Sessions may in the discretion of the Sessions Judge be conducted without the aid either of a Jury or Assessors

(*f*) Whenever the Sessions Judge deems it essential for the maintenance of tranquillity that a sentence of death legally passed by him should be executed forthwith he may order such sentence to be executed without the confirmation of the Court of Reference

Provided also that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Officer, the said Assistant Political Officer the said Officer Commanding the Jezailchis, and the said Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces respectively to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them

GENERAL

The 1st July 1880

No 1321 C C —The services of Major W W Biscoe Officiating Political Officer Khelat-i-Ghilzai on leave are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th June 1880

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd July 1880

No 1593 —Mr H E M James, Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General Bengal received charge of that office on the 7th June 1880

Mr J K Spence Bombay Civil Service having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General Bombay received charge of that office on the 11th June 1880

Mr C A Stuart resumed charge of the office of Post Master Bombay on the 11th June 1880

No 1595 —Mr Elliot Colvin B C S having been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W S Halsey received charge of that office on the 29th June 1880

R B CHAPMAN
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla the 2nd July 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 379 —STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Eaton Aylmer Travers 1st Battalion 2nd Foot Officiating Wing Officer 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles) —3rd September 1877

No 380 —ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H M Evans s c Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment vice Major C R Cock killed in action in the Naga Hills Dated the 11th June 1880

No 381 —MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant Colonel M C Perreau Military Accountant 1st Class 2nd Grade to be Military Accountant 1st Class 1st Grade	With effect from 11th June 1880, vice Colonel J C T[illegible]h, Military Accountant 1st Class 1st Grade, who vacates on succession to the Colonel's allowance
Lieutenant Colonel C A I S Carter Military Accountant 2nd Class 1st Grade to be Military Accountant 1st Class 2nd Grade	
Major H G Saunders, Military Accountant 2nd Class 2nd Grade to be Military Accountant 2nd Class 1st Grade	
Lieutenant I I R Burgess, Military Accountant 3rd Class to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class 2nd Grade	
Major C F P Luxmoore, Assistant Military Accountant to be Military Accountant 3rd Class	

No 382 —PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry

Lieutenant C J L Stuart Squadron Officer to be Adjutant with effect from the 27th March, 1880, *vice* Captain L T Bishop promoted

FIELD OPERATIONS

No 383 — The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following correspondence and despatches relating to the operations carried on in Besud, between the 19th and 24th May last —

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No 720 K, "Field Operations," dated Simla the 30th June 1880)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2754 A, dated the 12th instant forwarding the despatches describing the operations of the force under the command of Brigadier General Doran in Besud between the 19th and the 24th May last and to intimate, with reference thereto that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief as to the judicious and successful manner in which these operations were carried out by Brigadier General Doran and the officers and men under his command

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From MAJOR GENERAL C R CHARLES C B Adjutant General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department —(No 2751 A Kabul, dated Simla, 12th June 1880)

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to forward for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches relating to the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier General J Doran, C B, in Besud on the 19th May 1880 and following days

2 His Excellency concurs with Sir Donald Stewart and Major General Bright as to the judicious and successful manner in which these operations were conducted by Brigadier General Doran and the officers and troops under his command

3 The sketch referred to and the usual return of ammunition expended, which has been called for, will be forwarded hereafter

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From MAJOR GENERAL R O BRIGHT C B, Commanding the Khyber Line Force to the Chief of the Staff Kabul — (No 90 Field Operations dated Safed Sang, 29th May 1880)

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Lieutenant General Commanding the accompanying account by Brigadier General Doran, C B, of the successful operations carried out by the troops under his command in Besud on the 19th instant and following days

The difficulties of the operations were increased by the Kabul river having risen in flood and carried away the bridge, so rendering it necessary for the crossing to be made by rafts and in the case of cavalry by swimming The way this was effected by the Central India Horse both going and returning reflects great credit on that corps

The dispositions for the attack of the enemy's position were, it appears to me, judicious admirably carried out by the troops and most entirely successful in result

I consider great credit is due to Brigadier General Doran, C B, and his staff officer, Major H P Pearson

The conduct of all engaged left nothing to be desired, and I would bring prominently to the Lieutenant General's notice the excellent service performed by Lieutenant Colonel Martin and the men of the Central India Horse, and also the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Lieutenant (Local Captain) Kilgour Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers and Colour Sergeant Woods, in storming the tower and killing five men inside in single combat

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From LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR D M STEWART K C B Commanding in Northern Afghanistan to the Adjutant General in India (No 2031 Field Operations dated Kabul 2nd June 1880)

I have much pleasure in endorsing the favorable opinion expressed by Major General Bright C B on the operations conducted by Brigadier General Doran, C B, in Besud from the 19th to the 24th May, 1880

From BRIGADIER GENERAL J DORAN C B Commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force to the Deputy Adjutant General Khyber Line Force Safed Sang —(dated Fort Sale, Jellalabad, 27th May 1880)

I have the honor to forward herewith an account of the recent military operations in Besud

2 For some time past that district, lying on the left bank of the Kabul river and directly opposite Jellalabad, had been threatened by a gathering of Safis and others under the leadership of Mullah Khalil, his following comprising men from the Dara i Nur and villages in the Kunar valley, north of Besud The beginning of this movement was reported to you by telegram on the 9th instant, and, as I anticipated that the gathering might eventually have to be dispersed by force, I halted on that day the 5th Fusiliers, then on their march to Safed Sang At the same time I directed that rafts should be prepared for the passage of the Kabul river the bridges over the two northernmost branches having been carried away some time before

3 On the 12th May I was informed by Major Prothero, Political Officer at Jellalabad, that Mullah Khalil with 1000 men, had arrived at Nargal, and contemplated a descent upon Besud so soon as he should have collected more followers to his standards On the 13th May, I should have thrown a small force of infantry across the Kabul had rafts been ready They were completed by the 14th, and that evening 200 bayonets of the 1st and 4th Madras Native Infantry crossed the river and occupied the fort of Dabela, which had been placed at my disposal by the Khan of Jellalabad

4 On the afternoon of the 15th, Major G Tyndall, 1st Madras Native Infantry, commanding the troops in Besud reconnoitred as far as Kalu Khan's fort in view to reporting on the route our force would take This report was forwarded to you By this time Mullah Khalil's following was reported to be upwards of 1200 strong, and to have reached Islampur It was also stated that the people of Shewa Shigi, and the neighbouring villages had expressed their intention of turning out to bar Mullah Khalil's way to the entrances into Besud by the Tokchi and Paikob Tangis On this date the 16th, I considered it advisable to cross some cavalry That afternoon 55 sabres of the Central India Horse effected the passage by swimming across the northern branch of the Kabul 150 yards wide at this point, and with a current of between five and six miles an hour A separate report was sent you on this subject here I need only say that 55 horses and 25 ponies swam the river, and, with all the baggage, saddlery, &c , of the troop, were in Besud within the hour, no casualty or even hitch having occurred

5 On the 17th news was brought that the enemy had advanced to Kalatik, and had sent small parties to hold the Paikob and Tokchi Tangis A cavalry reconnoissance that afternoon verified the latter report, our sowars being fired at from both *tangis* They stated that the former was held by about 100 men, the latter by about 500, and that villagers in the neighbourhood had told them that 1000 more of the enemy under Mullah Khalil had reached Shigi On this day, the 17th, the 12th Foot arrived at Jellalabad *en route* to India, with two guns of No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery for service Being very short of infantry, I stopped the regiment

6 On the morning of the 18th I sent the mountain guns and 200 of the 5th Fusiliers across the river, and that afternoon 200 of the 12th Foot—all that were available in that corps—and another troop of the Central India Horse To day too, I learnt that the enemy might possibly number four or five thousand men, and that we might have to take the fort of Abdul Khel, then held by them Not considering the small force at my disposal equal to cope successfully with such numbers, probably holding a very strong position on the heights as well as the fort, I applied to the Major General for five to six hundred more infantry In reply I was told to attack next day

7 Accordingly, next day, the 19th instant having left a few men in Dabela Kila I proceeded with the force as per margin to carry out my instructions We left Dabela Kila at 1 30 A M , and reached Kalu Khan's fort at about 6, when I halted the troops and went forward to reconnoitre

No 1 Mountain Battery 2 guns under Lieutenant F R Thackeray R A 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers 175 bayonets under Lieut Colonel T Rowland 1st Battalion 12th Regiment 183 bayonets under Lieut Colonel C J C Sillery Central India Horse 79 sabres under Lieut Colonel C Martin 1st Madras Native Infantry 92 bayonets, and 4th Madras Native Infantry 92 bayonets, both under Major G Tyndall 1st Madras Native Infantry

8 In order fully to understand what follows, a brief description of the country is necessary Besud is a very small district lying in the angle between the Kabul and Kunar rivers It is bounded on the north by a range of hills separating it from the plain called the Dusht i Gamberi and from the rich valley of the Kunar There are three main *tangis*, or passes, through these hills, the Marúf on the west, the Tokchi on the east along the right bank of the Kunar river, and the Paikob, about two miles west of the Tokchi, and separated from it by a high hill running north and south, and about four miles in length The Tokchi Tangi is passable by infantry in single file, and cavalry can lead through it, though with

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some risk, as the path at one place is along a wooden aqueduct, four feet wide, overhanging the Kunar river The Paikob Tangi presents no difficulties The only portions of Besud that troops can act in are strips on the banks of the two rivers and the slopes at the foot of the range of hills The whole of the centre of the district is at this season under rice cultivation, and is an expanse of standing water and marsh, intersected by numerous deep watercourses, with ditches branching from them in all directions To reach the foot of the hills the troops had to follow the left bank of the Kabul river for upwards of a mile, and then strike in single file along a winding path through swamp but bridged over watercourses, which eventually brought them out on the slopes towards the north west corner of Besud, whilst the enemy were known to be towards the north east corner Hence it followed that our force was compelled to act upon a line perpendicular to its base (Dabela Kila and the bridge head), and to leave this uncovered The enemy's left was as near our base as was our own right —the marsh lying between the flanks of both forces and the bridge head It must, however, be borne in mind that, though this swamp was an obstacle that our troops could not pass, its difficulties were not insurmountable by an irregular enemy knowing every path and bye way in the country, and unencumbered with animals It appeared to me quite probable that the enemy might detach a portion of their force to seize the bridge head and attack Dabela Kila, so, having no troops to spare from my column, I sent back word to the officer commanding at Jellalabad to place the two guns of C 3rd Royal Artillery at once in position on the right bank of the Kabul to cover the bridge-head, and to hold the latter in strength with troops from his garrison As will be seen presently, the enemy were bent upon carrying out the very movement I was anticipating

9 At about a mile to the east of Kalú Khan's fort a small and isolated hill rises out of the plain to a height of about fifty feet Ascending this with a small escort, I saw the enemy in position about fifteen hundred yards distant They were in line facing west, numbered 2000 men with eighteen standards, and occupied some ruined forts and walled enclosures in the plain Their right was in an old fort, distant about 500 yards from the base of the hills In front of this was a dry ditch held by them in some force Their left was in Bulandgarh, a village on the edge of the marsh, and along their line were banks, dry ditches, mounds and broken ground, affording excellent cover

10 Having satisfied myself as to their position, I directed Colonel F Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, the next senior officer to myself, to bring up the troops and to place them in close formation behind and under cover of the hill, for the enemy were beginning to move in considerable numbers to their left, and I was anxious not to check a manœuvre which drew them from the hills I learn from the Political Officer that, as a matter of fact, they were absolutely ignorant that we had sufficient troops in Besud to take the offensive, and that they were even then on their way to the bridge head and Dabela Kila, which latter they believed to be held by eighty men This accounts for their leaving the very strong position on the *tangis* from which, later on, they were cut off by our cavalry The Khan of Jellalabad and some of his retainers were with me on the hill, also three or four officers and some sowars We were seen by the enemy and mistaken for a reconnoitring party As soon as they had taken ground some distance to their left, and had halted on descrying our troops, concealment was no longer possible and I directed Colonel Dawson to form line of attack This he did by extending a company each from the 5th Fusiliers on the left, the 1st Madras Native Infantry in the centre, and the 12th Foot on the right The second companies of these corps were in support, and the third of the British troops, with the company of the 4th Madras Native Infantry, in reserve The reserve company of the 5th Fusiliers was in *echellon* on the left, the cavalry line to the left rear of that again, to cover any attack through the Paikob Tangi on our flank, and to cut the enemy off from the hills should the opportunity present itself The guns were kept till wanted behind the centre reserve In this formation our force advanced until we were within 900 yards of the enemy's centre, and 600 to 700 yards from the fort on which their right rested Here the guns were brought into action, and infantry fire was directed upon the masses near the fort The infantry had been cautioned immediately before coming into action to aim carefully Their fire was remarkably steady and telling, and the bulk of the enemy's right being unable to face it sped towards the hills

11 News of this being brought to me I ordered the cavalry to charge, and the Central India Horse at once swept along between the hills and the fort led by Lieutenant Colonel Martin, and killed here and in other parts of the field twenty five of the

enemy Some of the defenders of the fort, seeing their retreat cut off, stood their ground There were twenty two in all, of these, four were killed either just outside the fort or in the main enclosure, and eighteen retired into a loop holed tower at the south east corner It was quite impossible to storm the tower as it then was, so the mountain guns were brought into the fort and opened at 30 yards range with double shell, cutting down the wall of the tower below the original entrance to within about four feet of the ground level

12 The torment of these shells exploding in a tower only ten feet in diameter goaded three of its inmates to charge out knife in hand But in a small court-yard at the foot of the tower they were met by Color Sergeant Woods, Private Openshaw, Lieutenant (Local Captain) H Kilgour, and Lieutenant Colonel T Rowland, all of the 5th Fusiliers, and by Private Longworth, 12th Foot, when a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, in which the three Afghans were killed, Lieutenant Colonel Rowland twice slightly, and Privates Openshaw and Longworth severely, wounded,—the first named private receiving three deep knife cuts Whilst this was passing, a fire was being maintained from the tower, but no one knew how many of the enemy it held As soon as the conflict in the courtyard had ended, Color Sergeant Woods with dashing gallantry rushed up the *débris* and disappeared into the tower, closely followed by Captain Kilgour, and there these two found and slew five desperate men at bay A finer display of courage cannot well be imagined, and I do not hesitate to say that it deserves the highest reward that valour can obtain

Fifteen of the enemy s dead were counted inside the tower, and it is probable more were hidden in the *débris*, which was so deep that two *jezails* were buried upright in it to within four inches of their muzzles

13 Whilst this was going on the few sabres of the Central India Horse that were present, a weak troop in all, had swept along the back of the fort down the enemy's line, but many of the latter had already been given refuge in the villages of Besud by the very people we were protecting against them Some were pursued by the cavalry to the banks of the Kunar river, and there slain or forced into its waters Some, probably the majority, escaped by the Tokchi Tangi or over the hills, and a few held the village of Beninga at the mouth of the *tangi*, and fired at our cavalry, but a beautifully pitched shell killed five, and the rest dispersed In this dashing charge many deeds of valour were done by both officers and men I can only regret that the swift footedness of the enemy deprived these splendid horsemen of a fairer field for their prowess

14 It was now 10 o'clock, and the sun was exceedingly hot so I took the troops back to Dabela Kila Our casualties were few One officer was slightly wounded three privates severely amongst the British troops, a Native officer and two sowars in the cavalry A nominal roll is appended The Central India Horse had one horse killed, and five badly cut with knives Fifty three bodies of the enemy were counted by our officers in different parts of the field, whilst several more were seen to fall to the infantry fire at the beginning of the action, and to be carried away I learn that their loss in killed alone is not less than seventy, and that many were wounded When going through the Paikob Tangi, two days later, many traces of wounded were seen Our expenditure of ammunition was small, only 19 shell and 1,572 rounds of small arm having been fired Exclusive of the Staff there were actually engaged 24 British and 10 Native officers, and 674 fighting men of all arms

15 The Political Officer having requested me to proceed to the fort of Abdul Khel to punish Sirdar Nizámúdin Khan of that place for his open hostility to us on the 19th instant I ordered the two guns of C 3rd Royal Artillery into Besud, and sent for a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners from Rozabad These latter arrived at Dabela Kila at midnight on the 19th, but there was neither Bickford's fuze nor blasting powder to be procured locally, so I was compelled to postpone further operations for a day On the 20th some fuze arrived by special messenger from Ali Boghan Powder was procured by directing the Commissary of Ordnance to break up 300 nine pr service cartridges I also reinforced the column with another troop of the Central India Horse

These would have been useful in the plain beyond Besud had the fort of Abdul Khel been held

16 On the morning of the 21st the troops marched to Abdúl Khel, a very strong fort, with six towers, at the northern entrance to the Tokchi Tangi It had been held on the day of the action by about 300 men, but was now deserted The distance to Abdúl Khel from Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi—the route taken—is about nine miles A party of the 5th Fusiliers was left to hold the heights between and commanding the two passes, and one of cavalry to watch the undulating hills to the west of the Paikob From these heights communication with Jellalabad could easily have been established had instruments been available Here I desire to record

that the want of signalling apparatus has been most severely felt Although Dabela Kila is only a mile from Fort Sale, Jellalabad, there was no night communication between them for want of serviceable lamps

17 At 8 A M the sappers began working at the towers During the day about 1000 lbs of gunpowder were found in one of the towers of the fort, so that only some 200 lbs of our own were used At 2 P M I caused the whole of the season s crops of wheat and barley to be fired These had been cut and gathered ready for threshing, but were still in ear At 3 the interior of the fort, which was handsomely fitted up for such a place, was fired, and half an hour later the six mines (which had been laid from outside) were sprung The destruction was complete Sending the troops back to Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi, I took a small escort and returned myself by the Tokchi passing the fort of that name in flames It and the cut crops around had been fired earlier in the day by a small party of cavalry with the Political Officer The troops reached Dabela Kila somewhat exhausted, for the march had been long and tiring and the heat very great Here I would bring to notice the excellent service done on this day by the twenty men of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant T Digby, R E This small party worked for seven hours hard and incessantly for the foundations of the towers were of stone laid in mud, and were extremely difficult to undermine Such constant and severe work in excessive heat and in addition to a march of eighteen miles, shows an amount of pluck and endurance which merits special mention Lieutenant R H Brown, R E, Assistant Field Engineer, Jellalabad helped to supervise the work and rendered valuable assistance During the operations of the 21st there was no opposition A few shots were however, fired at our videttes from a village on the left bank of the Kunar

18 On the 22nd at the request of the Political Officer I directed Lieutenant Colonel Rowland, 5th Fusiliers to surprise Kila Banaras Khan, a fort in Besud belonging to Mahomed Farukh to fire it, and to bring in the owners prisoners These directions were ably carried out by Lieutenant Colonel Rowland whose report accompanies these papers * No opposition was offered Mahomed Farukh had distributed powder and bullets amongst his people, and had collected them ready to attack us in rear on the 19th instant in case of reverse Letters addressed to Mahomed Jan and other leaders were found in this fort

19 On the 22nd the recrossing of the Kabul river began During our sojourn in Besud, the waters had been daily rising, and on the morning of this day it was found that two small foot bridges, thrown across shallow water between sand banks, had been swept away By that evening, however, the division of C 3rd Royal Artillery and the detachment of the 12th Foot had recrossed The guns were at once placed in position to cover the passage, and so remained till it had been completed

20 Dawn on the 23rd showed the Kabul a torrent During the night the river had cut in behind the abutment of the bridge over its southern branch, and it became evident that a few inches more rise would carry away the whole structure This actually happened a few hours after and the portion of the force still in Besud had now to cross the whole breadth of the Kabul river in full flood—some 400 yards—and with a current estimated at not less than seven miles an hour Twenty elephants and seven small rafts of skins were the means at hand It became quite impossible to tow the rafts against the stream, and a question how much longer elephants could breast it Indeed I saw one of these animals forced back stern first by the current, unable even to hold his own against its force In places where the elephants had to ford, the water was more than six feet deep The rafts had to be taken out of the water at each trip and carried, some on men's heads, some on elephants, to the starting point half a mile up stream Under these difficult conditions the division of the mountain battery with all its mules, three troops of cavalry with all their horses and some of their ponies, the detachment of Sappers and Miners, and some Madras Infantry, effected the passage The guns were brought over on elephants The saddlery baggage, and some of the men came on rafts or elephants The whole of the mules and horses, and all the baggage animals swam the 400 yards of river, in very many cases with their owners or drivers riding them or swimming alongside Some of the men of the Central India Horse crossed as often as ten times this day to swim horses and ponies over many crossed six and seven times The men worked splendidly Picked swimmers with ropes and unrolled turbans were placed down stream and did excellent service in rescuing exhausted men and animals

But it was not to be expected that so dangerous a passage could be made without loss A driver and a sowar's horse were, I regret to say, drowned

21 On the 24th the remainder of the troops recrossed, 65 men of the 5th Fusiliers on the twenty elephants being the last of all to leave Besud I had sent some infantry to aid the guns in covering the retirement, but not a shot was fired

* Not published

22 It now only remains for me to make a few concluding observations

I have to thank Colonel F Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, for the prompt and skilful manner in which he carried out my wishes as regards the disposition of the troops before and during the action of the 19th instant, as also for his aid and counsel throughout the expedition

The handling of the cavalry left nothing to be desired It reflects the highest credit for gallantry and skill upon Lieutenant Colonel C Martin, who commanded It enabled us to inflict severe punishment upon the enemy

My best acknowledgments are due to Major M Protheroe, Political Officer, Jellalabad, not only for the accurate and reliable information he has always given me of the strength and movements of the enemy, but for his valuable aid in procuring rafts and boatmen, and for his cordial co operation at all times

To Major H P Pearson, my Brigade Major, I am specially indebted It was on his observation and report of events in another part of the field that I ordered the cavalry charge which contributed so greatly to the success of the day Major Pearson gave me the greatest assistance during the operations, and proved himself then, as on all occasions, a most efficient Staff officer

Major H M Buller, Central India Horse, pushed a reconnaissance on the 16th instant beyond Shigi in the Kunar Valley, and brought me information about the passes which proved most valuable

The conduct of the troops during the operations in Besud merits my warmest thanks Whatever they had to do they did well Officers and soldiers, British and Native, Bengal and Madras troops all alike did admirably that which fell to them to do Without tents they had to seek shelter where they might from the fierce heat of a May sun The cheerfulness with which all ranks endured hardships and exposure, and the energy with which they laboured from dawn to dark during the passage of the Kabul were equalled only by their steadiness in the field and splendid courage where opportunity offered

I enclose a sketch of the scene of action on the 19th instant, done on the ground by Captain J E Porteous, 4th Madras Native Infantry

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Nominal Roll of Casualties in action at Beninga (Besud) on the 19th of May 1880

Regimental Number	Rank and Names		Regiment	Nature of wound	Remarks
	Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel	Thomas Rowland	5th Fusiliers	Slight	Knife cut and bayonet wound in right hand
1028	Private	Frederick Snowling	5th	Severe	Deep gunshot wound left thigh
55		James Openshaw	5th		Three knife cuts right forearm
32nd Brigade / 104		Jonathan Longworth	12th Regiment		Very deep knife cut back of left shoulder deep muscles severed.
	Jemadar	Fáim Khán	1st Regt C I H		Left elbow joint cut through with knife very severe
933	Sowar	Nand Singh	1st		Right calf of leg cut through with knife wound very deep
1090		Kadi Khán	1st		Bullet wound over region of liver

(Sd) J DORAN, *Brigadier General*
Commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 384 —The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major R E Boyle, s c, Commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Major R C W Mitford, s c Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command 14th Bengal Lancers (m c) for 1 year 243 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

London Gazette

No 385—The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette dated the 1st June*, 1880, *pages 1272 and 1273*

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Captain

Captain Norman Robert Stewart from the 68th Foot dated 30th October 1879 but to rank from 29th October 1879

To be Lieutenant

Lieutenant Francis Macdonald Drury from the 3rd Foot dated 31st May, 1878, but to rank from 26th March 1871

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The dates of rank of the undermentioned Officers admitted to the Staff Corps in the Gazettes named should be as follows and not as therein stated —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

Gazette, 29th September 1871 —Lieutenant Edward Chetwood Hamilton 10th November, 1869

Gazette 1st February 1878 —Lieutenant John Haughton 28th October, 1871

Gazette, 17th December 1878 —Lieutenant Edmund George Barrow, 30th December, 1871

Gazette 10th May 1878 —Lieutenant Charles Herbert 13th June 1874

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces —

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hamilton Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corp Dated 3rd April, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 15th April, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Anthony Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 20th March, 1880

BREVET

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major Generals

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 3rd April, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 15th April, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Anthony Des Vaux Bombay Staff Corps Dated 20th March, 1880

To be Surgeons General

Deputy Surgeon General Edward Courtenay Thorp, M D, of the Bengal Army Dated 20th October, 1879

Deputy Surgeon General James Irving M D, of the Bengal Army Dated 13th December, 1879

Deputy Surgeon General George Hutchinson Ray M D of the Bengal Army Dated 17th December, 1879

Deputy Surgeon General John Robert Theobalds, of the Madras Army Dated 1st April, 1880

Deputy Surgeon General William Judson van Someren M D of the Madras Army Dated 3rd April, 1880

To be Deputy Surgeons General

Surgeon Major Charles James Sylvester, M D, of the Bombay Army Dated 13th January 1878

Surgeon Major Francis Day of the Madras Army Dated 2nd June 1880

The undermentioned Officers whose promotion to the honorary rank of Major General was notified in the London Gazette of the 7th May, 1880 should have been described as belonging to the *Bombay*, and not to the *Bengal* Staff Corps —

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Creagh

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Thacker

Surgeon Major Michael Heffernan whose resignation of the Service was notified in the London Gazette of the 7th May 1880, should have been described as an Officer of the *Bombay* and not of the *Bengal*, Army

Pensions

No 386—Senior Apothecary Francis John Grose is transferred to the Pension establishment

Promotions

No 387—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Bengal Army

To be Major

Captain Henry John Peet, General List, Infantry —26th June, 1880

Brevet

To be Colonels

Lieutenant Colonel John William Hoggan, Bengal S C,—27th June, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel James Thomas Harris, Bengal S C,—27th June, 1880

No 388 —SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names	To what rank promoted	From what date	In succession to
1st Class Apothecary John Sleigh	Senior Apothecary	19th May 1880	Senior Apothecary W Buckley seconded
Ditto James Judd	Ditto	Ditto	Senior Apothecary W Price, seconded
1st Class Asstt Apothecary Charles Atkins	2nd Class Apothecary	14th May 1880	1st Class Apothecary M Morley pensioned
Ditto ditto Samuel Saxon	Ditto	19th May 1880	1st Class Apothecary Judd
Ditto ditto James Kelly	Ditto	5th June 1880	2nd Class Apothecary J Barty dismissed
Passed Hospl Apprentice John Edwin Cooney	2nd Class Asstt Apothecary	5th March 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary W Quinn removed
Ditto ditto Joseph Crabbe	Ditto	7th April 1880	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary S B Hughes deceased
Ditto ditto George Thomas Milhem	Ditto	14th May 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary Atkins
Ditto ditto Joseph Theophilus Weston	Ditto	19th May 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary Saxon
Ditto ditto John William Von Wenn	Ditto	5th June 1880	Ditto ditto Kelly
Ditto ditto Arthur D Cruz	Ditto	25th June 1880	Ditto ditto J Pereira, resigned

No 389 —NATIVE ARMY —

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry

Havildar Mattadeen to be Jemadar *vice* Seeta ram, invalided,—1st May 1880

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Kisson Sing to be Subadar *vice* Bullah deceased Havildar Gungabishun to be Jemadar *vice* Kisson Sing promoted — 29th May 1880

41st (The Gualior) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Sookhecham to be Subadar *vice* Sirdar Sing invalided Jemadar Roopchund to be Subadar *vice* Gunga Ram invalided Havildar Munfool to be Jemadar *vice* Sookhecham promoted Havildar Jowahurn to be Jemadar *vice* Roopchund promoted —1st May, 1880

REWARDS

No 390 —ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Havildar Davi Sing, 4th Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Gumal on the 6th April 1880 on which occasion with a detachment of eighteen men he attacked and drove off a large body of Waziri raiders, and saved the village from destruction

No 391 —The Right Hon ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under mentioned men of the (Queen s Own) Corps of Guides Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action near Charasia on the 25th April 1880 —

No 73 Duffadar Mahomed Yunus

No 1815 Sepoy Izzat

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, THE 28TH JUNE 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 22nd to 28th June 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
C J Bond (*a*)	Second Lieutenant	2-22nd Foot	23rd December 1879	No will found	1714 15 0		28th August 1880
J R Dyce	Major	Royal Artillery	14th July 1879	No will found	3052 1 0		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin* —Mother—Mrs Bond 16 Lansdown Parade Cheltenham Gloste

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 28th June 1880

No 209—Mr L Bean is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class and is posted to State Railways under the Director General of Railways

No 210—Messrs G W Winckler and A R Lilley Assistant Engineers 1st Grade, are transferred from Mysore to Assam

No 211—In Public Works Department Notification No 207 dated 28th June 1880 making certain promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch for 12th June 1880 read "1st June 1880

The 29th June 1880

No 212—The services of Lieutenant F B G D Aguilar, R E, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Military Works Branch at present employed in Biluchistan are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department The portion of Public Works Department Notification No 200 dated 21st June promoting Lieutenant D Aguilar to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade is cancelled

No 213—With reference to Public Works Notification No 152 dated the 11th May 1880 Mr A Joyce Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade is transferred from North Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal instead of Mr A H Mason as notified therein

The 30th June 1880

No 214—The services of Lieutenant G C P Onslow, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed on field service, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works

No 215—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 205, dated 25th June 1880, for "Birkbeck' read ' Birkbeck," and for "Fox, H " read "Fox, F G"

No 216—Public Works Department Notification No 189 dated 11th June 1880, placing the services of Captain Maitland R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade Military Works Branch, temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, is cancelled

The 1st July 1880

No 217—Mr C L Desmazures is appointed Storekeeper 2nd Grade, with effect from 28th January 1880

The 2nd July 1880

No 218—Mr W H Douglas an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Indian Telegraph Department on leave in England, has, on medical certificate been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th May 1880

No 219—The services of Lieutenant J Kellie, R E Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Military Works Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E*,
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XI OF 1880

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title.

1 This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880",

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once

Appointment of Additional Recorder

2 The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder

3 Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which under the said Act the Recorder's Court can be held as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time directs, and shall dispose of such cases now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may from time to time direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases

All decrees orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall for the purposes of the law relating to appeals references and revision be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder

4 The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court

Section 80 of the Burma Courts Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court

5 Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts Act, 1875

6 For the first paragraph of section sixty two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted —

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma"

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JUNE 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —The monsoon rains have now generally set in and in most Provinces good rain has fallen during the week In Mysore, Sind and parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh the fall has been deficient

Autumn sowings are in active progress, and agricultural prospects and the public health are on the whole satisfactory

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—(June 30th)—		
Bellary	91 (average of fifteen stations)	*Ragi* 28 1 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	1 01 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 3 30
Ganjam	1 67 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 3 22
Kistna	93 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 33 08
Chingleput (Madras)	81 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 21 0 wet and dry crops harvested—outturn poor
Coimbatore	19 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 93 8 crops generally fair harvest of *cholum cumboo* and gingelly [illegible]
Tanjore	27 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 20 1 crops generally good
Madura	77 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 26 05
Malabar	3 11 (average of fifteen stations)	*Ragi* 20 1
Travancore	81	
		General Remarks —General prospects fair
Bombay—(June 30th)—		
Kurrachee	08 at Tatta on 21st	Weather changed nights and mornings sultry indicative of rain [illegible] 28th [illegible] same date [illegible] small [illegible] two talukas [illegible] deaths cattle [illegible] want of [illegible] in two talukas *khurif* crops coming on well except in Mirpur Batoro and Chachro talukas [illegible] injury [illegible] and cereals in latter
Hyderabad	Rain in three talukas	Rice cultivation continues in two talukas cattle [illegible] in two small [illegible] in five talukas river falling in [illegible] of water complained of in three talukas
Ahmedabad	1 59	[illegible] progressing weather cloudy public health good
Baroda	1 07	Rainfall good everywhere except in Amreli prospects good
Surat	8 2 rain general	Sowing operations progressing
Násik	1 rain fairly good everywhere	More rain wanted prices stationary
Colaba (Bombay)	15 97 heavy rain every day except on 23rd	Total rainfall to date 20 53 being 13 below average abnormal temperature which was [illegible] on 23rd [illegible] 7 cool on 24th and then [illegible] gradually [illegible] on 28th vapour in air highly [illegible] abnormal wind northerly squall on 23rd
Poona	Maximum at Mawal [illegible] minimum at Indapur [illegible]	Young [illegible] *ragi* and *[illegible]* doing well
Ahmednagar	7 [illegible] (average) maximum at Jamkhed 1 56 minimum at Sangamner 30	Sowing of early crop out of season now public health good.
Sholapur	2 01	Total rainfall 1 18 *Khurif* sowing commenced but rain insufficient in some talukas
Dharwar	1 30	East [illegible] talukas require more rain fever in seven and cattle disease in two talukas
Kanara	Maximum at Karwar 10 97 minimum at Haliyal 1 16	Total rainfall 30 85 [illegible] plants healthy
Rajkot	1 95	Weather cloudy health good
		General Remarks —Rain general except in Sind prospects on the whole good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—		
(June 30th)—		
Chittagong	92	Weather variable prospects of crops good prices stationary cattle-disease continues
Dacca	3 58	Prospects of crops favourable harvesting of early rice continues public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4 0 3	Rice and jute plants thriving transplanting of late rice continues rivers full public health generally good
Moorshedabad	54	Prospect of crops good fever in four police stations of Sadr sub-division there public health good
Rajshahye	Rain throughout district heavy rain in Sadr on 28th	Condition of early and late crops good injury to crops owing to late heavy rain estimated at 4th public health good
Burdwan	3 12	Crop prospect and public health good
Rungpore	53	Weather hot and cloudy prospects of crops favourable public health good
Bhagalpur	73	Prospects good ploughing and sowing going on rapidly indigo manufacture commenced sugarcane promising Indian corn growing well public health good
Purneah	2 11	Prospects of crops much improved less rain and some sunshine farming operations well forward all hill streams high other rivers rising gradually health good for the time of year
Patna	8	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy in progress prospects very good
Durbhunga	08	Rain up to late in the month sowing of autumn crops and paddy still in progress indigo manufacture ... some fever at head quarters ... prices stationary
Hazaribagh	1 12	Weather seasonable with alternate rain and sunshine sowing of autumn and winter crops ... food grains cheap general health good
Cuttack		Rivers in flood prospects of crops good small-pox abating
		General Remarks —Rain in all districts during week owing to continuous heavy rain jute and sugarcane in Julpigori not doing well and ... early rice and jute in Cooch Behar and a few other places ... cultivation of late rice ... in Behar sowing of autumn and winter rice progressing and indigo manufacture commenced ... in Dacca and Furreedpore with satisfactory outturn public health continues generally good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (June 29th)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy wind easterly rains not satisfactory ploughing commenced ... prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Average 1 1 chiefly south of Jumna and Ganges	Cholera ... otherwise ... healthy wheat 20 seers coarse rice 18⅛ ... seers
Gorakhpur (28th)	1 3	Weather ... wind east *kharif* sowing in progress cholera ... health good prices ... wheat at 22½ seers
Jhansi (30th)	4 on 27th	... still insufficient ... still continues
Agra (29th)	2 / at Agra 10 at Fatehpur Sikri	Sky cloudy *kharif* sowings commenced in some places health good
Bareilly (30th)	8 at ...	Sky overcast but ... insufficient for agricultural operations ... health good
Meerut ( )	38 ... 26th to 28th ...	Temperature and wind ... fever continues
Kumaun (30th)	...	Wind easterly fever still prevalent prospects unchanged
Lucknow (30th)	...	Rain wanted ... health fair prices falling
Partabgarh (28th)	...	... clouds and distant lightning ... rain ... ploughing commenced in the Sadr pargana health generally good
Sitapur (30th)	... at ...	Wind east harvest poor and below average
Fyzabad ( )	Slight rain only in ...	Sugarcane being irrigated prices rising
		General Remarks —Rain has fallen throughout the provinces, but generally in small quantities insufficient for agricultural operations which have ... in most districts it has however been cloudy during the week with easterly breezes and promise of more rain prices though rising in some districts are on the whole steady cholera has almost disappeared in Gorakhpur and Benares but is spreading in Allahabad while fever is still prevalent in Meerut and Kumaun the general health is however good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab— (June 29th)—		
Delhi		Fever continues prices fluctuating with upward tendency
Hissar	1 1	Prices steady health good
Umballa	3 0	Sowings commenced health fair
Jullundur	[illegible]	Prices steady health good
Lahore	2 8	Health good
Ferozepore	3 2 at Ferozepore 1 1 in district	Prices falling
Siálkot	1 2 at Sialkot 1 7 in district	
Ráwalpindi	2 0	Health good
Peshawar		Slight rise in prices
Mooltan	1 3	Health good prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan		Health fair small-pox prevailing
		General Remark Health generally good rain which owing to the late excessive heat was much needed for *kharif* sowings has fallen in most districts
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 30th)	8 01 frequent heavy showers	Sowing continues prices stationary
Jubbulpore ( )	3 3	Cloudy and warm sowings continue small-pox prevalent prices stationary
Saugor ( )	4 92	[illegible] small-pox and cattle disease continue prices stationary
Seoni ( )	11 24	[illegible]
Hoshangabad ( )	[illegible] 81	[illegible] prices stationary
Raipur (26th)	1 91 occasional showers	Sowing in progress small-pox and cattle disease continue prices falling
Sambalpur (2?th)	[illegible] occasional showers	Sowings progressing [illegible] prevalent in some parts small-pox continue
		General Remark [illegible] sowing general small-pox and cattle disease somewhat prevalent prices stationary
British Burma— (June 26th)		
Akyab	9 (0	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good cattle disease prevalent
Ran[illegible]	[illegible]	Total rainfall [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total rainfall [illegible] continues [illegible]
Prome	1 82	Total rainfall [illegible]
Amherst (Moulmein)	3 (1	Total rainfall [illegible] public health [illegible] cattle disease in one town [illegible]
Toungoo	3 ?7	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good
		General Remark [illegible] cattle-disease [illegible] public health good weather generally favourable sowing going on
Assam (June 30th)—		
Gauháti	1 (7	[illegible]
Sylhet	7 18	[illegible]
Cachar	1 21	[illegible] flood about [illegible]
Dibrugarh	2	[illegible] than at [illegible] earthquake on [illegible]
Mysore and Coorg— (June 30th) –		
Bangalore	·24	Agricultural operations progressing standing crop in Kolar district [illegible] prices generally stationary
Mysore	16	
Mercara	11 86	
Berar & Hyderabad – (June 30th) –		
Amráoti	2 7	Sowings going on
Akola	2 1	Sowings begun
Hyderabad	3 28	Total rainfall since 1st January 5 01 *kharif* sowings commenced [illegible] having concluded no disease prices falling

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India States—(June 30th)—		
Indore	2 58	Weather cool health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)	4 02	Prospects and health good wheat 16 *bajra* 32 and *jowar* 30 seers.
Sutna	1 17	Cholera seems dying out *jowar* 34 seers
Rutlam	3 04	Public health good
Neemuch	5 71	
Goona	2 51	Health and prospects good
Bhopal	1 6	Health good
Agar	3 84	Sowing commenced health good
Nowgong	37	Health fair
Manpur	2 1	Small pox prevalent
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 30th)	1 54	Cloudy close
Sirohi (27th)	15	Tank dry well fairly full healthy cooler
Marwar (25th)	32	Water obtained with difficulty health good heavy clouds indications of monsoon rain but none falling
Meywar	82	Tank filling wells and Oodeypore full health good; ploughing and sowing progressing in some parts high winds heavy clouds
Harowtee (June 26th)	2 91 in Deoli 4 12 in Kotah	Ploughing active health good
Jhallawar	58	Cloudy health good
Ajmere (June 30th)	1 14	Ploughing and sowing proceeding prices fallen health good
Jeypore	1 3	
Bhurtpore	*Nil*	Preparing land for sowings health good easterly winds
Ulwur (June 28th)	43 (average over half State)	Monsoon begun health fair
Nepal—(June 22nd)—		
Katmandu	1 92	Rice is being rapidly transplanted weather cloudy and sultry

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CENTRALIZATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS IN MALWA AND RAJPUTANA

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(Nos 493 498 R R dated Simla, 1st July 1880)

Read again—

Public Works Department No 411R E of the 1st June 1880 to the Government of Bombay

Read also—

No 1572 of the 16th June 1880 from the Government of Bombay

RESOLUTION —In anticipation of the early opening to public traffic of the Western Rajputana Railway, and with a view to place under one administration all the metre gauge railways in Malwa and Rajputana, now on the point of being linked together, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, with the concurrence of the Local Government, to decide that the control of the Rajputana Railway between Delhi, Agra Rajpur, and Nasirabad, with its branches, as well as the general charge of the lines under construction between Neemuch and Nasirabad and between Raipur and Pahlunpur, shall from the 1st of October 1880 be vested in the Government of Bombay, in addition to the lines now under the management of that Government between Khundwa and Neemuch and between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur

2 In order to enable the Government of Bombay to discharge the extended duties that will devolve on it, the services of Mr Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Roads, Buildings and Railways, North Western Provinces who is at present temporarily attached to the office of the Director General of Railways, will be placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the 1st of October 1880 till 30th June 1881, and one of the Deputy Consulting Engineers in Calcutta, together with the clerical staff lately sanctioned for the Consulting Engineer's office at that place for the performance of State Railway work, will be transferred, with the records of the Rajputana Railway, to Bombay

3 The charge of the portion of the Sindia Railway south of the Chumbul River will from the 1st of October next be taken over by the Engineer in-Chief of that Railway, and the line will be worked by that officer under the general supervision of the Consulting Engineer at Calcutta until the completion of the Chumbul Bridge, when the two sections of the Sindia Railway will be placed under one management The accounts and returns will continue to be rendered as heretofore by the Examiner attached to the Rajputana Railway

4 The offices of the Manager and other Heads of Departments on the Rajputana Railway will be transferred to Ajmere on the 1st of October next, or as soon after as possible, and proposals for the erection of an office building at that town should be submitted without delay.

5 Arrangements should also be made for placing under the management of the East Indian Railway Company, the junction stations at Delhi and Agra Fort

ORDER —Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the Government and officers marginally noted for information and guidance

Government North Western Provinces and Oudh
Agents to Governor General Central India and Rajputana
The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways Calcutta
The Director General of Railways

ALEX FRASER, *Major Genl, R E,*
Secretary to the Government of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880

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PART II

Notifications by High Court Comptroller General &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT—Original Side

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 24th June 1880

The following Rule passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now published for general information

By Order,

R BELCHAMBERS

Registrar

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to take effect from the 15th day of July 1880 —

Unless for special reasons otherwise ordered a plaintiff, who allows a suit, which might be transferred to the undefended list to continue in the defended list and to come on to be heard as a defended case, will if successful in obtaining a decree with costs be only allowed his costs on scale 2 up to the time when he was in a position to apply for the transfer of the suit to the undefended list, and thereafter on scale 1

RICHARD GARTH
LOUIS S JACKSON
CHARLES PONTIFEX
G G MORRIS
J SEWELL WHITE
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER
W F McDONELL
H T PRINSEP
A WILSON
L BROUGHTON
L R TOTENHAM
ALEX T MACLEAN

The 17th June 1880

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 29th June 1880

No 11—Mr C S James an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 43 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880

The 2nd July 1880

No 12—Mr J Peake, B A, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 41 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1880

R MURRAY, *Colonel*

Dir Genl of Tels in India

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P W D

NOTIFICATION

Quetta, the 19th June 1880

No 5—Lieutenant F B G D Aguilar, R E Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Division made over and Lieutenant W H Chippindall, R E, Executive Engineer 4th Grade (temporary rank) received executive charge of the Biluchistan Division, on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880

T F DOWDEN, *Major R E*

Offg Secy to Agent to Govr Genl, for Biluchistan, P W Dept

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATION

Simla the 23rd June 1880

No 27—Lieutenant G H Sim R E, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, on return from field service is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works

C W HUTCHINSON *Lieut Genl, R E*

Inspr Genl of Military Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Lahore the 25th June 1880

No 11—Mr W H Freeman Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway

J G MEDLEY, *Colonel R E,*

Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 28th June 1880

No 87—The under mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 15th instant —

Mr H B Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*

Director General

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATION

Lahore the 24th June 1880

No 7—With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No 73 of 20th May 1880 Mr E C Elliott Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 7th June 1880

S BISCOE, *Capt, R E*

Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawalpindi, the 25th June 1880

No 24—With reference to Notification No 21 dated 9th current the three months privilege leave granted to Mr F Anderson, Store Keeper, is cancelled at his own request

No 25—With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No 84, dated 10th June 1880, Mr J Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade reported his arrival on the afternoon of 31st May 1880 and is posted to the Margalla Division

F L O'CALLAGHAN

Engineer in Chief

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section

NOTIFICATION

Nasirabad, the 26th June 1880

No 2—Mr R L Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Godwar Division, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from 15th July next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

A C CREGEEN

Engineer-in Chief

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June 1880

LIABILITIES		Rs	A	P
Capital paid up		2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund		22 89 890	0	0
	Rs A P			
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 38 88 758 1 6	3 07 82 349	10	2
Public Deposits at Branches	1 68 93 591 8 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2 07 07 394	13	2
Bank Post Bills &c		4 10 445	13	8
Sundries		15 81 962	11	5
RUPEES		8 18 6[illegible] 013	0	5

ASSETS		Rs	A	P
Government Securities		1 25 91 196	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches		57 95 783	3	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches		46 87,210	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		1 93 37.507	12	[illegible]
Balances with other Banks		5 23 338	5	5
Bullion		3 70 978	0	7
Dead Stock		10 25 815	8	1
Stamp		9 373	12	0
Sundries		2 64 438	12	2
		4,46 05 641	10	11
	Rs A P			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 76 22 293 14 0	3 72 59 401	5	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 96 37 107 7 6			
RUPEES		8 18 65 013	0	5

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL }
Calcutta 1st July 1880 }

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	Silver tendered ...	Certificates issued: General Treasury	Certificates issued: Currency Department	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay	Balance of Bullion: Assayed	Balance of Bullion: Held ... Currency Department
1880	R	Rs	Rs	R	R	R
Jun 21				7 1[illegible] 4	[illegible] 1 9 [illegible]	41 [illegible] 3 931
22				7 10 747	7 2 29	41 [illegible] 931
23				1 [illegible] 74	0 3 44	41 [illegible] 31
24				7 1[illegible] 71	4 47	41 [illegible] 31
2[illegible]			2 391	5 11 [illegible]2	2 [illegible]	1[illegible]1 74
2[illegible]			[illegible] 10 611	2 1[illegible] 596	33 4 0	46 1 [illegible]

CALCUTTA MINT }
The 28th June 1880 }

J E TENNANT Col R E
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 1st July 1880 Rs 57,35,191 7 8

C R C KIERNANDER,
for *Treasurer to the Govt of India*

CALCUTTA, }
The 2nd July 1880 }

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Akola Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
K 4—80168	100	Currimbhoy Jeewajee of Bombay

Akola Circle—*continued*

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
C 78 – 63[illegible] 1* —703[illegible]4† ‡	20	Messrs M [illegible] & Co Merchants Bombay

* Left half † Right half ‡ Wrongly joined

AKOLA }
The 26th June 1880 }

C W A DAVIES
As tt Commr of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
1[illegible]	D [illegible]-[illegible]	[illegible]	Rai Balmok[illegible] Sal[illegible]pur

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
112	D 16—1878[illegible] D 14—3 98[illegible]	10 [illegible]0	The Agent Oriental Bank Corporation Calcutta
113	D 18—11 [illegible]0	100	Sh[illegible] Sher Ali Dinajpur
114	D 17 110[illegible]	[illegible]0	Babu Jadu Nath Dutt Calcutta
115	D 18—[illegible]0331	100	Intizam[illegible]ddeen Etawah
116	D 3 [illegible]0071 D 9—7341	[illegible]00 1 0[illegible]0	Babu Amar Nath Agra
117	D 4—7[illegible]0[illegible]3	[illegible]0	Hurdi[illegible] Singh, Kashmir

ALLAHABAD }
The 30th June 1880 }

W T PH[illegible] A A G
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No 1880	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
W45	M 46—16016 —1753[illegible]	50 50	Wamon Venayek Ratnagiri

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H106	M 34—33687	2[illegible]	Nowrojee Ruttonji Ditcchad Bombay
H107	M 7—59831	5	Ramchandra Govind P[illegible]k Jamkhandi
H108	M 35—59308	50	Dr Ruttonji Hormusji Ahmedabad
H109	M 37—58895	100	H E Brayson Kurrachee

BOMBAY }
The 29th June 1880 }

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
110	O 70—87133 —82_01	500 500	Gurnbram Fukeer Ram
111	O 31—15537	50	Babu Dinanath Bose
112	O 31—52032	50	Babu Bholanath Sen
113	O 31—54801	50	Lt. C A Roberts
114	O 68—59090 —59089 O 31—68504 —61748 —67333 —65618	100 100 50 50 50 50	Babu Amrita Lal Ganguly
115	O 68—44196	100	Meenut Tandel

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
113	L 77—38573	20	Babu Titoo Chunder Roy
114	O 30—21/37 O 31—41075 —53786 O 58—6/836 „ —55426 O 59—98600 O 25—83691	50 50 50 _0 20 _0 20	Shaik Kasim Ali
115	L 56—317/9	5	Syed Ali Muttaki
116	L 63—87314	0	B l n Ki hore Chunder Dass
117	O 67—29 15	100	Babu Jugann th
118	O 80—21021	10	Mr J W Baker
119	O 68 3(589 O 55—801 8 O 59—2(7((	100 _0 0	Messrs Hamilton & Co
120	O 23—2 7 1 O 18—13373	_0 10	Mr J Williams
1 1	O 1—3(51J O 10—500 0		Babu J dunath Luttuck
1_	O 70 171	500	Babu J go Chunder Sanyal
1 3	O (0—2 381 O 80— 7 (1	20 10	Babu Sh kde(Das.
1 4	O ,6— 1_(5	10	Mrs K Murray
6	L 16—658((—(5(7	5	Sri ll n Chund r Rokhit and B l n I l Bhur
77	O 12—7 0,) —79037	10	B l i B jo N th Mukerji

CALCUTTA, The 2nd July 1880

R A STERNDALE

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Calicut Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 8—09004 —09005 J 9—33??	5 5 10	A (Vanllaften of Calicut
J 6—26433	10	Kun manam V etil Pucker (ya of Calicut
J 9—37895 J 13—00633	10 20	Vyketl I n hna l y n Clerk S(l Court Calicut

CALICUT, The 25th June 1880

J C WINSCOM

Depy Collr in ch (of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
G 14—23728	10	D ophun d Parsram Pound Mu i h Dehio Mahbut
G 11—07201	500	M (J l Ire uj Super nt ndent Keonsamie Tea Co Almora
G 13—38126 —38128	5	Mr B m t jee Muncherjee of B i l ay
G 14—48635 —48638	10	Mr Rah im Khan of l l a

M ust h(l

KURRACHEE, The 23rd June 1880

W LATTON

Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No. of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant
48	E 17—29899	20	Jai Dial Singh, Mean Meer
49	E 2—42592	500	The Deputy Comptroller General Calcutta

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No. of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant
25	E 16—75526 —755 3	10	Pundit Poyare Lal Lahore.
57	E 16—75737 —74586 L 17—01197	10 10 20	Kala Khan, through Captain J L Ross Murree
75	F 7—71458	5	Mrs A Mullins Murree
80	L 16—67716	10	Captain D G Rennish 5th Fusiliers, Chakrata
83	E 17—19413	20	Chundoo Lall, Jullundur
26	L 13—69018 —69049	100	Mr R. Amos Calcutta
15	L 5—50171 —48029	20	Balmokund Moradabad

LAHORE, The 20th June 1880

C G VANSITTART

Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
24	B 60—36691	10	Post Master General Madras
25	B 6 —64693	100	I Lakshmaya Bezwada
26	B 47—2 711	5	Messrs VanDerw rt & Co Broadway Madras

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
39	B 40—_0259 B 47—1_043 —1 047 —1 048	5 5 5 5	T Narayana Aiyangar 22 Kuppa Aiyar Street Madras
40	B 56—9_723	10	Mr T H D Silva at Messrs Volk rt Bros Bombay
41	B 51—43661	500	A Balaswamy Chetti Salem
42	B 62—59261 59 86 —59775	100 100 100	Odivapa Chanabusapa, Dharwar
43	B 59—87262	100	Sh ik Furreed Saib Merchant, Salem
44	B 16—90_61 —90, 6	5 5	Mr R Leckler Yercaud
45	B 54—431J1	20	Ramadu Sivaramiah Bangal re
10	B 6_—11800 44—18194	100	Hajee Syed Hussain Saib & Co Madras

Wrongly j med.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, The 21st June 1880

H S GROVES

Offg Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Paper Currency Dept for Offg Commissioner

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information —

The following foot-note has been appended to the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) —

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard"

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(a) Natural Theology" for the words "(a) History of Philosophy"

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations, for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted —

> The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination, for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations, for the words "on the first Monday in December,' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F A Examination for the words on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations , for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination, in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words in the first week in February' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts for the words 'on or before the 31st day of December,' in paragraph 1 of the same Regulations for the words on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts for the words ' in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law for the words "in the first week in March in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law, for the words "in the last week of March,' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of April,' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of May, in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering and for the words "in the first week of June,' in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

> At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year

CHARLES H TAWNEY,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880

Department Public Works Half yearly Examination.

The half yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880 Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination —

Agra Ajmere Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above

S F DOWNING,
Principal, Govt Engrg College, Howrah

HOWRAH,
The 12th June 1880

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 2nd July 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P M	3rd July	From Bombay
Madras Ceylon and the Intermediate ports	6-30	5th	Str *Punjab*
Madras and Ceylon	6 30	5th	P & O Str *Khedive*
Foreign Mails via Bombay	6-30	7th	From Bombay
Do Book post and pattern packet	6 30	6th	Do d
Rangoon and Moulmein	6 30	8th	Str *Arabia*
Chittagong Akyab Bassein and Rangoon	6 30	9th	Str *Commilla*
Persian Gulf	6 30	10th	From Bombay
Port Blair and Camorta	6 30	9th	Str *Satara*

The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P & O Steamer is 3 annas per ½ oz Prepayment is optional and registration allowable

N B —The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P M precisely; after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd July 1880

Abdool Rohman & Co	Crutcher Mrs	Kelly J h
A low S J	Dat ta I	Kelly H M
Angel H	Davi G W	Kinsella, J
Ba tl tt k H	Da son W	Landale C
B tty llo s	D Cru Miss P	Ledger J C (Exe Engr)
Br tt, W lli m J	Dob dro Nath Chatterje	Mackenzie Miss E F
Blair E D	DeRozario V	MacWhinter Geo
Boote J	Du n H	Mahamed Hossin & Co
B wden F S	Dwarka Nath Mitter	Meares Mrs
Bowe W	E al Mrs	Mury E
Bowser R	Fit g r ld k	Noble J W
B yl J G	F t Major	N rton B
Brindwell J	Gibson Mrs	O Brien, D
B oadh ad J S	Gordon Mis	Per ira, J
Brookes, G	Harv y G	Sargent F G
Brow J E	Haswell W L	Saunders, James
Brow H W	Heartly Mrs	Sh rp T
Buckland T	Higgi s J	Smith Capt E
Bull, J	H ll es, Mrs.	Sm th Mrs B
Carter H I	Jo es Th mas	T F
Cond y John (a B)	Jones Mis C	Tucker Coll F
Conn rs Mrs A		
Cook C J		

E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING &c,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No.	Size.	Price	Remarks
			Rs	
Bull s Dredgers	39	1¼ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good con dition
Ditto	113	2¼ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 d tto	120	
Ditto	50	1¼ d tto	75	These have never been used
Ditto	22	2¼ ditto	105	

Apply to Mr EDWARD J JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

Meteorological Publications for Sale

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

	Rs	A	P
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I, Part I 4to 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol II Part II 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones October 1876, 4to, 187 pages, 4 plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY,
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No 57 PARK STREET CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS MESSRS TRÜBNER & CO, 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E C

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——— Láṭyáyana, 9 fasci	5	10
S ankara Vijaya 3 fasci ..	1	14
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Lalita vistara, 6 fasci	3	12
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Nukhbat-ul Fikr	0	10
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Charts, &c , issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877 *Annas 8*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re 1*
Vingorla to Cope Comorin. *Re 1*
Bombay Harbour showing the outer fishing stakes *Annas 8*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River *Annas 8*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12*
Narakol Anchorage *Annas 8*
Quilon Roads *Annas 8*
Lakadivh Group- Cherbaniani Reef Chitlac and Kiltan Islands *Annas 12*
Byramgore Reef or Cheresapani and Angria Bank *Annas 8*
Kolachel Roadstead with plan of Fnciam Rocks *Re 1-8*
Verawal Roads -Kattywar *Re 1*
Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays *Re 1 4*
Rajapur Bay and VizIadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re 1-4*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c —

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon *Re 1*
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Kopah Inlet. *Re 1*
Salang Island (Junkseylon) *Re 1*
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Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour *Annas 4*
Mergui Archipelago *Annas 4*
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Red Sea *Annas 4*
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Notices to Mariners

Notices issued during the year 1878

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2 Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light vessel
3 New lights in Sunda Strait &c
4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light vessel
„ 5 Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay
„ 6 Alteration of Malwan Light
„ 7 Kintoan Light vessel Yang tse Kiang
8 Burgess Rock off Hingu e Island Bassein River Burma
9 Fairway Buoy at False Point Orissa
10 Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks Ceylon
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal
„ 11 Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands Jebel Zukur and the Hanish Islands Red Sea
12 Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light vessels, River Hooghly
13 Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks Ceylon
14 Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock Bombay
„ 15 Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb) Persian Gulf
16 Light at Batticaloa Ceylon
17 Upper Gasper Light vessel entrance to River Hooghly
18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works Madras
19 Reported Shoal N N E of Bahrain Persian Gulf
20 Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
21 Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N N E of Bahrain
22 Deposit of stone Eastward of Harbour Works Madras
23 Reported shoal North West of Cheduba Island.
24 Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light vessel
25 Deposit of stone Eastward of Harbour Works Madras (Additional information)
„ 26 Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land
27 Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

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2 Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago
„ 3 Revolving Light at Vakalapudi
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
No 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore
6 Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa Nugga).
„ 7 Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay
9 Wreck marking vessels
10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light
11 Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12 Delagoa Bay —Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather
„ 13 (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour
„ 14 Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal
15 Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
16 Dangerous rocks N N W and S E. of the Southern most of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
17 Australia—South coast Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable Port Phillip (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town East Coast—Capricorn Channel (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef
18 River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House
„ 19 (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait
20 (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast
(2) Entrance to Tugela River
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River
21 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar)
„ 22 (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St Denis, Reunion Island
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre
23 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar) India—West Coast
24. Buoys and Beacons Zanzibar Harbour
25 Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth water anchorage off Porcaud Port of Alleppey Travancore Malabar Coast
27 Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras Coromandel Coast
28 Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wejh) Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz
29 Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal Orissa Coast
30 Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakal Light—Cochin—Hindostan—West Coast
31 Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma
32 Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.
33 Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India —West Coast
„ 34 Batticaloa Light —Ceylon—East Coast
35 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar) —India—West Coast
36 Telegraph Buoy south of Aden.
37 Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) —Bay of Bengal
„ 38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year
39 Leading Light in Suez Bay
40 Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.
41 Position of Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) Bay of Bengal—Cocanada.
42 Madras Semaphore
43 Buoys at Calicut India—West Coast

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No 1 Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables Zanzibar Harbour—Africa—East Coast.
2 Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel—Gulf of Martaban
3 Exhibition of new fixed Lights—False Point—Bay of Bengal
4 Entrance to River Hooghly—Bay of Bengal—India
„ 5 Alterations in Fort Canning Light—Singapore—China Sea.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting packing, and postage*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 24th day of June 1880 on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No 7, Garden Reach, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, of No 14, Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street, Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company 'Limited,' should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1866 and that Mr A R Mackintosh, of No 3 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above named Company Dated this 25th day of June 1880

R BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar

JOSCELINE F WATKINS,
No 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta,
Solicitor for the first named Petitioners

ROBERTS MORGAN & CO,
No 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta,
Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 094776, of the 4 per cent of 1842-43, for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE

Destroyed

The 4 per cent Government Promissory Note No 036859, of 1st May 1865, for Rs 1,000 originally standing in the name of E E I Tweedie, endorsed by Gopaul Chandro Banerjea to Preosokhi Dassya by whom last endorsed to Prosonno Kumar Basu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor

PROSONNO KUMAR BASU,
Bon Bishenpur

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 27 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF APRIL 1890, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 832 AND 833 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 15TH MAY 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Provinces	Districts	Wheat – Present fortnight S	C	Wheat – Past fortnight S	C	Wheat – Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C	Barley – Present fortnight S	C	Barley – Past fortnight S	C	Barley – Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C
Rajputana	Deoli Cantonment	13	5	11	1	12	1	28	5	24	0	16	5

Provinces	Districts	Rice, Best sort – Present fortnight S	C	Rice, Best sort – Past fortnight S	C	Rice, Best sort – Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C	Rice, Common – Present fortnight S	C	Rice, Common – Past fortnight S	C	Rice, Common – Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C
Rajputana	Deoli Cantonment							10	8	10	13	10	1¼

Provinces	Districts	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum* – Present fortnight S	C	Past fortnight S	C	Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata* – Present fortnight S	C	Past fortnight S	C	Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C
Rajputana	Deoli Cantonment	27	1	25	0	15	4½	20	0	20	0	15	0

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kodo, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Kuttaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. – Present fortnight S	C	Last fortnight S	C	Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C	Gram – Present fortnight S	C	Last fortnight S	C	Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C
Rajputana	Deoli Cantonment							25	6	18	6	15	8

Provinces	Districts	Firewood – Present fortnight S	C	Past fortnight S	C	Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C	Salt – Present fortnight S	C	Past fortnight S	C	Corresponding fortnight of last year S	C	Remarks
Rajputana	Deoli Cantonment							11	12	11	8	11	4	

R B CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 28} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV —Acts of the Governor General s Council assented to by the Governor General —
The Burma Courts Act 1880
The Kazis Act 1880
The Vaccination Act, 1880

PART V —Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22 —
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill 1880
The Administrator General s Bill 1880
Report of the Select Committee on the Kázis Bill 1880
Report of the Select Committee on the Vaccination Bill 1880

SUPPLEMENT No 28

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 6th July 1880

No 299 —Sir S C Bayley K C S I Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department and Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam is confirmed in the latter appointment *vice* Colonel Keatinge, retired with effect from the 17th June 1880

Mr C B Bernard C S I Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces and Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department, *vice* Sir S C Bayley K C S I with effect from the 17th June 1880, but will continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma until further orders

The 7th July 1880

No 304 —The services of Mr C S Bayley C S , Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

The 9th July 1880

No 307 —Consequent on the absence on furlough of Colonel T Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Lieutenant-Colonel W C S Clarke Deputy Commissioner 3rd Grade in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 2nd Grade with effect from the date of his taking charge of the Khasi Hills District

Captain M O Boyd Deputy Commissioner 4th Grade to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd Grade with effect from the date on which Colonel T Lamb availed himself of his leave

Captain F N D La Touche Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 4th Grade with effect from the date of his taking charge of the district of Nowgong

Captain W F Trotter Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade *vice* Captain F N D La Touche

Mr J D Anderson C S , Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain W F Trotter

EXAMINATIONS

The 9th July 1880

No 62 —With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No 1, dated the 2nd January last publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service, it is hereby notified for general information that the selections from the "Sháh Namah" for

the Honour Examination in Persian having been prepared and copies being available at the Library of the Board of Examiners Calcutta, these selections will be adopted as one of the text books at and after the examination of July 1881

JUDICIAL

The 3rd July 1880

No 699—The Hon ble C D Field M A, LL D took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo

POLICE

The 8th July 1880

No 203—The services of Mr S N Walker Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

PATENTS

The 6th July 1880

No 48—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal Fort St George Bombay and the North Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 80 *of* 1879—Paolo Gorini of Lodi in the Kingdom of Italy for improvements in apparatus for the purposes of cremation

No 82 *of* 1879—James Hewitt Barry of Dilkhoosh Tea Factory in Cachar for an improved method of obtaining a hot gas or a hot mixture of gas and air and utilising the same for the purpose of drying tea coffee grain or other vegetable substances

No 83 *of* 1879—Joseph Nigona of France residing at Dehra Dun North Western Provinces for extracting the fibre from the rhea plant in its green and dry state

No 5 *of* 1880—John Nelson Arcadia Tea Factory and William Bell of Hurbunswalla Factory Dehra Dun in the North Western Provinces of India tea planters for an improved apparatus for drying tea

No 6 *of* 1880—Henry Charles Zachary Claridge Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps residing at Palamcottah in the Madras Presidency, for the discharge of fire arms by an improved trigger acted on by pressure

No 14 *of* 1880—John Porter residing at Pully Coon Tellicherry Malabar Coast in India for improvements in apparatus for peeling coffee

No 15 *of* 1880—Baldwin Latham of No 7, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, and John Thomas Way, of Russell Road, Kensington, both in the County of Middlesex, England for improved means and apparatus for regulating the temperature of water or other liquid

No 20 *of* 1880—John Herbert Cox, Veterinary Surgeon Bellary Ceded Districts, for the better feeding of horses and other herbivora by means of a specially prepared and compressed food called "The C D Compressed Food for Horses

No 25 *of* 1880—Christopher Nickels, Indigo Planter of Pussewa Factory, Jaunpore District North Western Provinces for utilising the waste water from indigo vats &c

No 26 *of* 1880—Fillipo Artimini, of Florence, in the Kingdom of Italy for improvements in the preservation of raw meat, and the preparation of an antiseptic for that purpose

No 31 *of* 1880—William Martin, Indigo Planter and Landholder Phuppoond and Coraia Indigo Concerns Etawah and Mainpuri District North Western Provinces and Sahibgunj Zillah Kheeree Oudh and Serampur Factory Sarun Behar, for a combined plough

C GRANT,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—JUDICIAL

Simla the 3rd July 1880

No 105 *I J*—Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda the Nawab of Junaghur the Administrators of the States of Gondul and Wadhwan the Thakur Sahibs of Bhaonagar Limri and Chura the Thakurs of Vala and Lathi, the Talukdars of Peparia and the Chiefs of Bantwa and Jetpur have granted to the British Government full criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Kattiawar State Railway including the lands occupied as stations and out buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway which lie within their respective territories In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification —

(*a*) The Railway Magistrate for the time being of the Kattiawar State Railway shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District, as described in Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code) within the aforesaid lands

(*b*) The Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent Kattiawar the Political Agent Kattiawar and the Governor of Bombay in Council shall respectively exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and a Court of Sessions and a High Court, as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Railway Magistrate within the aforesaid lands

I.—The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands, subject in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the following modifications :—

(*a*) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or assessors.

(*b*) Sentences of transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years passed by the Court of Sessions shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(*c*) All orders or sentences passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

II.—Nothing herein contained shall apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

POLITICAL.

The 5th July 1880.

No. 189 C. P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. G. Reddie, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

No. 192-G. P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 197 C. P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb as Vice Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 200 C. P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Bullock as Consular Agent for France at False Point on the Coast of Orissa.

GENERAL.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 1327 C. G.—Surgeon Major R. Bowman, Officiating Political Assistant, Bushire, is appointed to the medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, *vice* Surgeon S. M. Brereton, deceased, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1330 G. G.—Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Captain Robertson.

Lieutenant J. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 25th March 1880.

Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore* and posted as Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, with effect from the 24th May 1880.

No. 1332-G. G.—The following promotions in the Berar Commission consequent on the retirement from the service of Major R. H. Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, are made with effect from the 21st March 1880 :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Bushby.

Major R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Szczepanski.

Major T. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Bullock.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Ludlow.

Syed Abdool Hukk Karnulkar, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. Elliott.

The 6th July 1880.

No. 1359 G. G.—In supersession of Notification No. 633 G. G., dated 19th March 1880, the following appointments are made with effect from the 19th February 1880, the date of Surgeon Caldecott's return from furlough :—

Surgeon Major D. F. Keegan to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Surgeon R. Caldecott to the medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, the Western Malwa Agency and the station of Agar.

Surgeon P. Grant to the medical charge of the Wing, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 1379 G. G.—Captain C. F. Wheeler, Adjutant, Jampuri Irregular Force, is appointed temporarily to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Mhairwara Battalion, *vice* Major O. Moore Creagh, on duty in Afghanistan.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 392.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—

Major H. B. Hanna, S.C., to be an Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, with effect from the 22nd June, 1880, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, whose tour of staff service has expired.

No 393—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant A Mansel, R A, to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant F H J Birch, R A, appointed 2nd Subaltern

No 394—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps

Captain C W J Hingston, S C, Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C Roberts, 72nd Foot, proceeded on field service

PROMOTIONS

No 395—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty s approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Major

Captain Thomas Renny Cowie—4th July, 1880

To be Captains

Lieutenant Charles Grenville Mansel Lieutenant Charles Thomas Bingham Lieutenant Charles Arthur Rose Sage Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess, Lieutenant Charles James Jamieson	8th July, 1880

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster—9th July 1880

BENGAL ARMY

To be Major

Captain Sullivan Edward Becher, General List, Infantry,—7th July 1880

No 396—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following Warrant Officers on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from the dates specified —

Sub Conductor Alexander Anderson,—18th July, 1879

Sub-Conductor Daniel Hogan,—18th July, 1879

Sub-Conductor John Leahy,—22nd July, 1879

Sub-Conductor Edward Barrett,—9th October, 1879

Sub Conductor Joseph Edward Newell,—6th December, 1879

No 397—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Bhootah to be Subadar *vice* Noor Alli Shah, invalided Color Havildar Wuzeer Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhootah, promoted, —1st May, 1880

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Wazeer Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Utter Singh, deceased, Havildar Futtehdeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazeer Singh, promoted, —2nd April 1880

34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Ameera, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunesh, deceased, Havildar Khooda Buksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameera, promoted,—28th January, 1880

Havildar Jhunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadoor, invalided,—1st May, 1880

No 398—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)

Havildar Nundram Jaici to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulliram Jaici invalided,—1st May, 1880

No 399—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps

Mr A J Lawrence, Commandant, to be Lieutenant Colonel

VOLUNTEER CORPS

No 400—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of the volunteers serving in the North Western Provinces into two administrative battalions, as specified below, and to notify the following appointment —

To be Honorary Colonel

The Hon ble *Sir* I W Couper *Bart*, K C S I, C B, C I E (Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh)

1st Battalion

Comprising the Allahabad Lucknow Cawnpore, Naini Tal, and Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps

2nd Battalion

Comprising the Agra Thomason College, and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 5th July, 1880

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 29th June to 5th July 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
Royal Artillery	Major W B L Ellis	22nd June 1880	Attock	Not known	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 30th June to 5th July, 1880

On whose account.	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
Indian Military Service					Rs A. P		
R Lyons (a)	Conductor	Unattached List	17th July 1879	Not known	123 8 1		
W R P Hamilton(b)	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	3rd September 1879		748 1 7		

(a) Administrator General B ngal adm nistering

(b) *Next of-kin,—Father*—Alexander Hamilton Inlstiage Co K lkenny Ireland Adm n s rato Gen a' Be gal administering

W M LEES, *Colonel,*

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 9th July 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 38—Mr W McIver 1 t Assistant Builder Kidderpore Dockyard to be Chief Builder of the Yard with effect from date of retirement of Mr Cranstoun, Master Builder subject to any changes which may hereafter be necessary in the organization of the Indian Marine Service

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 39—Mr H 1 Lambe ine 1st Class Engineer I G S *Dagmar* is granted leave on medical certificate for six months under Section F Supplement F Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th May, 1880

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*

Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd July 1880

No 220—Mr F Finch Store keeper 2nd Grade, is transferred from His Highness's the Nizam's State Railway to State Railways under the Director General of Railways

No 221—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 205 dated 25th June 1880, *for* "Lloyd, W C L,' *read* ' Lloyd, W C L"

The 6th July 1880

No 222—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos 72, dated the 3rd March 1880 and 197, dated the 17th ultimo Mr W C Furnivall Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, will remain attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways temporarily, from 9th June 1880

The 8th July 1880

No 223—Mr C Innes Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade North Western Provinces and Oudh is permitted to retire from the service, under section 61 of the Civil Pension Code This cancels Notification No 480, dated 24th November 1879

No 224—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 144 dated the 7th May 1880 promoting Mr B Baxter to Executive Engineer 4th Grade temporary rank, for "with effect from *19th* April 1880" read ' with effect from *20th* April 1880 '

The 9th July 1880

No 225—The services of Mr G W Winckler Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Assam are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan

No 226—Mr B C Bailey, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department has been permitted to retire on pension, with effect from the 19th June 1880

No 227—Resolution by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No 1372G dated 9th July 1880 —

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No 365G dated 5th February 1880

Public Works Department Resolution No 1174G dated 4th June 1880

Public Works Department Resolution No 1272G dated 18th June 1880

RESOLUTION—In accordance with the two Resolutions last read and the principle laid down for the promotion of officers of the Engineer Establishment, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to sanction the following changes in the classification and the distribution of the sanctioned scale of the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1880 —

Present classification				Revised classification			Revised scale
							No
Examiner	1st Class	1st Grade		Examiner 1st Class			3
	1st	2nd			2nd		2
	1st	3rd			3rd		2
	2nd „	1st			4th	1st Grade	7
	2nd	2nd			4th	2nd	6
	2nd	3rd			4th	3rd	6
Deputy Examiner		1st		Deputy Examiner	1st		15
		2nd			1st		10
Assistant Examiner		1st		Assistant Examiner	1st		6
		2nd	and Apprentices		2nd	and Apprentices	5

But for the reasons assigned in Resolution No 3605G, dated 5th February 1880 the sanctioned numbers in the 1st and 2nd classes will for the present be respectively 2 and 3 instead of 3 and 2

Order —Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

No 228 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1880 —

I —Permanent

From 4th Class, 2nd Grade to 4th Class 1st Grade

Mr G O Smith
„ D C Gordon

From 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to 4th Class, 2nd Grade

Major J Grierson, B S C
Mr F Morrison
R K Williams

From Deputy Examiner 1st Grade to Examiner 4th Class 3rd Grade

Mr C C Harold
„ A R Becher

From Deputy Examiner 2nd Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade

Mr S M Johnson
„ I S Hubbard
„ J W Wilkinson

From Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade

Mr W J O'Donoghue

From Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade

Mr F A Dennys
„ W B Gray
„ W F Barrow

II —Temporary

From Examiner, 3rd to 2nd Class

Mr T Moss
Major D H Trail R E

From Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class 3rd Grade

Mr T L Brown
„ F Moore

No 229 —Mr J W Fordham, Examiner, 4th Class 2nd Grade, temporary rank, reverts to his substantive rank of Examiner 4th Class, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880

No 230 —Mr F L Brown Executive Engineer 3rd Grade is permanently transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment in the rank of Deputy Examiner 1st Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd July, 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XI OF 1880

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon,

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty two of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called The Burma Courts' Act, 1880,

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once

Appointment of Additional Recorder

2 The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder

3 Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which under the said Act the Recorder's Court can be held as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma from time to time directs, and shall dispose of such cases now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may from time to time direct and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall for the purposes of the law relating to appeals references and revision be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder

4 The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs and shall while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court

Section 80 of the Burma Courts Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court

5 Whenever in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner a difference of opinion arises the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed the words Additional Recorder being substituted for the word Recorder wherever it occurs in the said rules

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts Act 1875

6 For the first paragraph of section sixty two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted —

' Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

[First publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XII OF 1880

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No XI of 1864 *(An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindu and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází ul-Kuzaat and of Kází and to abolish the former offices)* it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kází ul Kuzaat or of City Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called The Kázís Act 1880

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Local extent

It extends in the first instance only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St George in Council But any other Local Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area

2 Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive

The Local Government may if it thinks fit suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent or desires to be discharged from the office or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable to discharge the duties of the office

Náib Kázís

3 Any Kází appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or náibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed and may suspend or remove any naib so appointed

When any Kází is suspended or removed under section two his naib or naibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be

4 Nothing herein contained and no appointment made hereunder shall be deemed—

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kázís, or

(a) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Naib Kází appointed hereunder or

to render the presence of a Kází necessary or

(b) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony or

to prevent any one acting as Kází

(c) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kází

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

[First publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO XIII OF 1880

THE VACCINATION ACT 1880

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An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments

Preamble WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title 1 This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act 1880" and

Application it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governors of the North Western Provinces and the Panjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh the Central Provinces British Burma Assam Ajmere and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided

Interpretation clause 2 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Municipal Commissioners (1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force

Parent (2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child

Guardian (3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child

Unprotected child (4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination

Inoculation (5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter

Vaccination circle (6) "vaccination circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination

Vaccinator (7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation and includes a Superintendent of Vaccination

Vaccination season (8) "vaccination season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act

Extension of Act to municipalities

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent, or if, (when such objections have been so sent) it in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

Extension to cantonments

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Power to withdraw [illegible] of Act

5. The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette, with [illegible] withdraw any local area [illegible] municipality or [illegible] the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council any local area in [illegible] operation of this Act.

[illegible]

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply [illegible] shall be [illegible] and no person who has undergone inoculation shall [illegible] such [illegible] [illegible] days from the date of the operation without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Vaccination circles

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall, for vaccination purposes, be divided in manner hereinafter provided into a number of such circles.

Vaccinators

One or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Superintendents of vaccination

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Licensing [illegible]

8. The Local Government may by written licence authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination circle, and may suspend or cancel any such licence.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated

9. When any unprotected child having attained the age of six months has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Vaccinator to vaccinate, [illegible] or deliver certificate of postponement

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination season.

[illegible]

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

[illegible]

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall [illegible] the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

[illegible]

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

[illegible]

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein; and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

[illegible]

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

[illegible]

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

What lymph to be used

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act.

Provided that,

1st if animal lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal lymph and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee not exceeding one rupee as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated

No fee to be charged by private vaccinator.

16 No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

17 The Superintendent of vaccination in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act shall ascertain whether all unprotected children under the age of fourteen years if boys and under the age of eight years if girls within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated and if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to produce it for inspection and has omitted to do so he shall personally

Notice to parent or guardian to comply with Act.

[illegible] the parent or guardian and [illegible] make inquiry and shall [illegible] the fact [illegible] forthwith [illegible] parent or guardian [illegible] notice requiring that the child be vaccinated [illegible] (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection at a time and place to be specified in such notice

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

18 If such notice is not complied with the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall if no explanation is [illegible] made an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date to be specified in the order

Procedure when order not obeyed.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown shall deal with the default as an offence punishable under section twenty-two

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall as far as conveniently practicable be natives of India and not paid servants of the Government

Power to make rules for municipalities.

19 When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies Such rules shall be made in the manner in which under the law for the time being in force the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality and shall when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule

[illegible]

20 When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules

[illegible]

21 The rules to be made for any local area under section nineteen or twenty may among other matters provide for—

(*a*) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination circle as a public vaccination station and the [illegible] distinguishing mark in a conspicuous [illegible] such station

(*c*) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination

(*d*) the authority with which their appointment suspension and dismissal shall rest

(*e*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccination stations and their residence within the limits of the vaccination circles

(*f*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them

(*g*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties

(*h*) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses

(*i*) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination

(*j*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of sufficient quantity of such lymph

(*k*) the fee to be paid [illegible] vaccination with animal lymph [illegible]

(*l*) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child

(*m*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act and who are at the time this Act is applied under the age of fourteen years if boys and of eight years if girls

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month

the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates if any

(n) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters and

(o) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns

22 Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) —

Punishment for offences

(a) violates the provisions of section six

(b) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen

(c) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty or

(d) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) —

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (a), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both,

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (d) with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

23 The amount of all fees and fines realized and the amount of all expenditure incurred under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund

Municipal fund to receive fines and defray expenditure

D FITZPATRICK

Secy to the Govt of India

Legislative Department

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 9 of 1880

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876 in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871. It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called 'The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1880'

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Repeal of sections 8 9 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876

2 Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause

Addition to section 32 of Act No XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No X of 1876

3 To section thirty two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act No XIV of 1869 as amended by section fifteen of the said Act the following words shall be added —

Proviso as to municipalities of which Government officer a member

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No VI of 1873 or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation'

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No XXVI of 1871

4 The Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871 but connected with agricultural objects Act X of 1876 s 8.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette

Recovery of such advances

5 Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules shall when it becomes due be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety Act X of 1876 s. 8

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The passing of the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act No V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No X of 1876) superfluous Thus sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land revenue

2 The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act Care, however has been taken when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed

3 The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government

4 Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830 section 1 clause 6 but as it stands alone in the Act its correct interpretation is by no means clear and as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill

5 It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J and Kemball J), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I L R 3 Bom p 116) that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No VI of 1873) every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876 and that, consequently if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court A proviso has, therefore been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities

6 Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land revenue is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons This is an evident defect in the law Instead however of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879

The 6th July, 1880

B W COLVIN

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[Fifth publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 10 of 1880

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874

Preamble

WHEREAS Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No II), 1874 but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act,

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880"

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Amendment of sections 16 17 18 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act 1874.

2 In sections 16, 17, 18 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act between the word 'Muhammadan' and the words 'or Buddhist' wherever they occur, the word "Pársi" shall be inserted

Saving of letters and certificates already granted

3 Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act

---

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1 As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No II of 1874) apply to Pársis to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow subjects On the other hand, Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2 So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Pársís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists

3 Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársis base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs

4 With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Pársís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration It is thus clear that Pársis are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársis on this ground

5 As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome but looking to the repugnance with which Pársís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation

6 The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act 1874 puts Pársis in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists

SIMLA } W STOKES

The 19th June 1880 }

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India

Legislative Department

[First publication]

The following Report of a Select Committee, on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880 —

REPORT

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kázi was referred have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin

From Secretary for Birár to Resident Haidarábád No 77 dated 10th March 1880 [Paper No 1]
Secretary to Chief Commissioner Coorg No 1261 7 dated 8th March 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 2]
Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner Central Provinces No 398 44 dated 1 th March 1880 and enclosures [Papers N 3]
Chief Secretary to Government Madras No 556 dated 9th March 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 4]
Ditto ditto No 638 dated 19th March 1880 and enclosures [Papers No]
Acting Under Secretary to Government Bombay No 2178 dated 7th March 1880 and enclosure [Papers No]
Ditto ditto No 2014 dated 0th March 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 7]
Chief Secretary to Government Madras No 718 dated 30th March 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 8]
„ Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara No 17 dated 1 th April 1880 [Papers No]
Under Secretary to Government Bengal No 2061 dated 1 th April 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 10]
Secretary to Government North Western Provinces and Oudh No 300 dated (th May 1880 [Papers No 11]
Secretary to Government Punjab No 1643 dated th April 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 12]
Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara No 381 dated May 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 13]
Officiating Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner British Burma No 3 01 dated May 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 11]
Chief Secretary to Government Madras No 1 4 dated 4th May 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 15]

2 We have in section 2 restricted the power of the Local Government to suspend or remove a Kazi by specifying the circumstances under which that power may be exercised

3 We have at the instance of some of the authorities consulted added a section (3) empowering a Kázi to appoint a Naib and suspend or remove him at pleasure

There is a precedent for this in Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827, section 5

4 It has been urged by some of the authorities consulted that the Act should define the duties of the Kazis to be appointed under it and should give them an exclusive right to perform those duties Any attempt to do this would we consider be altogether outside the scope of the Bill as introduced and referred to us and would moreover give a weight which they have not at present to the objections that have been taken to the Bill on the ground that it would practically force upon many persons the services of Kazis whom they did not care to employ

We may add that in many places owing to the way in which the Muhammadan population is split into sects not always well defined it would be almost impracticable to confer upon one or more persons a monopoly of the office

5 We think it is clear that the Bill should be carefully confined to its original object namely that of providing a Kazi appointed by the Government for those who desire to avail themselves of the services of such a Kazi and as it has been suggested to us that a Kázi appointed under the Bill as originally framed might possibly be held to have an exclusive claim to perform the duties of a Kazi and to have a right to restrain others from performing those duties in the local area for which he was appointed we have added a clause to section 1 to make it clear that he will not

The result of the Bill as it now stands will be that there will be a Kazi appointed by the Government for those who choose to avail themselves of his services but that those who prefer to employ any other so called Kazi will be at liberty to do so

6 The publication ordered by the Council has been made except in Assam Ajmer the North Western Provinces and Mysore we are of opinion that the changes now made are such as to render republication necessary and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed

SAYYAD AHMAD
WHITLEY STOKES

The 2nd July 1880

D FITZPATRICK
Secretary to the Govt of India
Legislative Department

5 b

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee on the Bill to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880 —

REPORT

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory was referred have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin

From Secretary for Birár to Resident Haidarábád No 31 dated 20th March 1879 and enclosures [Papers No 1]
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal No 4051 dated 2nd December 1879 and enclosure [Papers No 2]
„ Babú Nilmadab Banarjí Secretary Indian Association Cawnpore dated 23rd November 1879 [Paper No 3]
„ Pandit Lakhsmi Náráyana Pleader High Court North Western Provinces dated 30th November 1879 [Paper No 4]
Surgeon Major J Pinkerton European General Hospital Bombay No 288 dated 29th November 1879 [Paper No 5]
„ Hon ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur dated 13th December 1879 and enclosures [Papers No 6]
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner Central Provinces No 4993 -68 dated 12th December 1879 and enclosures [Papers No 7]
„ Secretary to Government Panjáb No 4071 dated 19th December 1879 and enclosures [Papers No 8]
„ Madan Gopal Pleader High Court North Western Provinces dated 27th December 1879 [Paper No 9]
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner Mysore and Coorg No 9402 dated 23rd December 1879 [Paper No 10]
„ Hon ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur dated 9th December 1879 and enclosures [Paper No 11]
Secretary for Birar to Resident Haidarabad No 39 dated 19th December 1879 [Paper No 12]
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner Assam No [illegible] dated 31st December 1879 [Paper No 13]
Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara No 8 dated 5th January 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 14]
Certain residents of Benares [Papers No 15]
„ Secretary to Government Panjab No -0 dated 3rd January 1880 and enclosure [Papers No 16]
Secretary to Government North Western Provinces and Oudh No 18 dated 14th January 1880 and enclosure [Papers No 17]
Secretary to Government Panjab No 173 dated 12th January 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 18]
Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner British Burma No 477 dated 22nd January 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 19]
Secretary to Government North Western Provinces and Oudh No 60 dated 3rd February 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 20]
Ditto ditto ditto No 70, dated 9th February 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 21]
Amendments suggested by various local authorities &c. [Paper No 22]
From Junior Secretary to Government North Western Provinces and Oudh No 104, dated 21st February 1880 and enclosures [Papers No 23]
Ditto, ditto ditto, No 328 dated 12th May 1880 and enclosure [Papers No 24]
Minute by His Highness Ragbir Singh Rája of Jheend dated June 1880 [Paper No 25]
Extracts from Annual Reports of Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay for 1877 and 1878 [Papers No 26]
From Surgeon Major W R Cornish Sanitary Commissioner Government of Madras No 120V dated 16th March 1880 [Paper No 27]

2 The most important point we have had to deal with is that to which our attention was directed by the instruction with which the Bill was referred to us namely ' the expediency of providing that the Act should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment unless the local authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of local Native opinion so far as could be ascertained, in favour of its application '

3 We are of opinion that there is no need of imposing any such limitation on the extension of the Act to cantonments A large proportion of the civil residents of an Indian cantonment consists of persons who in the wider sense of the words may be called followers of the army and all who take up their abode there do so with the knowledge that they are joining a community subject to exceptional laws of a peculiarly stringent nature especially in matters of conservancy and sanitation This being so, we do not think that the application to them of a measure of this description, so necessary for the protection of the military class for whose benefit cantonments are established, can afford any reasonable ground of complaint

4 The case of a municipality, on the other hand stands on a totally different footing There, as we believe some limitation to the power of extending the Act is clearly desirable and we have accordingly provided (section 3) first, that the Local Government shall move in the matter only on the application of a majority of the Municipal Commissioners assembled at a meeting specially convened for this purpose and secondly, that, before the Act is extended, a notification shall be issued in the same way as when it is proposed to extend certain municipal Acts allowing six weeks to persons who object to the extension to submit their objections for the consideration of the Local Government

5 Subject to these two checks we think that the power of extending the Act to a municipality may be safely confided to the Local Government

6 In connection with this matter of the extension of the Act, we think it well to explain that we have omitted all reference to the application of the Act to cantonments situate beyond the limits of British India only because we consider that such cantonments should be dealt with not by an Act of the legislature, but according to the practice uniformly adopted of late years, by orders issued by the Executive Government

7 We have (section 2, clause 8) left to the Local Government to fix the limits of the " vaccination season," as it appears that neither the limits fixed by the Bill as introduced nor any other absolutely fixed limits would be suitable everywhere throughout the widely varying territories to which the Bill is applicable

8 We have provided a power to extend the Act to any part of a municipality or cantonment, as well as to the whole, and a power to withdraw any local area to which the Act may have been applied from its operation

9 We have (section 9) fixed as the limit of age up to which vaccination can be insisted on fourteen years for boys and eight years for girls. The reason for putting this latter limit so low will be obvious to any one who reads the papers connected with the Bill and considers the feelings of the Natives of this country on such matters.

On the other hand we have, with a view to insuring protection at an earlier age, reduced the age at which vaccination becomes compulsory from one year to six months, and further reduced from three months to one the time allowed for procuring the vaccination of a child brought into a municipality subject to the Act.

10 The power of granting a certificate of insusceptibility to vaccination was by the Bill as introduced placed in the hands of the vaccinators. We do not think it could safely be entrusted to Native officials of that rank and we have accordingly (section 14) restricted it to the Superintendent of Vaccination.

11 In section 13 we have dealt with the important question of the lymph to be used. The Bill as introduced provided, in deference to the views of those who fear the dissemination of constitutional disease by arm to arm vaccination, that animal lymph should be used whenever it was procurable.

We have thought it well to modify this; whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the precise degree of danger involved in arm to arm vaccination, it is clear that the risk arising from it is with ordinary care so small as to render a rule of this sort altogether unnecessary.

Moreover we are of opinion that no such hard and fast rule could safely be laid down for tracts of country so extensive, so widely scattered and so diversified as those to which the present Bill applies.

12 Vaccination with animal lymph may no doubt be pronounced on the whole a success in the town of Bombay and in other places where it has been tried, but it appears from the papers submitted to us that owing to some causes as yet unexplained it occasionally fails or produces inflammation. Moreover it has been suggested from some parts of the country, and the objection has been also put forward in a paper which has just been circulated by our hon'ble colleague the Raja of Jhind, that the use of animal lymph would be distasteful to the Hindu portion of the community. This we must observe is contrary to the experience acquired by the working of the animal lymph system in Bombay, but there is no saying how far an objection of this sort may be felt elsewhere, and we cannot accordingly omit the point altogether from consideration.

13 On the whole we have deemed it best to leave it to the local authorities to determine the description of lymph to be used, reserving at the same time to any parent objecting to the lymph prescribed a right to have his child vaccinated with lymph of the other description.

As however vaccination with animal lymph requires special arrangements involving a certain amount of expenditure, and as moreover allowing an option of vaccination with animal lymph when human lymph is prescribed is a concession to apprehensions which have in the opinion of the most competent judges but little foundation, we have thought it right to provide that any person exercising this option shall be required to pay a small fee, the maximum limit of which we have fixed at one rupee.

14 We have omitted section 11 of the Bill as introduced which purported to prohibit a vaccinator taking lymph from a vaccinated child without the consent of the parent and to legalize an offer of remuneration for such consent. It need hardly be observed that such a provision would have been mere surplusage, adding nothing to the existing law, and it has been objected to by persons of experience as likely to suggest difficulties and objections where none are now made.

15 We have in section 18 provided that the Magistrates other than the Magistrate of the district by whom the provisions of the Act are to be enforced shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India and not paid servants of the Government. This we think will secure the object in view, namely, that of working as far as possible through Native Honorary Magistrates, more effectually than section 25 of the original Bill, which really added nothing to the existing law.

16 We have in section 22 clause (c) provided an enhanced penalty against a parent who having been punished for refusing to have his child vaccinated still persists in his refusal. We think this is preferable to the somewhat impracticable course suggested to us of empowering the Magistrate to order the child to be vaccinated in spite of the parent's resistance.

17 The publication ordered by the Council has been made. The amendments we have made, in so far as they affect the persons to whom the Act will apply, are on the whole calculated to place additional restrictions on the exercise of the powers conferred, to give the people a larger share in the working of the measure, and in other ways to diminish its stringency. The only exception of any importance is the fresh penalty referred to in the last preceding paragraph. Under these circumstances we consider any further publication unnecessary, and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

The 2nd July, 1880

SAYYAD AHMAD
WHITLEY STOKES
J GIBBS
B W COLVIN
CHARLES GRANT

D FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd July, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K G, P C, G M S I, *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, K C S I
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E
General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble J Gibbs, C S I
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C S I
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble C Grant
His Highness Ragbír Singh, G C S I, C I E, Rájá of Jhind

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876

He said that the necessity which had arisen for amending this Act could be explained in a few words A portion of that Act had been virtually repealed The provisions of three of its sections had been deprived of all practical effect by a later law—the Bombay Land revenue Code in fact, two of those three sections were avowedly passed for a temporary purpose, and with the intention that they should only remain in force until the latter Act became law Since these three sections as they now stood were useless, it was proposed to repeal them expressly

Again, the meaning of a fourth section of the Act, which referred to a Bombay Regulation of 1830, had become obscure, if not altogether unintelligible, by the subsequent repeal of that Regulation, that section had therefore become inoperative, if indeed it had not always been so, and it would be better to strike it also out of the Act

When these sections were being rescinded, the Government of Bombay wished to take the opportunity of making two changes in the law In the first place they desired to relax in certain cases the rule which declared that all suits in which the Government or any officer of the Government was a party should be brought in the Court of the District Judge only It was found in practice that this rule was too comprehensive It brought a very large number of petty suits into a superior Court, and formed a needless exception to the general principle, which was that all suits should be tried in the lowest Court which could properly exercise jurisdiction in respect of the claim made In the second place, the Government of Bombay wished the law amended which regulated the recovery of advances that might be made to cultivators in the way of agricultural relief It was proposed to assimilate its law on the subject to that which is contained in "The Northern India Takkávi Act" according to which advances of the nature he had described were declared to be recoverable in the same way as arrears of land revenue from the persons who had received them, and from their sureties Those were the reasons which made legislation necessary, and for which he asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act

The Motion was put and agreed to

BURMA COURTS' BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes

A

He said that this Bill had been prepared to meet two difficulties which had lately arisen in Rangoon in connection with the prosecution of twenty-two cases arising out of alleged corrupt practices by officers in the Commissariat Department in British Burma These prosecutions had their origin in disclosures made before the Recorder of Rangoon when exercising his insolvent jurisdiction in the case of the firm of Cohen Brothers and Co, who carried on business in Burma and Calcutta and who failed in 1879 In the course of this proceeding that learned Judge found it necessary to make inquiries into the meaning of certain entries appearing in the books of the insolvents, and those entries formed the basis of the present prosecutions In consequence of his having in the course of the proceedings expressed a strong opinion that Cohen Brothers had been, systematically, administering bribes to the officers of the Commissariat Department at Rangoon, Thayetmyo and Tounghoo, implicated in the present proceedings, those officers and, what was much more important, the learned Recorder himself, considered it was unadvisable that he should sit as Judge at their trial On the other hand, it was very desirable, seeing, as he was sorry to say, that most of the parties were European British subjects, that the cases should be tried in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon Government had been unable to find any way out of this difficulty except by legislation, and as the present difficulty might possibly arise hereafter in similar cases, power had been taken in the present Bill for the Governor General in Council to appoint, from time to time, as circumstances might require, an Additional Recorder who, in the disposal of cases, whether when sitting alone or in the Recorder's place in the Special Court, should have all the powers and jurisdiction of the Recorder

The other difficulty had arisen from a difference of opinion between the Recorder and the Judicial Commissioner as to whether the Court of the Recorder was for all purposes the High Court with regard to European British subjects in respect of offences committed by them in places beyond the limits of the Recorder's original civil jurisdiction The Burma Courts' Act (XVII of 1875), after providing (section 61) that the Recorder should have all the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of the Magistrates *within the local limits of his ordinary original civil jurisdiction*, and the proceedings of such Magistrates, proceeded as follows —

' 62 The Recorder shall have the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of *and otherwise with reference to*, European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects

The Council would see that there was nothing in section 62 (such as there was in section 61) to limit the local operation of the Recorder's powers, and that the words " otherwise with reference to " were wide enough to include appellate and revisional jurisdiction The Recorder and Mr Sandford, the late Judicial Commissioner, were of opinion that section 62 should be interpreted as giving to the Court of the Recorder the jurisdiction of a High Court for all purposes in respect of offences committed by European British subjects in any place in British Burma The present Judicial Commissioner, Mr Jardine, and his *locum tenens* were, on the other hand, of opinion that the section had not that effect The better opinion certainly seemed to MR STOKES to be,— and he found that the Local Government concurred with him,—that the Recorder had the jurisdiction in question But, as there was room for doubt in two men's minds, and as a different holding might, in the present case, cause a serious failure of justice, the Bill amended the Burma Courts' Act so as to preclude all possible dubitation on the subject

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also introduced the Bill He said that, as it had been circulated for only a few days, and some Hon'ble Members had probably not had time to look into it, he would, with His Excellency's permission, ask the Secretary to read the Bill to the Council Mr Fitzpatrick then read the Bill as follows —

" *A Bill to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes*

" Whereas it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon ,

Preamble.

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875, It is hereby enacted as follows —

"1 This Act may be called 'The Burma Courts' Act, 1880',

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once

"2 The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge

Appointment of Additional Recorder

"Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

"3 Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time directs and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder

'All decrees orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder

'The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case

4 The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under chapter V of the said Act for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs and shall while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder

'5 Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner a difference of opinion arises the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed the words 'Additional Recorder' being substituted for the word 'Recorder' wherever it occurs in the said rules

Section 80 of the Burma Courts Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court

6 For the first paragraph of section sixty two of the said Burma Courts Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted —

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts Act 1875

' 'Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of offences committed by European British subjects, and persons charged jointly with European British subjects, within British Burma ' "

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business He said that the matter was one of considerable urgency The proceedings had already lasted for a considerable time, and the witnesses could not be expected to remain much longer in Rangoon, which to many of them was a foreign country Furthermore, that gross frauds and malpractices had for many years existed in British Burma there was, unfortunately, no room to doubt The question as to the share taken in these malpractices by the particular persons now accused was (to quote an able letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Weldon, deputed by the Madras Government to enquire into the matter) but a part of the larger question Unless special efforts were made to facilitate the inquiry now pending and take advantage of the presence of evidence with difficulty kept in hand, an opportunity would be lost which, in all probability, would never recur

His Excellency the PRESIDENT considered that the reasons given were quite sufficient to justify the suspension of the Rules He therefore declared the Rules suspended

The Hon'ble MR STOKES moved that the Bill be taken into consideration

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to

KÁZÍ BILL

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Grant moved that the Hon'ble Mr Stokes be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation

The Motion was put and agreed to

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Grant also introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces He said that he found that he should not have to trouble the Council at any great length in explanation of the Bill—the Central Provinces Land revenue Bill—which he proposed to introduce to day As he had explained on a former occasion, those portions of the original draft which were most likely to give rise to difference of opinion had been excluded, and would be laid before the Council in a separate shape The remaining chapters for the most part followed, with such modifications as might be necessary to meet local circumstances, long established precedents, which it would be a mere abuse of the time of the Council to dilate upon afresh Such remarks as he had to offer, therefore, would be confined to four or five questions only, but before proceeding to embark on them, he should perhaps describe briefly the stages by which the Bill had reached its present shape

Together with the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, it was originally drafted at the end of 1874—that was nearly six years ago—by Mr W B Jones, now Commissioner of Berar After going through a course of local criticism and modification, both Bills were submitted to the Government of India in the beginning of 1876 Owing partly to the intricacy and difficulty of the subjects themselves and partly, perhaps, to the very elaboration and completeness with which they had been treated, the progress made with them was at first slow, but during the ensuing year they were minutely discussed by Mr Jones and the Hon ble Mr Cockerell, the member then in charge, and in 1878 thoroughly revised drafts were sent down to the Central Provinces Those drafts were laid before Mr Jones and other officers, and the results of their examination and criticism were submitted to the Government of India in April, 1879, and, as it happened that in the same month he (Mr Grant) obtained acting charge of the Central Provinces' Chief Commissionership he took the opportunity to examine both Bills by the light of some very valuable notes furnished in the course of the year by Mr C H J Crosthwaite, whose share in the preparation of the North Western Bills, added to his experience both in the North West and in the Central Provinces, gave exceptional weight to his opinion The result was that some simplifications and curtailments of the Bills were thus effected, without, it was hoped, any sacrifice of real importance and finally, the present season had been devoted, with the skilled aid of the Legislative Department, to improving the form of the Bills He need not perhaps add that, where such improvements were real, as he might safely affirm in the present instance, they had far more than a mere formal importance for the form and the substance were so closely interdependent that the one could not but be materially affected by the defects or excellences of the other

As at present cast the Bill followed very closely what appeared to be the natural lines of the subject It commenced with defining the powers and procedure of Revenue officers, and almost necessarily so commenced, for this portion of the Bill had somewhat of a universal character As he had explained on a former occasion, land revenue collection took so representative a place in the executive administration of the country that the Revenue officers here described not only filled the functions provided for in the Bill but also undertook all general executive duties The next part of the Bill dealt with the assessment of the land revenue, and the

various operations classed with it under the name of settlement, on which of course the whole fabric of land revenue administration depended Then we passed on to the collection of the land revenue, providing the usual armoury of coercive processes against defaulters Although he hoped there would be in the future, as there had been in the past, but little occasion to use those weapons, the knowledge that they were ready in reserve would greatly strengthen our hands Full provision followed for the maintenance of the elaborate Record of-rights prepared at the settlement, and lastly were defined the duties and liabilities of the village officers, on whose aid we so largely depended, not only for the maintenance of the Record of rights but also for other ancillary objects which, if only indirectly connected with the realiza tion of the land revenue, might at least be properly included within the province of the Government in its capacity of partner in the proprietorship of the soil

Passing on to matters of detail he would only notice those few points in which there had been any departure from well established practice or principle

In section 44 there was an attempt to draw attention to a point which so far as he was aware, had not been legislatively noticed elsewhere in the Upper Provinces It was the practice, as was well known in making settlements of the land revenue, to exempt from assessment village sites which returned no rental to the village proprietors and the principle of such an exemption, made once for all and within suitable limitations at the commencement of our settlements might easily be defended But the case was different when habitations encroached upon arable land for the benefit of non agricultural communities The sites thus taken up more especially on the outskirts of towns, might by degrees acquire a considerable pecuniary value, and the State could not be justly asked to sacrifice its land revenue on account of a change in the form of occupation which might be actually advantageous to the proprietors Accordingly, it was provided in this section that no village site should be extended by a Settlement officer, at the expense of the revenue paying area, without the special permission of the Local Government

Many of the functions of the Settlement officer were as was well known of a discretionary character and although they might and did affect private rights it would be inexpedient to subject them to the supervision of the regular Courts, which on their part would generally be by their constitution unfitted for dealing with such matters Thus no one probably would contend that the Courts should or could control the assessment or distribution of the land revenue, or the appointment of village officers In those matters, therefore, discretion had been left the Settlement officer subject to the usual checks fur nished by appeal to the higher Revenue authorities

On the other hand where private rights as between two parties were con cerned, claimants should not be deprived of their usual remedies but at the same time vexatious delay would be caused and injurious litigation would be fostered, by staying the settlement proceedings on the occurrence of every little difference of opinion, till a decision had been obtained in a civil Court Accordingly, in section 78 a list had been given of quasi judicial matters in which the Settlement officer was empowered to make a summary enquiry and decision, subject to subsequent challenge by institution of a regular suit Probably most of those petty disputes at intelligently settled would go no further, whilst there would be the means of ultimate redress for all suffering from real grievances

Sections 88 and 89 provided for a class of cases which would not be of per manent recurrence, but which might otherwise have continued to trouble our Courts for some years yet At our previous to the recent settlements in the Central Provinces, proprietary rights were formally conferred on landholders for the first time Before then they had been recognized as farmers or *malguzars* only, but many of them had been long connected with their villages, and, in awarding proprietary rights, Settlement officers were instructed to recognize ' fixed rights, or claims and interests in whatever form they had grown up " The finality of those awards had since been much debated in the civil Courts, and some very

difficult questions had arisen out of the suits to contest or supplement the settlement decisions The opportunity had therefore been taken, in treating of the effects of past settlements to declare that, when a Settlement officer had specifically pronounced on a claim to proprietary right, his decision should not now be open to question in the civil Courts, but that claims left out of consideration at the settlement might still be asserted in the usual way in the Courts, provided that they were not barred by limitation

The methods provided for realising the Government land-revenue from defaulting landholders followed as had been said, the traditional models, and needed no particular discussion here But the Government revenue of course, depended ultimately on the power of the representative landholders to realize their proper contributions from the rest of their body, and means had therefore been taken to strengthen their hands by a section (No 116) borrowed from the Oudh Act, which empowered Deputy Commissioners on application from a representative landholder to realize on his behalf arrears from subordinate or associate sharers in the proprietary right in the same manner, and with the same powers, as would be available for the realization of Government land revenue

The next section (117) dealt in a very simple but it was hoped, a sufficiently effective manner with the important question of revenue free grants of land or revenue assignments made by proprietors It would be obvious that the State was vitally interested in preventing the exclusion of land from the revenue paying class, and the consequent contraction of the area on which its demand had been calculated and the security of that demand rested The old law was not without provision for enabling landholders to resume grants of this kind improvidently made by them or by their predecessors, but the powers given by it were not sufficiently extensive and it had been held by the Courts that twelve years unchallenged possession would secure a grantee against resumption The result might have been and he understood actually had been in some cases in Jhansi to seriously cripple the resources of the land revenue payers and so to imperil the land revenue Fortunately the evil had not made itself so severely felt in the Central Provinces and they had thought it sufficient to provide against the ill effects of such alienations in the future by declaring that nothing in the Limitation Act, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act should bar the right of *malguzars* to demand revenue from any person holding land which had been taken into account in the assessment

The next section claiming notice was section 122 which empowered the Chief Commissioner to enforce any rule custom or condition entered in the Record of rights In settlements made on an Upper Indian model it was usual to wind up the settlement enquiries by framing a record of the general rules customs and conditions by which the different sections of the village-communities were bound *inter se* This record had always been regarded as a kind of village charter and thus being or being intended to be the ultimate standard for the settlement of all main questions of customary right, and the work of the people themselves there had hitherto been no general inclination to question or demur to its provisions But as Courts and lawyers increased, and people looked more sharply to their rights and liabilities it must be expected that cases should occur in which they would not be content simply to accept the advantages of old institutions but would seek out their defects in order to profit by them, and it must be admitted that the administration papers, drawn as they often were by unskilled hands, and dealing in a somewhat general manner with questions purporting to affect not only numerous executants with various and perhaps conflicting interests, but also others who were not parties to the execution of these papers at all, were somewhat cumbrous instruments to employ in the close combats of the Courts In one recent instance in which the welfare of several adjoining villages depended on obtaining additional land for extending an irrigation tank, a single recalcitrant proprietor found himself able to defy both his neighbours and the Revenue-authorities by taking advantage of the technical insufficiency of the administration papers, and other cases had also occurred, involving, for example, the rights of resident cultivators to forest produce, or to sites for their houses, in

which the settlement provisions were found so difficult to enforce as to be practically inoperative As the general feeling of the village population was still strongly in favour of those records, the mere knowledge that they could, if necessary, be enforced, subject to the usual checks by way of appeal and revision, would probably be quite sufficient to counteract mere isolated attempts to break them down, and, should such attempts still be made it would be to the public interest that the questions which they raised should be settled by simple executive intervention, rather than that whole villages should be arrayed against themselves in contests with which civil Courts were so ill constituted to deal

Finally he should explain what, even to many experienced Revenue officials, would appear an unfamiliar designation—the *mukaddam*, whose functions were defined in Chapter XII *Mukaddams* as stated in section 4 of the Act, were the executive headmen of villages and experience had shewn that such functionaries were in many cases much needed Indeed in Chanda and Nimar, which were among the last settled districts of the Central Provinces the Government made the appointment of mukaddams a condition of settlement The tendency of allowing land to be freely sold and mortgaged was to throw it into the hands of town bankers, who regarding it as a commercial speculation or investment only, did not take further interest in it, and the application of our comparatively advanced theories of land tenure to the quasi proprietary holdings of India had been to relax the feudal feeling which attached important duties to the possession of the soil, and so to weaken materially the executive administration of the country No abrupt reversal of this policy would now be desirable even if it were possible, but we might reasonably insist in the cause of good government no less than in the more particular interests of the State as part proprietor of the soil that the executive authorities should have the means of communicating directly with each village community through a single responsible and representative headman and that large groups of villages should not be left by absentee landlords absolutely without any responsible manager or influential agent to whom the inhabitants might look for advice and aid in their corporate dealings with the State, no less than in other matters

The Bill further in section 142 enumerated some of the duties which would devolve on mukaddams as representing village proprietary bodies and as would be seen they were all of a kind which might reasonably be required from Indian landholders for their own advantage, or as part of the obligation by which they held lands from the State In the former class might be mentioned village sanitation and the guardianship of common rights, in the latter might be instanced the preservation of public survey marks and co operation in the collection of the Government dues

The Hon ble Mr Grant was not aware of any other points in the Bill which needed particular comment or explanation Experienced Revenue officers would no doubt recognise in most portions of it the familiar rules and principles of the Thomasonian system But it was due to Mr Jones, the author of the Bills to say that in no case had he allowed his respect for these time honoured models to betray him into blind adoption of them irrespectively of their adaptation to local circumstances Each detail of the Bill had been independently and thoroughly examined by him, and where the practice of the distinguished North Western Revenue school had been followed it was only because it was not found possible to improve upon it In form, certainly there had been considerable changes in, and he ventured to say ameliorations of the original drafts and for these we were indebted to the high skill and patient labour of the Legislative Department which, without sacrificing the completeness and thoroughness of the original treatment, had reduced both Bills to a shape in which he hoped they would prove clear and simple as well as sound, guides to Revenue officers of all classes in the Central Provinces

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 He said that, as the law now stood, all the provisions of that Act applied to Pársís in the same manner as to their European and Christian fellow subjects On the

other hand, Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists were expressly exempted from some of the most important provisions of the Act Those provisions would be found in sections 16 17, 36 and 64 So far as could be gathered from various memorials and petitions which had been received, the Pársís were almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the Act in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists The grounds which they urged were two First of all they said that there was no necessity for the Act in their case, and, secondly, they alleged that its provisions, when applied to them, were oppressive, burdensome and repugnant to their social and religious customs As regards the former ground, there was no doubt that the Act was originally intended to apply chiefly, if not solely, to Europeans and other persons with a foreign domicile residing in India, and that Pársís were distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile They always had friends or relations willing to take charge of their property and to administer it properly It was clear therefore, that the Pársís were in a totally different position from those for whom the Act was originally intended, and it would therefore seem that much might be said in favour of their arguments on this ground

The other ground of their contention was not, however, so strong It could hardly be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act were in themselves oppressive, but section 64, for instance required the District Judge in certain cases to take charge of the property of deceased Pársís, and looking to the repugnance which the Pársís like all Orientals had to any intervention on the part of the Courts in their private family affairs and resources and considering that those affairs and resources would certainly sometimes be exposed if this section were enforced in their case, it might be admitted that the second ground was not altogether without foundation The Bill, by some slight alterations of four or five sections of the Administrator General's Act would put the Pársís in exactly the same position, as regards the Act, as their Hindu, Muhammadan and Buddhist fellow subjects

The Motion was put and agreed to

VACCINATION BILL

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHAN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th July, 1880

SIMLA, *The 2nd July*, 1880	D FITZPATRICK, *Secretary to the Government of India,* *Legislative Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH JULY 1880

General Remarks —General rain, for the most part moderate and fairly well distributed, has fallen during the week It has been heavy in parts of Bombay the Central Provinces and in Burma In the Central Provinces a break is required where the fall was excessive, and in Burma floods have occurred and fears were entertained of embankments being breached More rain is required in a few of the Deccan districts

Autumn sowings are proceeding satisfactorily, and agricultural prospects and the public health continue favourable

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (July 7th)—		
Bellary	1 11 (average of fifteen stations)	*Ragi* 27 1 standing crops generally good paddy harvested in one taluk yield average
Kurnool	1 50 (average of nine stations)	*Ragi* 33 0
Ganjam	4 43 (average of fifteen stations)	*Ragi* 32 32
Kistna	1 30 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 33 00
Chingleput (Madras)	1·04 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 21 44 crops generally good
Coimbatore	47 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 24 03 crops generally fair harvest of *cholum cumboo* and gingelly outturn average
Tanjore	05	*Ragi* 25 54 dry crops generally good
Madura	09 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 26 0
Malabar	12 14 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 20 6
Travancore	1 03	
		General Remarks —General prospects tolerably fair
Bombay— (July 7th)—		
Kurrachee	25 at Mirpur Batoro 18 at Jerruck 02 at Keti	River on 5th 15 feet 5 inches against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year freshets on 26th and 27th watering extensive areas and reaching town of Jehi slight small pox in Dadu cattle suffering much from want of forage in two talukas
Hyderabad	61 (average of seven talukas)	Small pox in three talukas cattle disease in taluka Sakrand river on 5th 6 inches lower than on same date last year
Ahmedabad	7 71	Sowing operations progressing
Baroda	10·65	Total rainfall 11 72 ploughing and sowing operations progressing prospects believed to be everywhere good public health good prices steady
Surat	5 50	Total rainfall 13 79 sowings progressing
Násik	Good rain in eight talukas	More rain wanted in Niphád Yeola, Nándgaon and Málegaon prices somewhat lower health good
Colaba (Bombay)	15 52	Total rainfall to date 36 05 being 10 36 above average average abnormal temperature 4 cool vapour in air normal abnormal wind light and variable except on 1st, when it was strong from south west
Poona	Good rain in Junnar, Khed, Máwal and Haveli maximum at Mawal 8 0 minimum at Indapur 3	*Bajri* sowing commenced in Sirur and Purandhar rain wanted in Bhimthadi and Indapur
Ahmednagar	1 48 fall general maximum at Akola, 2 73 minimum at Kurjat 13	*Kharif* sowing commenced in parts of Nagar and Parner public health good.
Sholapur	86	Total rainfall 5 34 *kharif* sowing progressing rain urgently wanted in some parts public health good
Dharwar	3 40	Rice crops good sowing of *jowari* partially commenced fever in six and cattle-disease in one taluka
Kanara	10·78 at Karwar maximum at Sirsi 14 17 minimum at Halial, 6 62	Total rainfall 41 63 transplanting of rice and weeding progressing fever and cattle-disease prevalent
Rajkot	5 80	Total rainfall 7 85 sowing progressing health good
		General Remarks —Good rain everywhere except in parts of Sholapur Poona, and Nasik sowing operations progressing and prospects good fever in Southern Mahratta Country

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal— (July 7th)—		
Chittagong	3 34	Weather seasonable with fine intervals ploughing and sowing going on rapidly cholera in some places cattle disease not yet ceased
Dacca	4 2	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed prospects of late rice and sugarcane good public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2 24 excessive rain at Baripore and Bussirhat	Rice and jute crops promising transplanting of late rice continues rivers full fever and cattle disease reported from Baripore
Moorshedabad	1 04 rain general	Prospects of crops good winter paddy sowing still going on public health generally good
Rajshahye	3 26	Standing crops doing well public health good
Burdwan	2 20	Crops good transplanting of late rice going on public health good
Rungpore	1 58	Weather rainy prospects of crops favourable public health generally good
Bhágalpur	1 14	Crop prospects favourable health good
Purneah	1 68	Prospects of crops good autumn crops coming on well winter sowings complete floods subsided Ganges gradually rising health fair
Patna	1 45	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy going on
Durbhunga	6·29	Sowing of autumn crops nearly complete paddy being sown and transplanted indigo manufacture in progress prices falling some fever at head quarters
Hazaribágh	1 76	Weather seasonable prospects of all sorts of crops now on ground good food grains cheap health of district good
Cuttack		Rivers in flood embankments breached in places and young crops destroyed prospects in north more favourable cases of small pox and cholera still reported
		General Remarks Weather during week seasonable and most favourable for growing crops and for cultivation in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar prospects improved sowing and transplanting in full progress early rice jute and sugarcane thriving well early rice being harvested in Dacca Furreedpore and Bogra indigo manufacture progressing in Cuttack crops in places destroyed by floods
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (July 6th)	1 5 and 1 8 all over the district	Rains have now set in generally ploughing has commenced health good prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Average 1 2 fairly general	Ploughing proceeding everywhere sowings save of rice commenced cholera deaths 80 but disease not spread since last week city and stations very healthy small millet harvest average mangoes a quarter crop mulwa full crop wheat $20\frac{1}{16}$ seers, coarse husked rice $19\frac{4}{16}$ seers unhusked rice $27\frac{1}{2}$ seers
Gorakhpur	1 0 slight local showers	Sky cloudy wind east *kharif* sowing progressing favourably health and prospects good
Jhansi (July 8th)	2 9	Ploughing commenced prices stationary much less fever and less cattle disease
Agra (6th)	Average 1 4	*Kharif* sowings have commenced health improving
Bareilly (7th)	4 3 at head quarters	Prospects good agricultural operations going on health fair prices steady
Meerut („)	Plentiful and incessant rain	Weather cool wind variable fever abating prices falling
Kumaun (6th)	Good seasonable rain	Weather most favourable for crops wind easterly fever abating prices unchanged
Lucknow (7th)	4 at Sadr 2 at outtahsils	Weather cloudy ploughing and sowing of *koson* commenced health fair a few cases of cholera in district and city
Partabgarh (5th)	Slight rain in greater part of the district since night of the 1st 4 at Kunda, 4 at Patti and 8 at Partabgarh	In part sufficient rain has fallen for commencement of agricultural operations but elsewhere insufficient
Sitapur („ 7th)	[illegible]	Sowings commenced prospects good still a little cholera, but general health good prices stationary
Fyzabad („)	[illegible] to 9 throughout the district	*Kharif* sowing begun
		General Remarks—There was general rain throughout the provinces during the week with cool and cloudy weather ploughing and *kharif* sowings are in progress agricultural prospects continue favourable and prices remain steady cholera has not spread while fever has not abated but the general health is still good
Punjab— (July 6th)—		
Delhi	6·6	Fever disappearing prices fluctuating
Hissar		Report not received
Umballa	17 1	Health fair
Jullundur	9 4	Prices steady health good sugarcane and cotton doing well
Lahore	1 0	Health good
Ferozepore	5 4 at Ferozepore 2 1 to 4·9 in district	Prices fluctuating *rabi* crop has been an average one
Siálkot	3·0 to 5 0 throughout district	Health good prices falling sugarcane and cotton promise well

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab—*continued*		
Ráwalpindi	·5	Health good
Peshåwar	*Nil*	Slight fluctuation in prices with upward tendency
Mooltan	1 7	Health good prices steady *kharif* sowings nearly completed indigo and sugarcane flourishing
Dera Ismail Khan	·2	Small pox prevailing
		General Remarks—Health generally good autumn sowings com menced in nearly all districts
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 7th)	2 43	Cloudy sowings progressing break needed
Jubbulpore	9 4	Cloudy and wet cotton and rain crops being sown small pox continues prices easy
Saugor	4 2	Sowings commenced small pox and cattle-disease continue prices declining
Seoni	1 77	Rainy damage to seed and agricultural implements by recent floods break needed
Hoshangabad	5 98	Ploughing continued small pox prevalent prices stationary
Raipur (July 3rd)	11 75	Rainy sowings retarded in parts cattle disease continues prices rising
Sambalpur (2nd)	12 97	Rainy sowings progressing cattle disease continues prices station ary
		General Remarks—Heavy rain in some districts break needed for sowing operations small pox and cattle-disease still prevalent prices easy
British Burma— (July 3rd)—		
Akyab	26 44 (abundant)	Total rainfall 96 19 public health normal cattle disease slight agricultural operations proceeding favourably
Rangoon	4 54	Total rainfall 37 03 public health good
Bassein		No report—telegraphic communication interrupted
Prome	5 21	Total rainfall 23 80 public health fair slight cattle disease heavy and serious floods
Amherst (Moulmein)	9 06	Total rainfall 53 79 public health good crop prospects good
Toungoo	5 66	Total rainfall 28 34 public health good
		General Remarks—Small pox almost disappeared except in Monegwa where a few cases have occurred cattle disease prevalent in Mongwa, slight in Akyab Sandoway Tharrawaddy and Prome otherwise public health good agricultural operations proceeding satisfactorily rise has taken place in the Irrawaddy unprecedentedly high [illegible] of flood of 1877 [illegible] have hitherto escaped damage
Assam— (July 7th)—		
Gauháti	1 2	Weather seasonal reaping of *asu* in progress
Sylhet	3 2	Prospects generally good some damage done to *asu* crop in Karimganj by flood
Cachar	5 99	Weather unchanged the prospects of *asra lumahi* and *murali* crops that were saved from destruction by the late flood appear good half of *sail dhan* sown common rice 16¼ seers per rupee tea doing well public health good
Dibrugarh	4 41	More rain wanted for transplanting *aus* crop being got in fever prevalent
Mysore and Coorg— (July 7th)—		
Bangalore	1 01	Agricultural operations progressing except in Kolar districts owing to insufficient rainfall coffee prospects in Coorg poor health good but fever prevalent murrain continues prices fallen in parts
Mysore	77	
Mercara	12 4	
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 7th)—		
Amráoti	1·0	Sowings continued vigorously public health good
Akola	1 12	Sowings progressing
Hyderabad	2 31	Total rainfall since 1st January 7 68 *kharif* sowings continue; [illegible] disease wheat [illegible] seers coarse rice 10 and yellow *jowari* 18 per current sicca rupee
Central India States— (July 7th)—		
Indore	1 38	Rain general throughout Central India health and prospects every where good
Morar (Gwalior)	1 25	Prospects and health good wheat 16 gram 22 *bajra* 30, and *jowar* 29 seers
Sutna	2 6	*Jowar* 30 seers 11 chittaks per rupee
Rutlam	1 31	Health and agricultural prospects good
Neemuch	6 92	Public health good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued*		
Goona	2 84	Slight rise in prices general health good.
Bhopal	3 27	Prospects and public health favourable
Agar		Public health good.
Nowgong	2·18	Health fair
Mánpur	1 6	
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 7th)	3 16	Occasionally cloudy
Sirohi („ 4th)	1	Tanks dry wells fairly full healthy cloudy cool and agreeable
Marwar (2nd)	32 heavier falls reported from districts	Well water obtained with difficulty health good ploughing and sowings in progress cloudy monsoon set in prices stationary
Meywar	3 43	Tanks and wells filling health good ploughing general sowings commenced
Harowtee (July 3rd)	21 in Deoli 1·91 in Kotah	Ploughing and sowing progressing health good seasonable
Jhallawar	58 rain general	Prospects good
Ajmere (July 7th)	3 2	Excellent prospects prices falling health good.
Jeypore	6 68	Ploughing and sowing active
Bhurtpore	Partial showers in districts	More rain wanted sowings commenced health good
Ulwur (July 6th)	3 51 (average)	Health good
Nepal— (June 29th)—		
Katmandú	6 2	Transplanting of rice being vigorously carried on

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 18th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in *advance*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	[illegible]
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

H. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned —

John Maxwell, of Westwater, in Scotland, died in Scotland, on the 1st April 1852

Mary Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, of Esk Bank, in the District of Hartly, New South Wales at Esk Bank, on the 10th May 1878

Andrew Harlow, Manager of Mohunda Tea Estate, in Cachar, in Cachar, on the 28th June 1879

John Daniel Mathews Burton, an Assistant Engineer in the Salt Branch, Punjab Northern State Railway, at Lalla Musa, on the 16th November 1879

William Bromley Barker, a Captain in the 10th Royal Hussars, at Jhelum, on the 11th November 1879

Edgar [illegible] Dumbleton, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, at Alikheyl, in Afghanistan, on the 5th October 1879

Arther L Hay, a Sergeant in the Department of Public Works, at Lundi Kotal, on the 14th September 1879

Duncan B King, Agent for Transport and Government Consignments, at Kidderpore, at Garden Reach, on 30th November 1979

Thomas James Brown, of No. 42, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, carrying on business under the style of Messrs Brown & Co, Undertakers and Stone Masons, &c, at Calcutta, on the 4th March 1880

Harriet Agabeg, of Serampore, in the District of Hooghly, widow of the late A L Agabeg, of Calcutta, at Serampore, on the 7th December 1878

Lewis Dunbar Brodie Gorden formerly of Abingdon Street in the City of Westminster, but late of Poynters Grove, Totteridge, in the County of Hertford Esquire, in England on the 28th April 1876

Alexander Macpherson Munro Manager of Sololl Tea Garden in the District of Nowgong, in Assam, in Nowgong, on the 23rd September 1879

J F King of No 22 1 Middle Road Entally in the Suburbs of Calcutta widow at Calcutta on the 7th March 1880

John Gadding a Christian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 3rd December 1876

Cecil George Kellner of Mymensingh Barrister at Law, at Mymensingh, on the 8th February 1880

William Dunbar Sinclair a Tea Planter and Part Proprietor of the Pill ah Tea Estate situate in the District of Cachar in Bengal at Forr House Thurso, North Britain on the 27th October 1878

Sir John Withington Adams Knight Commander of the Bath holding the rank of Major General in His late Majesty King William IV, Army and a Colonel in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company on their Bengal Establishment at Subathoo, on the 9th March 1837

James Cochrane Todd Commander of the Floating Light Vessel *Mermaid*, at Calcutta on the 15th February 1880

Robert Pratt a Rough Rider and Farrier Sergeant of the Light Field Battery, at Dum Dum on the 7th October 1856

Alfred Newton Mell formerly of No 15 Park Villas Park Road Forest Hill, in the County of Kent in England but late of No 47 Free School Street in the Town of Calcutta at Calcutta, on the 11th October 1879

Mathew Mathews Head Clerk of the Commissioner s Office, Hissar at Hissar, on the 26th October 1879

Edward Walter Home Crofton Captain in the 60th Regiment Royal Rifle Corps at Lundi Kotal on the 19th October 1879

Arthur J Milner a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot at Ellichpore on the 17th September 1879

Andrew Cooke McMaster a Brigadier General in the Madras Staff Corps at M[illegible] on the 27th June 1879

John Edward Walsh, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Depart[illegible] at Candahar on the 23rd July 1879

William Walker Galloway, a Surgeon Major in the Indian Medical Service attached to the 45th Rattray s Sikhs at Rawul Pindee, on the 21st July 1879

John Henry Gamble, a Captain in Her Majesty s 17th Regiment of Foot, at Lundi Kotal on the 14th July 1879

Silas Adair Swinley a Captain in the General List of Cavalry, attached to the 11th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, at Camp Safed Sang, in Afghanistan, on the 21th May 1879

Robert Lyons, a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, at Peshawar, on the 17th July 1879

George Washington Pratt, of Beerpore, in Durbhungah, in the District of Tirhoot, in Bengal, Indigo Planter, at Mudhoobung, on the 5th August 1878

Robert Barkey Shaw Resident from the British Government at Mandalay, at Mandalay, on the 15th June 1879

Frederick Power Mansfield, of Hathibarrea Tea Estate in Tezpore in the Province of Assam Tea Planter, at Tezpore on the 17th October 1879

Francis Wilson an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, at Roopar, on the 30th October 1879

Elizabeth Michael of No 22 Loudon Street, in the Town of Calcutta, widow at Calcutta, on the 12th March 1880

William Cumming of Munehari in the District of Purneah, at Munehari

Sarah Smyth of Dinapore in the District of Patna widow at Dinapore on the 11th April 1880

George Reuben Payter, formerly of Dinagepore in the Province of Bengal, and of the Langham Hotel Portland Place in the County of Middlesex but late of the Oriental Club No 18 Hanover Square in the said County at Serampore, in Bengal on the 8th January 1880

William George Herold Wilson of Benares, a Government Pensioner, at Benares on the 27th July 1879

Henry Martin Fleming, a Telegraph Master in the Government Telegraph Department at Raneegunge at Raneegunge on the 20th April 1880 Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874, to Louisa Fleming, widow of the deceased

F CLARKE

Offg Administrator Genl

HIGH COURT CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1880

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Mussoorie, the 30th June 1880

No 175—Mr James Bond, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade is granted six weeks privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd instant

The 6th July 1880

No 176—Mr J McGill, Assistant Superintendent 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 30th June, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st July

The following reversion is made with effect from the same date —

Mr E C Barrett, Officiating Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent 2nd Grade

No 177—Mr G T Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from the forenoon of the 20th June

J T WALKER *Major Genl, R E,*

Surveyor General of India,

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 2nd July 1880

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1880 —

Name of Station	Where situated	Date	Remarks
Ali Bogan	Afghanistan	8th	Closed
Cawnpore City	N W Provinces	1[illegible]th	Ditto
*Cherat	Punjab	1st	Reopened
Dhurmsala	Ditto	7th	Opened
*Guneshkhind	Bombay Presdy	11th	Reopened
Khushalgurh	Punjab	4th	Ditto
*Mahableshwar	Bombay Presdy	15th	Closed
*Malabar Point	Ditto	3rd	Ditto
*Matheran	Ditto	15th	Ditto
Mirzapore	Bengal	19th	Ditto
Ngathaneyoung	British Burmah	1st	Reopened
Therrima	Assam	15th	Closed
[illegible]phima	Ditto	15th	Reopened
[illegible]	Ceylon	[illegible]th May	Closed

* Season Offices

R MURRAY *Colonel*

Dir Genl of Tels in India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P W D

NOTIFICATION

Mount Abu the 3rd July 1880

No 1778 S —Under orders from the Government of India, Public Works Department the Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following reversion in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, Rajputana with effect from 1st June 1880 —

Mr Bhugat Singh from Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

By Order,

J P STEEL *Major, R E,*

Secy to Agent Governor General and Chief Commr in the P W D Rajputana

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Indore Residency, the 6th July 1880

No 1112 —Hospital Assistant Abdul Razzak, serving in the Central India Agency, is reduced in rank from 1st to 2nd Grade for misconduct, with effect from 3rd July 1880

By Order

D W K BARR,

1st Asst Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 30th June 1880

No 28 —Lieutenant S Grant, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank) on return from field service is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works

No 29 —Lieutenant J Burn Murdoch, R E Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works

No 30 —Lieutenant G C P Onslow R E Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade on return from field service is posted to the Head quarters of the Inspector General's Office for employment on the Defence Committee

C W HUTCHINSON *Lieut Genl R E*

Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut the 5th July 1880

No 14 —Lieutenant J I Johnston, R E, Officiating Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works is granted three months privilege leave which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 28th June 1880

No 15 —With reference to this Office Notification No 14 dated 5th July 1880 Lieutenant J I Johnston R E Executive Engineer and Mr G F Lamb, Assistant Engineer respectively made over and received charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 28th June 1880

G P DE PALEZIEUX FALCONNET *Lt Col R E*

Supdg Engr Meerut Command Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla the 28th June 1880

No 88 —The under mentioned transfer is made —

Mr J H Allen Assistant Traffic Superintendent from Indus Valley State Railway to Rawal Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway

No 89 —With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification No 209 dated 28th June 1880 the under mentioned posting is made —

Mr Leonard Bean Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line

The 2nd July 1880

No 90 —The under mentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 4, Supplement B, of the Civil Leave Code —

Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections.

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*

Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways Pay Rs 60—4—80 with usual travelling allowances

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,

Indus Valley State Railway
Mooltan

NEEMUCH NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Neemuch, the 1st July 1880

No 22—Mr T W Grant Assistant Engineer 1st Grade on return from privilege leave reported his arrival at Neemuch this day (forenoon), and is posted to No 2 Division, Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway

W M B CARTER,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATION

Lahore the 24th June 1880

No 8—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification No 163, dated 25th May 1880, Mr J R H Alloway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 4th June 1880

W SEDGWICK, *Capt, R E,*
Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial Rawalpindi Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 3rd July 1880

No 7—Mr L G Prickett, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division He left the former on the afternoon of the 27th June 1880 and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 28th idem

F L DIBBLEE,
Offg Engineer in Chief

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information —

The following foot note has been appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) —

It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology" and the words (a) Natural Theology' for the words (a) History of Philosophy"

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined,' the following words have been substituted —

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined

For the words on the first Monday in December in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words 'on the first Monday in December in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F A Examination for the words 'on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination,' in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations, for the words ' in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations, for the words ' on or before the 1st of January,' in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts, for the words 'in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, and for the words 'in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

At such time as the Syndicate shall determine the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year

CHARLES H TAWNEY
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880

The following Text book in English Literature has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1881 —

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III

CHARLES H TAWNEY,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE }
The 10th July 1880 }

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs 50 per month

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings

Apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the Executive Engineer Military Works Morar

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants

J H CROWDY *Major R E*
Executive Engineer
Morar Division Military Works

MORAR, }
The 5th July 1880 }

TREASURE TROVE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 7th day of June 1880 certain treasure consisting of 27 brass and copper pot weighing in the aggregate twenty one seer and eleven and three fourth chataks and valued at about Rs 13, was found in Survey No 184 of the village of Manded, Petta Mulshi Taluka Haveli of the Poona Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his Office, on the 22nd day of November 1880, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act

T RICHEY,
Acting Collector of Poona

POONA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
The 29th June 1880 }

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot dated at Belgaum this 3rd day of July 1880

Name — Lance Corporal William Farr
Age — 25 years 3 months
Size — 5 feet 7 inches
Color of—
Complexion fresh hair dark brown eyes light blue
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained — Scar on lower lip
Date of Desertion — 1st July 1880
From whence deserted — Belgaum
Date of Enlistment — [illegible]th August 1878
Place of Enlistment — Kurrachee
Parish where Born — Old Trinity
County — York
Former Trade or Occupation — Painter
Dress at the time of Desertion —
Coat or Jacket —
Waistcoat —
Breeches or Trowsers —
REMARKS stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion — None

Lieut Col
Commdg 83rd Regt

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot dated at Belgaum, this 3rd day of July 1880

Name — Private Lionel Dowman
Age — 18 years 9 months
Size — 5 feet 6½ inches
Color of—
Complexion fair hair light brown eyes light blue
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained — Scar on right cheek
Date of Desertion — 1st July 1880
From whence deserted — Belgaum
Date of Enlistment — 22nd May 1877
Place of Enlistment — Kurrachee
Parish where Born — Hyderabad Sind
County — East Indies
Former Trade or Occupation — None
Dress at the time of Desertion —
Coat or Jacket —
Waistcoat —
Breeches or Trowsers —
REMARKS stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion — None

Lieut Col
Commdg 83rd Regt

Report of a Deserter from the I C Regiment of Royal Horse Artillery dated at Umballa this 30th day of June 1880

Number Rank and Name — [illegible] 800 Gunner Wm Col[illegible]
Age — [illegible] years 10 months
Size — 5 feet [illegible] inches
Color of—
Complexion sallow hair brown eyes brown
Date of Desertion — 26th June 1880
Place of Desertion — Umballa
Date of Enlistment — 12th August 1871
At what Place Enlisted — Dublin
Parish and County in which Born — Mullingar — West Meath
Marks — None
Trade — [illegible]
Coat or Jacket —
Waistcoat —
Breeches or Trowsers —
REMARKS [illegible]

R W SMITH, *Capt R H A*
Comdg R H A Umballa

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered	Certificates issued: General Treasury	Certificates issued: Currency Department	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay	Balance of Bullion: Assayed	Balance of Bullion: Held [illegible]
	R	R	Rs	R	R	Rs
1880 June [illegible]			2 21 151	52	77 41 228	48 3 44
				252	77 41 16	4 21 41
			208		7 41 501	48 3 407
July 1					77 40 9 1	18 3 19
2		44,151			248	4 8 11
3		1 20 [illegible]			77 50 3 7	48 59 487

CALCUTTA MINT }
The 5th July 1880 } J F TREMANT *C I & L*
Mint M[illegible]

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 8th July 1880 Rs 51 43 457 7 8

J WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA }
The 9th July 1880 }

– 6

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL S OFFICE
Public Works Department

NOTIFICATION

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th June 1880

PUBLIC WORKS (CIVIL AND MILITARY)

Order	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	A[illegible]	April 1880	J[illegible] 1 1880
	[illegible]	Ditto	Do 1
3	N rth W[illegible] P I, d[illegible] O[illegible], P[illegible], C[illegible] P[illegible] ces, R jp ta	Ditto	Do [illegible]
	[illegible]	Ditto	D 25
8	M l t ry W k P, H rabad (I pe), M, Hyd rab l A g d D st t	D t	Do 2
13	C g	D	D 29
14	B t h B h	March 1880	M 31
15	M dra	Ditto	J
16	Bomb		D 1
1[illegible]	Be l	Ditto	J 25

IRRIGATION

Order	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	B[illegible] B rm h	April 1880	J 1 1880
2	N[illegible] h W t P, I[illegible], P, R	Ditto	D 4
5	P	Ditto	D 29
6	M dra	March 1880	D
7	B mb y	Ditto	D 16
	Gr[illegible] R[illegible] w s		
1	B	April 1880	J e 22 1880
2	P j b	Ditto	[illegible] 4
3	rth W t rn Prov ces and O dh	Ditto	D 5
4	M d as	March 1880	D 8
5	Bomb y	Ditto	Do 15

STATE RAILWAYS (CONSTRUCTION)

Order	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	I d V ll, N t B g l, T I M t Cl k, L l t & S th E t	April 1880 / Ditto	J 19 1880 / D 23
4	H lkar, P[illegible] N th, Dl d M d, M ttra H th, C w t F rakl b d, Gh D carn g, A l M ttra, N W P v L ht, P lw rr, B ll d I ll t, P h t m D	D t	D 24
1	I[illegible] ral d, K rn[illegible] d I ha k t, I Bl p l, L l l d K lk	Ditto	D 2
1	I t d Gy, R g o d I awaddy, V l y, My	D t	Do 28
2	N lh t, T oot	Ditto	D 29
4	S l, C ral Be g l	M[illegible] h 1880	M y 2
2	W t rn Rajp ta, t t R lw tore	D t	D 25
	B h	Ditto	Do 31
	R jp tai		
29	W d l, N[illegible] Ch tt g h	Ditto	J 2
31	K l h	Ditto	D 3
3[illegible]	K th w	Ditto	D 4
3[illegible]	[illegible] rn l K war	D t	Do 15
34	W t rn Rajp ta S uth Se t o	F[illegible] 1880	M 5

STATE RAILWAYS (PRODUCTIVE)

Order	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Ra g d Irrawaddy V y	April 1880	J 14 1880
2	Dh d & M mad	Ditto	D 21
3	N rth rn B ral	Ditto	D 23
4	C l tt & So th Eastern, H lk & S d Ne m h, P j b N th rn, I d V ll y, M ttra H th	Ditto	Do 24
9	N lh t, T h t, P t d Gya, W d h Col	Ditto	Do 29
13	R jp ta	March 1880	May 31
14	1	Ditto	Do 31
15	We te R ip a a	Ditto	J e 11

SIMLA }
The 5th July 1880 }

A J FILGATE *Major R E*
Offg Accountant General P W Dept

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the under signed —

Allahabad Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
106	D 11—95551	10	Abdool Gaf or Chakrata

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
118	D 16—18177	10	Babu Mukund I all Agra
119	D 18—5_645	100	II I ... I o t Master M r dal nd
120	D 7—5979	100	I ill Ma la L ill Sultanp ir
121	D 12—25648	5	I un lit India Narain Ha mirpur

ALLAHABAD }
The th July 1880 }

———— *A A G*
In ch r ge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No 1880	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
W 15	M 4C—1C91C — ... M 38—2914...	0 0 500	W u ion Vinayek Kati agir

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H106	M 34—33687	20	N w wj Rutt j e Divecha B i I ay
H107	M 7—59811	5	R I i Ira Gov i d I ak h i kl u h
H108	M 35—53303	50	R itt i j H rmusjee Ah i I I I
H109	M 37—58835	100	H H Br s n Kurrachee
M 37	M 42—310 6 M 50—52805	10 10	H i lo jee N Coyajee B mbay

BOMBAY }
The 6th July 1880 }

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr N	No f Note	Val Rs	Nam of Claimant
117	O 31—6C687	50	I l n Mutty I I H I le
120	O 31—3 343 — 5C 09 O 59—31013 —08889 O 26—51886 O 57—5380 O 49—2878 O 40—36885 O 16 41388 O 50—57319 O 77—0461_ O 46—88329 O 3C—64827	50 50 20 0 20 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 5	Th I o t Ma t r on d Bengal
121	O 67—52913	100	Suj erint nd nt A Hogg
122	O 67—14162 —94891	100 100	Moulvie Shal Latafut Hossein
123	O 67—79312 —99127 O 68—521_0	100 100 100	Mr R I Greenshields
125	O 75—34626	10	Babu B pin Behari Mukerjee

Calcutta Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr N	N of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
82	O _4—C73 C —C73_7	20	Babu Shib Cl ui I i A dd
83	O 13—_1841 — 1847	10	Babu Girindra Nath Bose
84	L 16—72C 52 —173 7	5	Babu Shibo Das Mittra
85	O 39—076 6 —44453 I 31—8331 —8930 L 1C—1400_ —1400C I 21—_187C — 18/8	10 5 5 5	Babu Sham Lall Burral
86	O 60—08181 08180	20	Bal u Br j N th Bor al
87	I 4C—C4314 —5431 I 15—835/0 83 71	20 5	Bl gabu Di s and Ra i K ss n Das
1 5	O C7—91 ...	100	Daibe Das
12C	O (C 3o1	_0	Mrs H B Goodall
1 7	L 31—8 ...	5	B l u Radl a N th Sircar
128	O 37—15319	5	Babu Kl ctra M l un Sen
129	O C7—08 1 ... — 41 41 —48113 —C 3 37 — C8 ... O 6C—844 5 —3010	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	M srs Octavius Steel & Co
130	O 57—01 (2C	20	Babu Sl im j r sanne K
131	O 3—/833 O 2—/1034	1 000 1 000	R l i G ur Chunder Sen
132	O 17 13 27 O 11—81 03 O 13—41038	10 1C 10	Nunha Khan
133	O /8—0034	10	Al l ol A/i
134	I 11—3 081 O , —(31C7 O 40—1413 O , —3 /34 O 3—/(1 0 O 4)—3 8(2 O 51—8 (0	20 1 10 10 10 10 10	Th Offg Collector M r shedabad
135	O (8—1308	100	C I n I W A Fra k
13C	O 76—3 1(4	10	C r j al W J H g i
137	O (8— 1300	100	(j I an I B tl i
138	O 6C—31 48C O (8 40318	100 100	Tl In j cting I st Mast r Mon l il il D s i n
139	O 31—60144	0	M J H Grant
78	L 5 —87(... —8/(13	5	Babu K i sl nagobinda Das
80	O 5 60 (—60 63	10	Mr W H Moore
81	A 67—, 304 A 7/—4)389 I 28—77319 —31783	10 5	Bal u Troyluc ko Nath Ghose

CALCUTTA }
Th ...th July 1880 }

R A STERNDALE
Assistant Commi s one of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

N of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
(1 — 3619 —_ 126	1 000 1 000	The Deputy Collector in charge H zur Accounts Kurrachee
O 13—4/061 — 170C_	5	Myadu s of Lahore

M match d

KURRACHEE }
The 2nd July 1880 }

W IATION
Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
50	F 17—38186	20	Gurditta Mull Simla
51	E 15—7 5 1 t —7 56f F 2—1 71 —4577o	50 ea 1 500 500	Ch vk ita Chowdry of Cam ls Commissariat D part ent, Multan

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
5	I 12—95813	20	Assa Sing Dufadar 2nd B ngal Cavalry S wl
1	L 2—39361 —3936 —39363	500 500 500	Maj F G G Hasting I I t al Officer Cabul
82	E 13—59573 —6 685 —05568	100 100 100	Mangladas hal ml Kalhan Das Bank rs K hat

LAHORE } The 3rd July 1880 }

C (VANSITTART

Asst to Acctt Genl n ch of Curr ncy Off

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
	B 60—133o1	10	C Bala ui dra Mudali Ch t toor
S	B 47—02f4 —0 616	5 5	I A inaswa n Mud li A si tan t R r l k j r I y Exa i Off M l
	B 57—C1218	0	I t M ttr C i r l M l i ss

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
	B 3—41453	10	M Moth s n Sahib Cl th Mer hant B g l tt B i g dr
48	I C —C1583 —C/337	100 100	Mr F k M i D ld B n l ay
49	B (—438 (	100	I Thiruv ngi lacl al n Mudali N 17 Cud l j l I t g vv Cl tt str t Madras
(	I 40—8(291 I 40—8f 44 —8739 F 581 —36 B 47 0 30 —03/11 —103 H 18032 B 5 —3 038 B (— 3f 15 B (0—1 772 I 7—(1 39 —(35 —/0369	5 5 5 5 5 10 10 10 0 20 20	F i k Hyce Iyo l N 61 Arm man St M dras
51	B 61—1 818	50	Mr I C uard Cherambal
52	B 60—07214	10	Kristappa t Kasun lra I at i kui Taluk
53	B 2—4048	100	V V i ka Chett ar f C L vur K n lar d l Nel l t
4	I 4 —1160	5	S K r i Iyc gar N 81 S lin l tt B i l t
	B 47—0 10 B I 7	5 20	V R mgi wa N y l Mal
11	I (— / I 9 7 I (	100	S Iipi S l l l tt M l

W gh d

FORT SAINT GEORGE } (J y 1880 }

H S COVIS

Offg A st A tt Genl a je t I ser C n i D pt I Offg Con n s o

Nagpur Circle

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No 1880 81	No of Note	Val	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
III	F 8—681 4	20	Bhagavatula Venketakrishna Ra Classifier in the Reve ue S ttl ment D partment Berhampore

NAGPUR } The 1st July 1880 }

H G COWIE

D puty Commr of Paper Curr ncy C P

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 24th June 1880

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

With effect from the 1st August 1880 the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the value payable system will be reduced to half what they now are and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders The new rates will be as follows —

On sums not exceeding Rs		Rs
	10	0 2
	25	0 4
	50	0 8
	75	0 12
	100	1 0
	125	1 4
	150	1 8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs 25 or fraction thereof

The value of the contents of a value payable article will be limited to Rs 600

Value payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices The former restriction limiting the posting of value payable articles in Dr bursing Post Offices is superseded

The amount realized from the addressees of value payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders

When a value payable article is presented at a Post Office it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application

J R DOUGLAS

Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta the 9th July 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

F	d B t	D t	Po St n
		1880	
P C lf M d C yl d tl I k dt t I t I B	6-30 P M	10th July	From Bombay
	6-30	12th	St (hi k
	6 30	17th	F n B bay
G ll I k S g po e H i k k d Sl gl ha a H g K gi Y k t	6 30	13th	D l
A i l (l	6 30	13th	Dk d
F g M l Z B t y Bo k j t l j tt	6-30	14th	Dk l
T k	(3	1 t	Do d
Ra M l	3	1 tl	St l l
R M l I B	6 3	1 tl	St A l
Ct it Al j l l y k l l I R g	6 3	16tl	St Bush
St t I H g l g	6 30	14tl	Stra y M y
I t Bl I C t	6 10	10 l	St S t
I tra g Aky I d R g	6 3	10tl	S (ma ll

I tt t (yl t d d f d t h by tl A stra lia Mai St t l d t ll f dl t k t mt p th t I ll I B y t (ll l g t † M f l f w l by tl plot ity

N B—Tl l t B w ll t d 30 m p ci sely tl wl h f g l tt t lly l d b ari g p q t postage stamp I fou (4) a as h v r w ll re v d u to m

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th July 1880

Abdool Rohaman & Co	Burns W H	Honeyford Mrs T V
And ews, S J	Burrows A	Jefferson, Mrs L
Angelo H	Byrne J O	Kelly J hn.
Bar d W	Cap W J M	Kelly H M
Bernett William J	Ca t n H P	Ledg r J C (Exe Engr)
Bird C E	Cond y John (a.B)	
Blair E D	Conn m J	Macpherso , James
Blu ne W	Connors Mrs A.	Maha ned H ssin & Co
Boote J	DaCosta, F	M lesworth C
Bowden, E S	Davis (J W	M n h r Ch d a
B w r W	Daviso W	Shuckerbutty (late of Haz iribagh)
Bowse , R	D Cru Miss P	
Boyl J G	Di kson G	Murry E
Bradley H C	Fa lal i M	No to B
Bra scombe W P A.	Gibb ns, H	O B en D
Brengman J	Gorton Mrs	P J
Brindwell, J	Graham Wallis	R s F
Broadhead, J S	Ha w ll W L	Sl lk Sherpeodeen
Brown, J E	Hass Miss	S g t F G
Brown H W	Heartly Mrs	S ki M s C J
Brown Mi Mary	Heuseil M ss K A	Smitl M B
Bucklai d T	Higgi J	Th ison Mrs
Bulchart A	Hodges H W	T E
Burnett, M	Holm s Mrs	

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Akram Ally (khalasi)	I mail (khal i)	Seth A
Algers M	K l A g st	Soyc s Mademoiselle
Andersoi C	Ka k Mrs T	V t
Anderson Signr A	Littl w l J H	S l lt O
B E	M C tly M	Sh E H
Bond Mr E	M kl	She Sh l M nsl ee
Borillon Mo J	Mi hael G	Sil tri S g ore E
Brah m Mrs Annie	N l N C	S itl T A
Byf rd H	N t Miss A	S tl W
Carl	Owl ig H S	S A Wil n
Ch n be ll C	Pa il R ((Searcher	St l Miss
D vid J E	G eral)	St l g Will n
Denson Edwl	P s M	S tt R d G
Deseso Co:te	Pl l T W	J il M E
D glas J W	P well C	Il J hu
E uny Khy	I l lila R	Tw H D
F tt Frederi k	R il R	W d M
A gust	R bi t Geo	W glt C F
Full m J l	R k G	W lki s W T
H ly J Ian es	Ru S g Oquissante	W ll J R
Hayw r l Mis Isabella	S t l H	Wil J (M D)
Hill on M F F	S d	W l W
H wa d C pt F C	Seilli Madame	Y u g Colo el W S
Innis G R.		

Newspapers

A derson Charles	H ly J J	Wilki W T
Buch a Bev rly	Ri hard J l	Wil o J H
Donaldson J Y	Thou j J hn	

Registered Letters

Beal an M s T T	Lane (R tir d Li t)	Peppo tioldst l
G per C G	I ga d M F	M l
Ha son Mrs E M	Marl ll Madam	I M
Hay N j l r J L	P C H	R wl Mrs T
		R o t M

E C GEOI GE
Presidency Post Master

Department Public Works Half yearly Examination

The half yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o clock on Monday, the 2nd August 1880 and the follow ing days Applications with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880 Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination —

Agra, Ajmere Ahmedabad Allahabad Alyab, Bolaram, Howrah Durbhanga, Darjeeling Indore, Jabalpore Lucknow Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla

Candidates for the Accountant s examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above

S F DOWNING,
Principal, Govt Engrg College, Howrah

HOWRAH,
The 12th June 1880

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8* per eight ounce tin, *Rs 8-8* per pound tin, *Rs 16 8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden *for cash only* at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 5 8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10 8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins and 12 annas per pound tin in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فوج

یہہ دوا کونینائن کے عوض قائم مقام ھی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ھزرانہ ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے جوکوئی ایک مست بیس پونڈ خرید لیے سے نقد نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ انہ ، آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ، ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ، آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ انہ ، ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی ھی ماسواے نقد مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ، اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ انہ

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL S DREDGERS FOR WELL SINKING &c

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size	Price	REMARKS
			R	
Dredgers	99	1½ c bi feet	40	} Th se have b e e l
Ditto	113	2¼ l t	8	} b t ing l
Ditto	9	6 l tt	1)	} d t
Ditto	56	1½ litt	75	} Th se l ve ne be
Ditto	2	¾ d tt	105	} used

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES Executive Engineer Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal Narora, *via* Rajghat Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

Meteorological Publications for Sale

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office No 1, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

	Rs	A	P
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0

	Rs	A	P
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877 4to 173 pages text, 375 pages tables 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I Part I 4to 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II Part II 4to, 63 pages 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones October 1876, 4to, 187 pages 4 plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

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In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 24th day of June 1880 on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No 7 Garden Reach, in the 24 Pergunnahs Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, of No 14 Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta Solicitor and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street, Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited" should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and that Mr A R Mackintosh, of No 3 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above named Company Dated this 25th day of June 1880

R BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar

JOSCELINE F WATKINS,
No 2, Old Post Office Street Calcutta,
Solicitor for the first named Petitioners

ROBERTS MORGAN & Co,
No 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta
Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost

Government Promissory Note No 042761 dated May 1865, of 4 per cent loan, for Rs 500 originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN

No 39, Gooroopersad Chowdhry's Lane
Bar Simla, Calcutta

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 094776, of the per cent of 1842 43, for Rs 1 000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE

Destroyed

The 4 per cent Government Promissory Note No 036859 of 1st May 1865, for Rs 1,000 originally standing in the name of E L I Tweedie, endorsed by Gopaul Chandro Banerjea to Preosokhi Dassya, by whom last endorsed to Prosonno Kumar Basu, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor

PROSONNO KUMAR BASU,
Bon Bishenpur

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 28 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be p bl h d f o n t n t t n oal i i Off l P p and information a the G n n nt f I i l m u d em to be f te t t th P ll i h i f ll i o mad k wn

Non Subs r l s t tl GAZETTE m tl SUPPLEMENT p t lu a paym nt f r Rup p a f d live ed n Calcutta n R f f s t l y l t

No Off l O l Not fi t tl p l l t on f wh h n tl GAZETTE OF INDIA q l by La which t ha be n t m l tc p ul n tl CALCUTTA GAZETTE i ll b lud l n th SUPPLEMENT k su h Orde s and Not fi ati n the body of tl GAZETTE m t be lo ke l t

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS

Irrigation

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR 1878 79

Nos 1(2 I(8 I dated Simla 11th June 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India Public Works Department

Read—

Letter No 38W I—123, dated 2nd March 1880, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Public Works Department forwarding the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department Sind for 1878-79 and the Resolution issued on it by the Government of Bombay

OBSERVATIONS —This report was received on the 29th March, a month earlier than the report for the previous year, but still four and a half months after the prescribed date

2 The year under review was a very favorable one for irrigation and notwithstanding the occurrence of disastrous floods, the revenue obtained was very largely in excess of the average for the three preceding years

3 The Superintending Engineer s report contains much interesting information on points noticed in the Resolution on the previous report and is altogether the most complete report on the Sind Canals yet submitted The returns of the area irrigated, however it is stated, are still unreliable but it is satisfactory to observe that this matter is receiving attention from the Government of Bombay and the local officers, so that there is a fair prospect of the exhibition of correct results ere long, up to the present time the figures have been at best but approximations With reference to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Bombay Government s Resolution, the Government of India would be glad to hear the result of the reference regarding the financial prospects of the Desert and Begári canals

4 The area stated to have been irrigated during the year was 2,016,089 acres, of which 1,885,315 acres were Government lands, and 130 774 acres

jaghir In the 3rd paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report, the mode of ascertaining the area of the irrigated lands is described, but the agency by which the measurement is made is not mentioned The Government of India desires information on this point

5 The total direct expenditure during the year is reported to have been Rs 16 55 537 including the charges in the Civil Department for revenue collection These latter charges appear to have been erroneously included under direct" expenditure in the report The accompanying statement of financial results has been prepared from the booked accounts in the Accountant General's Office It contains the figures for nine canal systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept The Capital accounts of the Pinyari canal in the Kurrachee Collectorate and those of the Kusmore and Kasimpur bunds which appeared in the two previous statements have been discontinued under the orders of the Government of India On the nine works in progress for which Capital and Revenue accounts are still kept, the expenditure during the year was—

	Rs
On Capital account	2 28,818
On Revenue account	5 61 573
TOTAL	7 90 391

Deducting this amount from the aggregate expenditure for the year (Rs 16 55 537), the outlay on all the other canals amounted to Rs 8,65,146

6 The area irrigated by these nine works during the year under review was approximately 1 062 692 acres, exclusive of the irrigation of jaghir lands on the last four systems in the statement which is not shown separately for these canals in the report The working expenses thus appear to have been about Re 0 53 per acre irrigated against Re 0 60 in the previous year

7 The attention of the Government of Bombay is invited to the 8th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report The separate statements of the working expenses and the area irrigated during the year for each separate canal or system of canals, which were called for, are necessary for a proper comparison of results

8 The figures of the Capital and Revenue accounts embodied in the report agree with those in the Examiner's Appropriation accounts but differ from those recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India The discrepancies are apparently due to re adjustments by the Government of Bombay of expenditure from ordinary grants The Examiner should be directed in future to report what adjustments have been carried out during the year under the orders of the Local Government

9 It appears from the report that there are 163 canals, each having a separate head on the river Indus, under Government management in Sind, aggregating 5 643 miles in length Of these, 12 canals, aggregating 1,287 miles in length are on the right bank of the river, and 151 canals aggregating 4,356 miles in length are on the left bank The river is embanked for 174 miles on its right bank and for 115 miles on its left the inland bunds chiefly in connection with the Eastern Nara system of canals, aggregate 135 miles in length In future reports details of any variations there may be in the lengths of canals or bunds should be appended for information

10 According to the booked accounts the accumulated balances of revenue at credit of these canals after deducting working expenses were increased during the year from Rs 88 62,369 to Rs 94,57,444, and deducting interest charges from Rs 47 65 198 to Rs 49,98 269

11 The calculations of duty of water were vitiated by floods except in the Rohri and Fuleli Divisions The figures which are given for these latter divisions show very poor results and appear on comparison to be more or less unreliable On the Nasrat canal where more than half the irrigation is by natural flow, the duty is shown as 61 6 acres per cubic foot per second, while on the Rhein where less than 7 per cent is natural flow, the duty is shown at 19 9 acres only, the proportion of rice cultivation being actually less in the

latter case The importance of carrying on these observations with the utmost care and accuracy must not be overlooked

12 The floods in the year under review appear to have been greater in volume than any yet recorded The gauge at Kotri registered the same height as in the great flood of 1874, but the spill above Rohri which flooded the Eastern Nára districts, it is said to an extent unsurpassed since 1826, was not nearly so extensive in that year The bunds above Sukkur on the right bank which were extensively breached in the year under review, stood well in the following season, 1879, owing mainly to the strengthening measures adopted and the careful supervision during the flood season

13 The attention of the Bombay Government is invited to paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the previous year's report The explanations with reference to the Secretary of State's despatch No 9, dated 27th February 1879, to the Bombay Government, are still awaited by the Government of India

14 The report under review is not accompanied by an index map, the Government of India trusts that no future report may be submitted incomplete in this respect, the omission has been noticed already with reference to previous reports

15 The Government of India endorses the commendation of the Government of Bombay of the care with which the report has been prepared

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ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch for information and necessary attention

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras Bengal North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch for information

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement

J CROFTON *Major General R E*
Dy Secy to the Govt of India

General Abstract of financial results of Irrigation Works in Sind for and up to the close of the year 1878-79

	WORKS IN OPERATION												WORKS SUSPENDED				Grand Total
	Imperial Productive Works			Provincial Productive Works								Total	Works not classed as productive				
	Begari Canal and Branch	Eastern Nara Works	Total	kk Canal	De Canal	Ch Canal	Alli Kathri Canal	Canals of Western Branch		Fuleli Canal and Branch	Total		F t D	Phuleli H	J bo	Total	
Capital Outlay (including interest charges)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
During the year	3 84 10	83 4 44	5 530 3 184 4,31	1 1 360 63	1 183 3 5	101 2 2				2 0.1 1 85	1 09 1 57 4 61)	1 5 0 32 1 1 1 8 2					1 95 057 3 1 1 1 7 8 9
Total	34	890 4	1 331	19 8	1 1	3 3				8.3	1 15 314	3 640					23 645
To end of year	4 91 440 8 3 1 3 4 31 12	4 8 2 43 28 669 1 34 301	31 39 3 3 36 2 33 1 66 03	61 1 52 929 18 334 1 4 3 691	33,3 4 21 901	4 15 91 33 15 111	23) 710	1 228 942 5	1 13 5 8 834 3 1	1 6 5 5 1 59 1 4 41 2	31 14,313 5 2 9 9 893 3 617 1 3 638	6 3 3 5 13, 9 65 2 893 33 610 2,16 01	15,623 3 33	76,7 0 — 1,031	33 1 4 6 1	1 33 55 25 140	66 93 13 99 865 28 893 33 610 3 21 560
Total	11 4 153	33 2 891	44 8 014	1 81 14	66 9	4 39 39	23 1	1 48	1 4,4 1	11 0 0	35,3) 420	93 12 464	21 960	91 501	44 945	1 06	64 1 1 0
Revenue and Working Expenses																	
Gross																	
During the year: From direct returns — Realized by Public Works Department / Realized by Civil Department	314 94 44	4 8 2 18	5 4 3, 2 911	1 99 3 61	454 1 19	9 2 2 3 1 688	205 11 900	1) 53 4	1 991 13	1 3 3	33 169 6 17	39 011 9 9 62					39 011 9 98 628
Share of land revenue due to Irrigation Works	96 068 11 1 3	3 9 903	3 3 41 3 6	34, 16 331	9 1 3 9 1	3 958 33 112	12 116 1 3	65 294 6 964	10 43 1	1 31 6 0 1 5	6 98 633	10 3 639 1 049					10 3 639 1 19 009
Total	10 31	3 1 908	4 90 199	41	99 361	3 59 0	13 4	6 1 9	11 8	1 49 1b	36 19	11 56 648					11 56 648
To end of year: From direct returns / Share of land revenue due to Irrigation Works	2 0 11 1 304	3 1 64 16 13	91 4 2 4 1	4 468 19 0	4 0 32 5	3 5 180 2 6 7	4 5 1 2 4	2 9 14 1	6 1 949	5 3 1 0 63 1	11 15 041 9 81 40	1 63 06 990 11 66 231					1 63 06 990 11 66 231
Working expenses	3 00	3	8 40	2 66 334	336 1	61 02 987	43 792	2 94 603	59	59 95	1 16 6 591	1 4 3 121					1 4 3 121
During the year / To end of year	8 3 11 09 6 3	1 599 15 3	05 6 2 39 18	66 1 4 44 10	1 1 1 14 3	1 40 234 1 61 9	4 619 42 13	1 95 1 2 939	18 37 3 104	9 8 3 26 5 8	3 5,071 6 6 9	5 61 5 3 601 6					5,61 5 3 80 15 677
Net revenue																	
During the year: From direct returns only / From indirect returns also	19 50 31 159	15 66 1 9	1 3 1 1 11	−3 494 −24 91	61 143	1 4 1 36	4 6 6 59	3 199 3 3	−8 10 — 4	3 5 3	3 91 4 48	4 6 366 9 0					4, 6,066 5 95 075
To end of year: From direct returns / From indirect returns	1 5 48 11 6 102	1 6 3 16 69 4	931 8 37	−1 9 641 −1 2 1	3 31 3	14 9 41	— 3	1 94 16 60	−1 6 −13	−1 4 3 −80 233	33 35 66 19	82,91 13 94, 444					82 91 13 146 444
Net revenue compared with the charges for interest on Capital																	
Simple interest at Capital																	
During the year / To end of year	5 0 5 8 9	1 4 5 2 1 4 9	1 9 9 26 11 328	54 01 5 9 3	2 66 14 538	18 3 23	1 00 5 9	7 56 4 31	5 46 34 061	48 00 8 19 667	1 63 068 1,96 194	3 55 953 44 722	638 2,580	3 4 5 40,293	1 18 8 610	6 011 51 403	3,61,964 44 59 175
Difference between net revenue and charges for interest																	
During the year: If credit be taken for direct returns only / If credit be taken for land revenue also	−30 0 −18 314	10 341 4 044	− 9 46 21 630	−86 99 — 9 443	44 390 64 31	1 66 6 1 1 99 983	6 4 49	31 93 39 41	−13 569 −1 3 4	− 9 250 8 325	1 39 859 1 492	1 20 113 2 39 122	−836 −833	−3 455 −3 455	−1 18 −1 718	−6 011 −6 11	1 14,102 2 33 111
To end of the year: If credit be taken for direct returns only / If credit be taken for indirect returns also	5 40 5 6 58 13	— 8 1,8 −4,32 19	−5 19 2,26 194	— 5 661 — 06 291	1 83 6 3 046	3 83 190 61 11 1 7	−0 4 −4 920	1 13 063 1 934	−48 577 −46 628	−9 5 01 −8 94,690	39 41,9 3 48 3 28	38 53 491 5 19 722	— 0 2 0	−40 293 −40 293	−8 610 −8 610	— 1 453 — 1 453	38,32 038 49,98 269

ANNUAL REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR 1878 79

1 The inundation of 1878 was the best on record, and though during the month of August it was not as high as that of 1876, yet it shows a steady curve from the 10th of June to the 20th September, which is about 2 feet above what is known as the curve of a good inundation From the 14th July to the 28th August, with the exception of a slight depression of a few inches between the 22nd July and the 1st August, it never read less on the Bukkur gauge than 15 feet and from the 14th June to the 14th September which is the longest period required for the kharif, it never read less than 12 feet The curve in fact, is that of the best inundation known

2 Unfortunately, however, the inundation was a most disastrous one for the country An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred in July and August, and the hill floods swept across the Desert Canal and the western half of the Shikarpur Collectorate then the Kusmore Bund was breached, and the embankments on the Sind Canal, between the head and Abad Mehlani were swept away, and the combined floods passed down to the south completely submerging the whole of the country from Kusmore down to Sehwan The floods on the left bank north of Rohri, were unprecedentedly heavy and the Eastern Nara Districts were visited by the heaviest flood which has occurred since the one of 1826 the whole of the kharif cultivation on the Mithrau and Thar Canals was submerged, and the flood passing on to the south seriously threatened the town of Baga Tanda, and submerged the greater portion of the crops in the Badina Taluka The Hajipur Bund on the left bank, about 15 miles south of Hyderabad was topped and swept away and the greater part of the country between the Fulali and the Indus down to the sea was under water

3 Notwithstanding this, the returns show an increase of 443 431 acres of cultivation and an increase of Rs 5,26 767 net consolidated revenue over the average of the three previous years, as the following figures show —

		Net consolidated R	Acres
		R	
1875 76		26 58 076	1 352 11[illegible]
1876 77		26 78 [illegible]93	1 706 180
1877 78		24 40 031	1 267 054
	AVERAGE	27 58 966	1 441 881
1878-79		32 85 733	1 885 31[illegible]
	INCREASE	5 26 767	443 431

The increased area of cultivation is principally on account of the increase of rabi as will be seen from the following figures —

	Kharif	Rabi	Jaghir	TOTAL	REMARKS
1875 76	1 100 985	251 13[illegible]	191 398	1 543 517	
1876 77	769 673	436 807	136 030	1 812 510	Flood
1877 78	1 [illegible] 92	201 [illegible]52	119 259	1 386 313	
AVERAGE	1 145 250	29[illegible] 631	148 896	1 590 780	
1878 79	1 333 516	5[illegible] 769	130 774	2 016 089	Flood
DIFFERENCE	+ 188 296	+ [illegible] 135	— 18 122	+ 425 309	

and this increase is in all probability due to the flood Not much reliance can however be placed upon the figures for the area of cultivation is not properly recorded as has been explained in former reports In the frontier districts the area of cultivation is ascertained partly by measurement and partly by examination of survey numbers and the figures are for the revenue year, and show the kharif of 1878 and the rabi of season 1879 In settled talukas of the Collectorates the area in assessed numbers is obtained by approximation after inspection of the numbers and in the unsettled talukas, the area irrigated by wheel is calculated at so many acres per wheel that irrigated by natural flow is measured and that on leased lands by approximation after inspection of the fields When the revised settlement, which is now being introduced in several talukas, comes into force generally, more accurate returns of the cultivation and description of crops irrigated may in all probability be expected, and better returns will be undoubtedly shown

4 The acreage and net consolidated revenue of the province, that is the consolidated revenue less remissions, is shown in Table I for the year under review, and for the three previous years The increase as stated before is Rs 5 26,767 Table II shows the area of cultivation, both on Government and Jaghir land, the consolidated revenue, the collections on account of water rate, and miscellaneous collections from plantations, fisheries, rent of build

ings &c , the remissions and the net canal revenue, as contrasted with the figures for the three previous years The results are —

		Acres
Area of Government land		+ 443 491
Jághír		— 18 122
		Rs
Consolidated revenue		+6 32 848
Hakaba		— 11 906
Miscellaneous		— 58 267
Remissions		+ 1 06 081
	NET CANAL REVENUE	+ 4,56 594

The falling off in the area of Jághír lands and in Hakaba is due to Jághírs lapsing on the death of the owners and this area and Hakaba will continue to decrease yearly up to a certain limit The decrease in miscellaneous collections appears to come principally from the Hyderabad Collectorate the collections being only Rs 6 690 in 1878 79, while in 1876 77 they were Rs 1 18,916 The net canal revenue is obtained by adding the consolidated revenue, the Hakaba, and miscellaneous, and deducting the remissions

5 The remissions are higher than the average of the three previous years by Rs 1,06 081 but are not so high as they were in 1874 75 and 1876 77 notwithstanding that the flood of 1878 was higher and more destructive than those of 1874 and 1876 The remissions for the 6 years 1873 74 to 1878 79, being for 3 years of flood and for 3 ordinary inundations, are shown in the following table for each district and collectorate separately —

	Frontier	Shikarpur	Thar and Parkar	Hyderabad	Kurrachee	TOTAL	REMARKS
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1873 74	3 964	73 832	2 943	16 361	1 98 107	2 95 197	
1874 75	8 317	1 89 901	1 15 3?7	15 387	71 176	4 00 188	Flood
1875 76	17 307	62 617	14 937	12 087	98 030	[illegible]	
1876-77	16 576	2 25 213	56 356	6 152	98 109	4 02 486	Flood
1877 78	8 301	26 659	7 259	25 364	41 818	1 09 401	
1878 79	893	98 926	1 08 987	84 692	48 205	3 41 703	Flood
					AVERAGE Rs	2 90 659	

The large remissions given in the Hyderabad Collectorate were due to the heavy flood which passed down the Eastern Nara as a rule in this Collectorate they are generally light and are only given on account of such accidents as blight locusts, &c In the other Collectorates the remissions are nearly always due to floods

6 In the following table are shown the areas assessed under the settlement the areas culturable and unarable the total areas and the areas cultivated in 1878 79 for the whole province by collectorates separately —

COLLECTORATE AND DEPUTY COLLECTORATE		TOTAL AREA	Area assessed under the Settlement	Culturable Area	Unarable Area	Area cultivated in 1878 79
* Frontier District Upper Sind		1 421 000	475 270	200 000	679 730	170 989
Shikarpur	Rohri	2 725 ?48	501 606	771 386	1 883 456	53 063
	Sukkur and Shikarpur	[illegible]	20? 721	148 302	387 552	148 003
	Larkhána and Mehar	41 3?3	51? 084	994 271	627 995	108 423
	TOTAL	6129?6	793 411	1 914 562	2 905 003	609 55?
Hyderabad	Naushahro and Hala	?,287 5?0	679 908	1 831 316	976 366	407 006
	Tanda and Hyderabad	2 290 4??	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 484 713	236 711
	TOTAL	5 778 086	916 622	2 400 385	2 461 079	643 720
Thar and Parkar—Kipra and Umarkot		2 702 547	×239 090	473 642	1 989 815	239 090
Kurrachee	Sehwan	1 879 266	145 194	172 980	1 561 092	86 782
	Shahbandar and Jerruck	1 417 505	×174 107	378 093	3 865 305	174 107
	TOTAL	6 296 771	319 301	551 073	5 426 397	260 889
	GRAND TOTAL	21 814 380	2 743 694	5 608 662	13 462 024	1 924 243
					Khelat Territory	91 846
					TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED IN 1878 79	2 016 089

* NOTE —The Begári Division includes the whole of the Frontier Districts The Sukkur Canal Division includes the Deputy Collectorates of Rohri and Sukkur and Shikárpur The Rohri Canal Division includes the Deputy Collectorates of Naushahro and Hala and the Fulaili Division those of the Tanda and Hyderabad

The area shown as unarable in the Rohri District and in Kipra and Umarkot includes a portion of the sandy desert the Kohistan has not been included in the area of the Kurrachee Collectorate, though a portion of the hills in the Jerruck District has been included The areas marked x are the cultivated areas, as the settlement has not been introduced in the districts The whole area may be taken as 34,100 square miles and the culturable and cultivated area 8,352,361 acres the area cultivated is 23 04 per cent of this The whole of the area shown as cultivated is irrigated by canals The consolidated canal revenue for each district or collectorate was for 1878 79 —

	Rs
Frontier Upper Sind	2 30 523
Shikárpur	12 90 328
Thar and Parkar	4 12 923
Hyderabad	11 73 400
Kurrachee	5 20 253
TOTAL	36 27 436

7 The land and irrigation shares of the net consolidated revenue is shown in Table VI The total water share, including Hakaba, is Rs 29 62 882, and the land share is Rs 3,28 571 The figures in this statement do not agree with the figures shown by the Examiner in his general revenue accounts of canals though they agree with the figures shown by him in the separate revenue accounts of the works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept In the former he has taken the whole of the average revenue before improvements were made as the share of land revenue, which is manifestly incorrect In the statement 90 per cent of the net consolidated revenue has been taken as the irrigation share and 10 per cent as the water share

8 The total expenditure on canals and bunds in the province during the year was Rs 16,55,537 as shown in Table IV The outlay on works was Rs 14 01 448 and the cost of revenue collection Rs 2,54 089 Of the amounts expended on works Rs 2,27 753 were on account of capital and the remainder, Rs 11 73 695 was on account of revenue an expenditure of Rs 1,92,472 was incurred on the Kusmore Bund in the construction of a new outer loop line, and on strengthening and repairing the old line the whole of this amount was contributed from Railway funds The amount expended on capital and revenue account are shown below —

		Capital	Revenue	Cost of Revenue Collection
		Rs	Rs	Rs
Frontier U S	Begari Canal	32 184	76 073	9 519
	Do do	81 069	17 421	8 927
	Kusmore Bund		1 92 472	
Shikarpur	Sukkur Canal	19 150	66 512	3 214
	Canals in S C Division		1 43 194	23 017
	Ghar Division	7 017	2 66 358	62 788
Thar and Parkar	Eastern Nara	80 528	1 29 163	24 113
Hyderabad	Rohri Canal Division		1 96 136	62 052
	Fulali Division	2 775	1 15 662	15 819
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals		2 24 693	43 960
	TOTAL	2 27 753	14 27 784	2 54 089
			2 27 753	
	TOTAL Rs		16 55 537	

The cost of revenue collection shown above is included in the column of revenue expenditure Omitting the Kusmore Bund, the expenditure on which was incurred from Railway funds, the percentage of establishment on expenditure for new works was 28 16 and for repairs and maintenance 37 77 the percentage of establishment on the whole outlay was 34 57

9 Table V shows the net revenue, the expenditure the percentage of expenditure on revenue, and the cost of maintenance per acre it also shows the number of miles of canals and bunds in each district or division, and the cost of clearance in cubic feet per rupee The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the whole province is 24 52 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 41, which is reasonable The cost of maintenance is highest on the Sukkur Canal and lowest on the Desert Canal The total mileage of canals is 5,633 and of bunds 374 The canal mileage includes all the branches which are cleared and maintained at Government expenses The diminution in length of canals, noted in paragraph 4 of Government of India Resolution No 160 661 dated 3rd July 1879, is due to the fact of several branch canals and small canals from the river having been given up, as the revenue was insufficient to cover the cost of clearance In the Kurrachee Collectorate 185 miles of small canals have been abandoned from time to time since 1873 74, and several new branches have been taken over in the Ghar Division It is believed that the mileage now entered is as nearly correct as possible There may, however in future years be some variations as the river has cut into the Western Nara in two places, and the present head is now more than

18 miles as the crow flies lower down than it was a few years ago the Wahooiwah has also been cut into in two places and unless the river forms fresh channels, the lengths of these two canals will have to be entered differently in future statements to what they are in this

10 The capital expenditure on all works, for which capital accounts are kept up to the end of 1878 79, is shown below, as well as the balance of revenue or balance of charges of each work —

	Capital Expenditure	Balance of Revenue	Balance of Charge
	R	Rs	Rs
Begari Canal	11 54 152		18 914
Desert do	6 00 288	54,281	
Sukkur do	12 81 147		7 1 413
Eastern Nára Works	33 2 8 31	40 541	
Char Canal	4 33 039	1 39 083	
Abhhar Kacheri	23 317	7 850	
Great Mairak	1 75 748	38 801	
Saifaz	1 21 111		12 304
Fulali	11 20 870	8 325	
	83 12 783	3 19 783	1 10 661
Eastern Delta Survey	21 360	Bal of Rev	2 39 122
Rohri and Hyderabad Canal Survey	91 801		3 49 783
Jambrao Canal Survey	44 915		
TOTAL Rs	84 71 189		

Had the proper revenue been levied on the cultivation in the Frontier Districts on the Begári and Desert Canals, there would have been, as will be explained further on in the body of the report, a balance of revenue on the former of Rs 97 273 instead of a deficit of Rs 18,914 and on the latter a balance of revenue of Rs 1,30,323 instead of a balance of only Rs 54 281 The balance of revenue of the works for the whole province would then have been Rs 4,31,351 instead of only Rs 2,39 122

11 The areas of kharif and rabi for each separate canal or system of canals are shown in Table VII It has not been considered necessary to give the areas for previous years as in the first place the areas are not stated with sufficient accuracy to make the comparison of any use and in the next place the greater part of the kharif was destroyed by floods and the rabi area is due entirely to these, and is not except in few instances due to the canals

12 The table showing the duty performed by a cubic foot of water during the year only includes the canals in the Rohri Canal Division as the whole of the other canals were swept from end to end by the floods during the months of August and September, and calculations would be worthless

FRONTIER DISTRICTS UPPER SIND

13 These districts are irrigated by two canals the Begari and Desert Canal Formerly there were a few other small canals the Bakshaliwah Nurwah, Unharwah and a Zemindar's canal near Dari but they have all been closed by the construction of the Kusmore Bund, with the exception of the Nurwah, and the land on them has been rendered useless for kharif cultivation owing to the floods A sluice is now being built at the head of the canal near Dari and the other sluices will be built next year the surveys of the Bakshaliwah and Nurwah are in hand and when all these canals are taken over and improved and extended, and the land recovers there will be a very fair area of cultivation on them

14 The length of the Begari is 76 miles and of the branches, the Sonwah, Mirzawah and Nurwah, 20, 10 and 19 miles respectively the length of the two tail branches, the Edenwah and Sir Canal, are 18 and 15 miles The total mileage is 118 On the Begari there are bed stones 660 feet apart from the 37th mile to the tail at Khairagarhi, 39 miles in all on the Sonwah, Mirzawah and Nurwah there are bed stones 200 feet apart in 6 10, and 19 miles respectively in the Edenwah and Sir Canal there are no bed stones Out of the total length of 148 miles bed stones have been fixed in 71

15 The assessed area on the Begári is 366 110 acres, made up of 301,601 acres in the Frontier Districts, 12,902 in the Shikárpur Collectorate and 51 607 in Khilat Territory The area cultivated in 1878 79, and the consolidated revenue was as below —

	Kharif Acres	Revenue Rs	Rabi Acres	Revenue R
Frontier Districts	54 545	90 156	29 563	563
Khilat Territory	23 812	21 174	35 110	
Shikárpur Collectorate	5 089	10 125	4 301	9 596
TOTAL	83 170	1 21 454	63 070	10 159
	6 3 070	10 159		
TOTAL ACRES AND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	1 52 ...	1 31 613		

In addition to this there were 4 390 acres of Jaghir kharif and 34 acres of Jaghir rabi the assessed water rate of which was Rs 721, the actual realization being Rs 442, as shown in Table III The miscellaneous collections were Rs 872, of which Rs 38 were on account of

plantations, and Rs 834 on account of fisheries the remissions were Rs 899 of which Rs 687 were for kharif and Rs 212 for rabi, the net canal revenue was, therefore Rs 1,32 028 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 1,30 714 The land share of this last was Rs 13,071 and the water share Rs 1,17 643 the total water share including Hakaba was Rs 1 18,005

16 The revenue arrangements in the Frontier Districts are not satisfactory, as the figures in the last paragraph plainly show The assessment on 29 569 acres of rabi in the Frontier Districts is entered as only Rs 563, and in Khilat Territory the assessment on 35,110 acres of rabi is nil The reason of this is apparently that under the terms of the lease a Zemindar pays nothing for any portion of his holding on which he grows a rabi crop he holds a certain area on which the assessment is fixed at 10 annas 8 pies per acre, and he is supposed to cultivate one third of this yearly which would bring the actual assessment up to Rs 2 per acre There appears to be yet no sort of restriction imposed on him and whether he cultivates one third on the whole of his holding he pays exactly the same The figures, as entered in the return, gives the following rates of assessment per acre —

				Revenu R	Rate per Acre R	A	P
Frontier Districts	Acres	84 114	Kharif and Rabi	90 718	1	1	3 07
Khilat Territory		58 952		21 174	0	5	8 96
Shikárpur Collectorate		5 089	Kharif	10 125	1	15	10 00
Do do		4 391	Rabi	9 596	2	3	0 00
Total Acres		152 546	Total Revenue	1 31 613			

The proper revenue should be—

			R
Frontier Districts	Acres 84 114 Kharif and Rabi at Rs 2 per acre		1 68 228
Khilat Territory	58 952	Rs 1	58 952
Shikárpur as above			19 721
		Rs	2 46 901

instead of Rs 1 31 613 the loss of revenue therefore, owing to the false principles of the assessment was Rs 1 15 288

17 The capital expenditure on the Begari Canal during the year was Rs 26 820 on account of works Rs 1 341 on account of establishment direction and Rs 1 023 on account of executive establishment The revenue account after deduction of Rs 50 072 interest at 4½ per cent on capital expenditure of Rs 11 22 111 shows a net deficit of Rs 18,914 But as explained above had the proper assessment been levied on the actual area of cultivation, the balance would have been Rs 97,273 to the credit of the works instead of a deficit of Rs 18 914

18 The revenue charges for the canal were Rs 66 554 exclusive of Rs 9 519 on account of the cost of revenue collection The percentage of expenditure on revenue was therefore 50 11, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 42 The percentage of cost of establishment on works was for capital 20 00 and for revenue 37 80 Of the 148 miles of canal 120 were cleared and repaired at a total cost of Rs 48,297, being at the rate of Rs 402 per mile, the rate for earth work was 226 cubic feet per rupee or Rs 4 41 per 1,000 cubic feet The maintenance charges comprise canal maintenance Rs 36,892 repairs to sluices Rs 2 106 and Abkalani establishment Rs 9,048

19 There are altogether 9 124 trees on the canal which have been planted out by the canal establishment 8 102 babul, 67 tali 21 nim, 193 siras 100 bhan and 36 pipal The young trees suffered a good deal from the floods

20 As to the general condition of the canal it may be said that owing to the repeated floods of late years its upper portion has become more like a river than a canal it has been widened out and deepened to much more than its proper size and it will be many years before it can be brought into proper form again The result of the widening and deepening has been a lowering of the water level which prejudicially affects the cultivation on the upper part of the canal Practically there is no cultivation above the 37th mile except on the Sonwah and the Muzawah The construction of the drop gate bridge and regulator at the 19th mile will partially obviate the difficulty and time and silting up with perhaps some small regulating works must do the rest

21 The length of the Desert Canal is 60 miles and at present it has no branches except those which have been dug and are maintained at the expense of the Zemindars Led stones have been fixed in the first 50 miles of its length, 1 mile apart Only a portion of the canal has, up to the present time, been carried out

22 The assessed area on the canal is 109 160 acres, all in the Kusmore and Thul Táluka The area cultivated in 1878 79 and the consolidated revenue was as under —

	Kharif Acres	Rev Rupees	Rabi Acres	Revenue Rupees
Frontier Districts	54 509	76 942	16 520	
Khilat Territory	10 479	21 968	22 415	
Total	64 988	98 910	38 935	—
	38 935			
Total Acres and Consolidated Revenue	103 923	98 910		

In addition to this there were 1,942 acres of Jághír* kharíf, the assessed water rate of which was Rs 690, the actual realization being Rs 247 The miscellaneous collections were Rs 22 on account of plantations Rs 84 on account of rents of buildings, and Rs 101 on account of fisheries &c —total Rs 207 There were no remissions The net canal revenue was, therefore Rs 99 301 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 98 910 of this last the land share is Rs 9 891, and the water share Rs 89,019, the total water share, including Hakaba is Rs 89 266

23 The remarks which were made in para 16 regarding the revenue of the Begári are applicable too here A cultivated area of 103,923 acres of kharif and rabi only produced a revenue of Rs 98 910 which is at the rate of 15 annas 3 pies per acre, while the proper assessment which was promised before the canal was dug was Rs 2 an acre for land within the frontier and 1 Re per acre for land in the Khilat Territory The true revenue should therefore have been—

Frontier Districts	Acres 71 029	Kharif and Rabi at Rs 2 per acre	Rs 1 42 058
Khilat Territory	32 894	Re 1	32 894
		Total Rs	1 74,952

instead of Rs 98,910 there was therefore a direct loss of revenue of Rs 76,042

24 The capital expenditure on the canal was Rs 62 328 on account of works, Rs 3,117 on account of establishment direction, Rs 14,423 on account of executive establishment and Rs 1,201 on account of tools and plant The revenue account deduction made of Rs 27,662 for interest on capital Rs 6 38 384 at 4½ per cent shows a balance of revenue of Rs 54,281 Had the proper assessment been levied the balance would have been Rs 1,30,323

25 The revenue charges for the year were Rs 6 350 on account of works, and Rs 2,144 on account of establishment—total Rs 8,494, exclusive of Rs 8 927 on account of cost of revenue collection The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 8 55, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 08 The cost of maintenance is very low, owing to the stoppage of all but the most emergent repairs The percentage of cost of establishment on new works was 30 69 and on repairs 33 76 out of the length of 60 miles 20 were cleared and repaired at a cost of Rs 6,350, being at the rate of Rs 317 50 per mile The rate of earth work was 294 cubic feet per rupee, or Rs 3 41 per 1,000 cubic feet The maintenance charges comprise canal maintenance Rs 3 389, and Abkalani establishment Rs 2 961 The accounts of expenditure given by the Executive Engineer do not agree with those furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts The latter have been used in the compilation of the tables

26 Considerable damage was caused to the banks and bed of the canal both by the floods from the hills and the floods through the openings left in the Kusmore Bund which are now however closed The latter swept across the upper portion of the canal from left to right, and the former poured across the canal from right to left nearly the whole way from the 16th to the 50th mile From the 50th mile to the tail the canal was completely submerged by the floods from the breaches in the Kusmore Bund near Tori The river floods will for the future be shut off, but there will always be considerable damage done to the canal in years of rain, and the expenditure after these years will be heavier than usual

27 The expenditure on the Kusmore Bund, 47 miles long, was during the year Rs 1 92 472 The amount expended on the new outer loop line from Dari to the Ghoraghat was Rs 1,11 915 on closing breaches and the flood openings originally left in the bund near Kusmore Rs 31 448 and on repairs to the bund and strengthening between the Ghoraghat and Kusmore Rs 19 118 The cost of the maintenance establishment was Rs 4 956, and of Abkalani establishment kept up during the inundation Rs [illegible] 982 The percentage of cost of establishment on new works was 5 57, and on repairs [illegible] 78 The whole of the expenditure incurred was contributed by the Railway Department The expenditure on this work has been included in Table IV, but is shown at the foot of the table so as not to affect the general percentages for the province This bund really protects a large portion of the cultivation on the Desert Canal, nearly the whole of the cultivation on the Begári a portion of the cultivation on the Sukkur Canal, the Ghar and Western Nára, and a portion of the cultivation in the Dadu and Sehwan Tálukas of the Kurrachee Collectorate it also protects the line of railway now under construction from Ruk to beyond Jacobabad and portions of the Indus Valley State Railway between Sukkur and Sehwan It is impossible to distribute the outlay over so many works in varying degrees of interest and the work will have for the future to be kept quite separate and distinct in the accounts and several tables of the revenue report

SHIKARPUR COLLECTORATE

1 —SUKKUR CANAL DIVISION

28 The canals in this division on the right bank are the Sind Canal with its branches, 67 miles long and the Sukkur Canal with its branches, 127 miles long On the left bank in the Rohri Districts counting from the north comes the Deharwah 45 miles long, the Masuwah 32 miles the Mahíro 37 miles the Lundiwah 16 miles, the Dengrowah 16 miles, the Mahesrowah 13 miles, the Koraiwah 23 miles, and the Jánibwah 7 miles all these are north of Rohri, south of Rohri are the Umarkas and its branch the Arorwah 21 miles, and a small canal

* Note —The Revenue Authorities state that no record is kept of the area cultivated in Jághír but that it is assumed that one third of each Jaghír is cultivated and the Hakaba is calculated accordingly

the Mirwah 2 miles long The bunds on the right bank are the Sukkur and Begári Bund 36 miles long, north of Sukkur, the Syudabad Bund 10 miles, and the Jhali Bund 18 miles long south of Sukkur These form a continuation south of the Kusmore Bund, and complete the protection to the canals and railway afforded by it On the left bank are the Naitch Bund 14 miles long in the Mirpur Táluka, which protects an area of 3 000 acres from flood the Ahmed and Mirpur Bunds 12 miles long, the Kasimpur Bund 10 miles long and some smaller bunds round the towns of Ghotki, Pa[illegible]uakil, &c, in all 18 miles long The total mileage of canals in the division, leaving out the Sukkur Canal is 279, and of bunds 118 Bed stones have been fixed at intervals in the Sukkur Canal for a length of 76 miles and have been collected for two of its branches, the Khaira and Bira Kurs In the Sind Canal there are no bed stones In the Masuwah and Jánibwah they have been fixed for the whole length of 32 and 7 miles, and in the Umarkas for a length 5 miles out of 21

29 On the Sukkur Canal the area assessed under the settlement is 127,693 acres the area cultivated in 1878 79 was 84 408 acres of Government land and 56 acres of Jaghir land, and the consolidated revenue was Rs 1,28,613 as shown below—

			Rs.
Kharif	Acres 52 545 at Rs	1 12 3 66 per Acre	92 957
Rabi	31 863	1 1 10 85	35 656
		TOTAL Rs	1 28 613

The assessment of the Jaghir land was Rs 21, and the realization Rs 17 the remissions were Rs 1,441 for kharif, and Rs 4 612 for rabi the net canal revenue was therefore Rs 1 23 959, and the net consolidated revenue Rs 1 22,560, of which Rs 12,256 is the land share, and Rs 1,10,304 the water share The total water share on the canal was Rs 1,10,821

30 The capital expenditure on the canal was Rs 15 734 on account of works Rs 731 on account of establishment direction, Rs 2 448 on account of executive establishment, and Rs 237 on account of tools and plant The revenue account after deduction made of Rs 54,501 on account of interest at 4½ per cent on capital expenditure, Rs 12 43 453 and of Rs 82,389 as the average direct income for 12 years before the first work of improvement came into operation shows a net deficit of Rs 79 443 The revenue charges on account of maintenance and repairs were Rs 50 784 made up of Rs 40 899 for works and Rs 9 885 for establishment and exclusive of Rs 3 264 on account of cost of revenue collection The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 40 97 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 60 The number of miles cleared and repaired was 40 and the cost of clearance 230 cubic feet per rupee, or Rs 4 34 per 1,000 cubic feet at the rate of Rs 590 per mile The maintenance charges include Rs 34,310 for canal maintenance and Rs 5 233 on account of Abkalani establishment As in the case of the Desert Canal the figures given by the Executive Engineer do not agree with those given by the Examiner, and the latter are the ones which have been made use of

31 The returns furnished by the Executive Engineer show the acreage of different crops grown in the kharif season to have been—

	Acres
Rice	18 380
Jowari and Bajri	23 211
Other crops	10 954
TOTAL ACRES	52 545

Assuming these figures to be correct, the rice cultivation was about 35 per cent of the whole area and it is probable that this not far short of the truth, as if we take 30 acres of rice to the cubic foot of discharge and 60 acres of dry crops the required discharge comes out 1,181 cubic feet per second and the actual discharge of the canal during the month of July, when the cultivation was in full swing, and before the floods swept across the canal, was 1,168 cubic feet per second

32 The canal is not a profitable one at present and it is most unlikely that it ever will show anything but a deficit The discharge throughout the kharif season cannot exceed 1,400 cubic feet per second under any circumstances and the most it can irrigate is 29 400 acres of rice and 25,200 acres of dry crops Supposing that under the revised settlement, which is about to come into force, the assessment on rice is raised to Rs 3 an acre on an average, and that the average rate for dry crops is Rs 2 this would give a kharif revenue of Rs 1,37,600, and if by any possibility a rabi supply can be ensured sufficient to irrigate 20 000 acres at Re 1 4 0, the total assessment will still be only Rs 1,62,000 or 34 000 more than in 1878 79, and the deficit will still be Rs 45 000 An average of Rs 82,389 has to be deducted from the present revenue, and to make the canal clear this, pay its working expenses and interest on capital at 4½ per cent it must give Rs 79 443 more than it did in 1878-79, or a yearly revenue of Rs 2,08,000, and this it never can do with a discharge of only 1,400 cubic feet per second It was sanctioned, however, as an experiment, and the result is not altogether so unsatisfactory as it apears at first sight

33 The acreage assessed under the settlement on the Sind Canal is 81,803 and the area cultivated in 1878 79 was 61 675 acres of Government land, and 1,709 acres of Jághir The kharif and rabi acres and the consolidated revenue were—

		Rs
Kharif	Acres 47 653 at Rs 2 11-0 27 per acre	1 28 134
Rabi	14,022 at Re 0-15 2 34	13 317
	TOTAL Rs	1 41 451

The Hakaba assessed was Rs 639 and that realized Rs 455 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 265 and the remission Rs 265 the net canal revenue was therefore Rs 1 34 288, and the net consolidated revenue Rs 1,33,568 the land share of this being Rs 13 357, and the water share Rs 1,20 211 The total water share was Rs 1 20 666 The expenditure during the year on regulating sluice at the head was Rs 12 016 and on establishment Rs 2 875 the cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs 7 324 including Rs 1 812 for establishment the percentage of expenditure on revenue was only 5 46, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 11

34 The area assessed under the settlement on the canals in the Rohri Districts is 61,524 acres, and the area cultivated in 1878 79 was 49 735 acres of Government land and 1,072 acres of Jaghír The kharif and rabi areas and the consolidated revenue were—

		Rs
Kharif	Acres 35 277 at Rs 2 12 8 67 per acre	98 668
Rabi	11 458 at Re 1 12 6 07	25 759
	TOTAL Rs	1 24 427

The Hakaba realizations were Rs 278 the miscellaneous collections Rs 759 and the remissions Rs 8,971 the net canal revenue was Rs 1 16 593 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 1,15 456 the land share was Rs 11,545 and the water share, including Hakaba Rs 1 04,189 The cost of maintenance was Rs 13 714 the percentage of expenditure on revenue 11 80, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 27 The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the Naitch Bund was 15 75 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 33 The expenditure on all the canals and bunds in this division, excluding the Sukkur Canal, was as in the following table —

	New Works		Repairs		Total		Total
	Works	Establishment	Works	Establishment	Works	Establishment	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sind Canal	12 016	2 879	5 512	1 812	17 528	4 691	22 219
Canals in Rohri Districts	5 357	1 283	10 823	2 891	16 180	4 174	20 354
Right Bank — Syudabad and Jhali Bund	9 637	2 309			9 637	2 309	11 946
Right Bank — Sukkur Begari Bund	[illegible]7 710	4 255	28 954	7 734	16 714	11 989	58 703
Left Bank — Naitch Bund			585	156	585	156	741
Left Bank — Bund in Rohri Districts	2,427	582	2 529	676	4 956	1 258	6 214
TOTAL CANALS	17 373	4 162	16 335	4 703	33 708	8 865	42 573
TOTAL BUNDS RIGHT BANK	27 397	6 564	28 954	7 734	56 351	14 298	70 649
TOTAL BUNDS LEFT BANK	2 427	582	3 114	832	5 541	1 414	6 955
						TOTAL Rs	1 20 177

These figures have been taken from the general revenue account of the division furnished by the Examiner and the establishment charges have been taken out proportionally to the expenditure as in the account only the general charges were shown in lump for all the works together The cost of revenue collection for the works in this division was Rs 23,017

2—GHAR DIVISION

35 This division is watered by three main canals the Ghar with its 17 branches 283 miles long the Nara with its 7 branches 217 miles long and the Wahur (23) with its branch (15) the Máiuwah 38 miles long—total 538 miles of canal The bunds in the division are two inland bunds the Kandhari 10 miles long and the Supri 7 miles long and 4 bunds along the river bank the Philu Bund 11 miles long the Abad Hatri Bund 21 miles, the Nángeshâh Bund 20 miles and the Rukan Bund 11 miles these last three form a continuous line along the river bank from Abad on the left bank of the Nara south east of Lárkhána, to the boundary of the Kurrachee Collectorate The Kandhári Bund lies 10 miles north of Lárkhána, and runs nearly east and west it prevents the flood which might come through the Jhali Bund from

turning to the south after it crosses the tail of the Nasrat and thereby endangering the town of Larkhana and the cultivation on the low lying lands on the Mirwah and Shah Hamir it protects an area of about 90 square miles The Supri Bund lies about 6 miles west of Mehar and protects that town and also the cultivation on the Kal ol from the hill floods The Phulu Bund protects an area of about 32 square miles round Lárkhána and the line of bund from Abád to Rukin protects about 159 square miles in the Labdarya Mehar and Kakar Tálukas There are no bed stones in the Ghar, but there are bench marks fixed at the foot of the spoil at every furlong on the Ghar itself and at every mile on most of its branches In the Nára there are no bed stones but there are some in the two branches, the Kudan and Kakol they have however been for years completely buried in the silt and it is most improbable that they have retained their proper level or would be of any use if found There are no bed stones in the Wahur or its branch the Máiur It may be remarked generally, that bed stones would be of but little use in this division as the water is kept throughout at a high level

36 The assessed area on the Ghar is 289 593 acres and the area cultivated in 1878 79 was 219 937 acres of Government land and 5 319 acres of Jaghir The kharif and rabi areas and the consolidated revenue for 1878 79 were—

		Rs
Kharif	Acres 181 043 at Rs 2 7 5 12 per acre	4 50 178
Rabi	38 894 R 1 4-2 15	4 11 5
	TOTAL	1 11 293

The assessed Haláb on 5 319 acres of Jaghir was Rs 1 706 and the realization Rs 1 111 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 7,831 including Rs 158 on account of plantations and other canal produce and Rs 356 on account of rents of buildings the remissions were Rs 17 606 being Rs 15 380 for kharif and Rs 2 226 for rabi the net canal revenue was Rs 4,90 959 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 1 81 687 the land share of this was Rs 48 169 and the water share Rs 4 3 518 the total water share including Halabi being Rs 4 54 959 The water share is correctly shown by the Examiner Public Works Accounts, in the revenue account of the Ghar though in the general revenue account of the division he has shown the whole of the average direct income for a year before the first work of improvement came into operation namely Rs 1 31 889 as the land share this is manifestly incorrect

37 The capital expenditure on the Ghar Canal was Rs 7 017 made up of Rs 5 627 for works Rs 581 for establishment direction Rs 1 125 for executive establishment and Rs 14 for tools and plant The revenue account deduction made for all charges and Rs 18 853 interest at 4½ per cent on capital expenditure Rs 4 23 978 shows a balance of revenue of Rs 1 93 983 The revenue charges were Rs 1 07 716 exclusive of Rs 32 518 for cost of revenue collection giving a percentage of 21 91 for the rate of expenditure on revenue and Re 0 48 for the cost of maintenance per acre The establishment charges were 30 per cent of the expenditure on works

38 The assessed area on the Nara and Wahurwah is 259 491 acres and the area cultivated was 176 762 acres of Government land and 6,105 acres of Jaghir The areas of kharif and rabi and the consolidated revenue were—

				Rs
Nara	Kharif	Acres 116 799 at Rs 2 4 11 40 per acre		2 60 727
	Rabi	32 867	2 10 30	76 059
Wahurwah	Kharif	21 514	1 10 103	3 311
	Rabi	4 591	1 1 51	7 254
Abad Hatri Bund	Kharif	590	2 11 60	2 314
	Rabi	78	5 3 8 28	408
	TOTAL ACRES	176 762	TOTAL Rs	3 91 131

The Hakaba assessment on 6 405 acres of Jaghir on the Nára was Rs 2 267 and the realization was Rs 1 781 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 1,788 of which Rs 192 were for rents of buildings and the remissions were for kharif Rs 47 737 and for rabi Rs 10 152—total Rs 58 189 The net canal revenue was Rs 3 36 511 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 3 32 942 The land share was Rs 33 294 the water share Rs 2 99 648 and the total water share including Hakaba Rs 3 01 429 This agrees with the amount shown by the Examiner in his general revenue account of the division The maintenance charges cannot be separated in the accounts, as they are given in lump sums for each táluka For the three works collectively the maintenance charges were Rs 69 286 not including Rs 30 270 for revenue collection the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 20 59 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 37 For the whole division the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 21 40, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 43, as shown in the Table V

39 The canals in this division are affected more than in any other by a high inundation, and in the year under review they all had a plentiful and seasonable supply For several years past the river has been steadily encroaching on its right bank all down the division and principally at and about the mouths of all the main feeders and on this account the water level in the Ghar (the most important one) has been very considerably raised and its supply largely increased The effect of the same cause on the Nára and Wahur has been on the contrary to lower their water levels as the river has cut into both these feeders at long distances below their mouths thereby causing a considerable loss of head not compensated by the rise consequent on the near approach of the river The supply in both these canals

was however, very fair during the year though in a less favourable inundation they will suffer severely until the cultivators accommodate their cultivation to the altered conditions of supply

40 The raising of the water level of the Ghar from the causes above explained, and from the river having of late years been higher than previously, would have had disastrous consequences had it not been that the people at once changed their cultivation from dry crops to rice and thus utilized the extra supply It is unfortunate that under the present settlement no account is taken of this change of crop consequent on an increased supply of water at a higher level as an increased water rate or a substitution of the assessment on rice for that on dry crops, would have largely increased the revenue of the division The total kharif cultivation on the Ghar is shown to be 183 604 acres and from figures obtained from the Mukhtyarkars it appears that 153 000 acres of this is rice This change in the cultivation which is pretty general all over the division accounts for most of the complaints of want of water which are still received notwithstanding the increased level of supply

41 As the river has now been setting steadily on to the right bank for 9 or 10 years it is more than probable that it will, in the course of the next few years go over to the other bank When this happens the water level in the Ghar and Nara will be considerably lower than it has been for years past and is now, and it will be necessary for the cultivators to revert again to dry crops and wheel cultivation And this change in the water level of the main feeders which may be expected within the next few years should be as far as possible provided for in the revised settlement about to be introduced More account ought to be taken in fixing the assessment, of the kind of crop grown and greater facilities should be given for arriving at the actual area of cultivation On some of the branches of the Ghar such as the Naurang Nurwah Ghat, and Chila the high level supply may be looked upon as permanent to all intents and purposes and on these there is no objection to the assessment being fixed as at present But on all the other canals and branches the supply is liable to periodical changes and fluctuations, which cannot be provided against and on them it is very desirable that the assessment should be based on the area of cultivation and the kind of crop grown

42 Though in the early part of the season the prospects of the most plentiful kharif harvest were very favourable, yet these were in a great measure blighted by the disastrous floods which during August and September swept over the western half of the division, and completely submerged over 110 000 acres of cultivation The revenue derived from the rabi cultivation after the subsidence of the floods more than made up the direct loss to Government, but the Zemindars suffered very heavily, especially those on the Nara in the Mehar and Kakar Tálukas who had cultivated large tracts of land which had been continuously under water since 1871 but which had dried up owing to the unusually low inundation of the previous year The Kusmore and Abál Mehlani floods did not reach the division until September and they added but little to the damage that had already been done by floods from the hills, arising from the unusually heavy rainfall of over 13 inches

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICTS

EASTERN NARA DIVISION

43 The canals which irrigate this district are the Mithrau Canal and its branches 141 miles long the Dimwah 18 miles long, the Heranwah 3 miles long and the Thar Canal, with its branches, 53 miles long The mileage of bunds is 118 that is 60 miles on the left bank, including 26 miles of protective bund to the Thar Canal and 58 miles on the right bank The bunds on the left bank are nearly all of short lengths and principally across the channels leading into dhands and hollows among the sandhills of the desert On the right bank there is nearly a continuous line from Bakái opposite the head of the Mithrau Canal to Syudjogote about 17 miles below Kipra As the water in the several canals contains hardly any silt and clearance is not required, it has not been considered necessary to fix bed stones except in the Dimwah for 7 miles, and in the Desewah, a branch of the Mithrau Canal for 10 miles Bench marks have been fixed at every furlong along the banks on 86 miles of the Mithrau Canal and 23 of its branches, and on 24 miles of the Thar Canal and 33 miles of its branches

44 The area of land in the Eastern Nára has not been assessed but the culturable area is 712 732 acres, and the area cultivated in 1878 79 was 239 090 acres or about one third of the whole The cultivated area is made up of 237,523 acres of Government land, and 1 567 acres of Jághír, and the areas of kharif and rabi and consolidated revenue were as below —

				Rs
Kharif	Acres	77 733 at Rs	2 2 8 84 per acre	1 68 761
Rabi		159 7	1 8-5 38	2 44 162
			Total Rs	4 12 923

The Hakaba assessment on 1,567 acres was Rs 588, and the realizations Rs 464 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 12,314, including Rs 521 on account of plantations, the rest being principally on account of fisheries, and the remissions were Rs 1,08,987 The net canal revenue was Rs 3,16,714, and the net consolidated revenue, including Hakaba,

Rs 3,03 936 The land share was Rs 30 394 and the water share including Hal aba Rs 2,74,006 The remissions exceeded by Rs 69 613 the average of the 5 previous years com prising 2 years of flood and 3 ordinary inundations, but were less by Rs 6,390 than the remis sions given on the flood of 1874

45 The capital expenditure on the Eastern Nára works was Rs 85 162 made up of Rs 69,309 for works, Rs 16,219 for establishment with a deduction of Rs 366 on account of tools and plant The revenue charges were Rs 1 05 386 exclusive of Rs 24 143 on account of cost of revenue collection and the balance of revenue to the credit of the works after paying all charges for maintenance and Rs 1,42 825 for interest at 4½ per cent on a capital expenditure of Rs 31,93,540 was Rs 40 544 The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 33 27, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 44

46 The flood, which in 1878 79 left the Indus north of Rohri and passed down the valley of the Eastern Nara, was the largest on record and the whole district with the exception of about 50 square miles was submerged The damage done to the kharif crops was very great nearly the whole of the kharif on the Nara, more than half on the Mithrau Canal and the whole on the Thar Canal being completely destroyed The remissions given on the several works for both kharif and rabi are shown in Table VII Those of the kharif were—

	A ... Kharif Re ... R	... to flood
	Rs	Rs
Eastern Nara	11 783	11 604
Mithrau Canal	1 4[illegible] 828	83 3 [illegible]
Thar do	10 224	10 2 4
Dimwah	362	3[illegible]2
H[illegible]anwah	551	533
Totals Rs	1 [illegible]8 748	1 06 042

The total direct loss of kharif revenue was Rs 1 06,042 or over 62 per cent of the consolidated revenue

47 Besides this direct loss of revenue there was a loss of Rs 53,133 on account of damage done to canal buildings and embankments namely —

	R
Buildings	12 000
R[illegible] Embankment	28 6
J[illegible]lal [illegible]	3 832
M[illegible]l[illegible] do	3 122
Mithrau Canal Banks	1[illegible] 8[illegible]
Nara [illegible] [illegible]nkments	5 0[illegible]
Thar Canal Banks	[illegible] [illegible]28
Dimwah Banks	3 48[illegible]
Total Rs	53 133

and there was besides a direct loss of kharif revenue on some of the tail branches of the Fulali in the Umarkot Bago Tando and Badina Talukas, amounting to Rs 54,926 The actual total loss therefore, due to the flood was —

	Rs
Kharif revenue in the Nara	1 06 042
Do do on tail of Fulali	54 926
Repairs to buildings and embankments	53 133
Total Rs.	2 14 101

To compensate this loss there was a rabi revenue due to the flood of Rs 2 21 386 made up of revenue from land flooded by the Jhambrao Surg, Rs 24 559 and from land flooded in the Nara Rs 1 96,827 The balance in favour of the flood was therefore Rs 7 285 It must be remembered though that had the flood not come, the regular rabi crops on the several canals would have been largely in excess of what they were

48 Although, owing to the flood the area of cultivation is in excess by 132 118 acres of the average of the three previous years and there is in consequence a balance of R 40,544 to the credit of the works for the year yet there will in all probability be a very large decrease next year on the average owing to the land being temporarily ruined, and the deficit will go on again as before until the protective works to the Mithrau and Thar Canals are carried out The net consolidated revenue on the Thar Canal for the year was only Rs 23, while before the flood of 1872, it was over Rs 75,000, and had the protective embank ment been constructed some years ago it would in all probability have been not far short of a lakh of rupees instead of twenty three

HYDERABAD COLLECTORATE

1—ROHRI CANAL DIVISION

49 The canals which irrigate this division having separate heads in the river are 29 in number, their total length being 1 760 miles Of these 17 are small works whose aggregate length is 260 miles, and the remaining 12 are canals varying in length from 55

(the Dambrowah) to 267 (the Mahmuda Ghāro), the latter including the Awat, Sarang, Aliganj and Sangro The total length of these 12 main canals is 1,500 miles There are no bunds in the division as the whole district with the exception of a small portion at the north of the Kundhara Taluka near the boundary of Mir Ali Murad's territory is high lying land beyond the reach of the highest inundation

50 The names of the canals which have been levelled and in which bed stones have been fixed with their mileage, are as below —

	Total length in Miles	No of Miles in which bed stones have been fixed
Mahmud	61	58
Nasrat	72	68
Naulakhi	13?	13
Dambro	?8	47
Ghar	141	131
Alibhar Kacheri	?5	?1
Great Marak	?12	1??
Ghāro	267	131
Sarfráz	102	81
TOTAL	1 125	843

The mileage entered includes that of all the branches as well as that of the canal itself

51 On the general subject of bed stones in canals the Executive Engineer, who has had great experience states it as his opinion that the mere fact of bed stones being set in a canal is not of such importance as is generally supposed and that they require to have their level checked at least every 5 years for the following reasons 1st the workmen constantly remove the stones and reset them at a higher level when they wish to get rid of the work of clearance 2nd Zemindars or their people constantly shift the bed stones near their kurrah heads or in front of their wheel channels with the idea that by doing so they benefit their individual supply 3rd where bed stones have been set in a canal which runs through salt ground locally known by the name of Kalar the bed stones in a short time disappear and in a few years all trace of them is lost 4th in the large canals the stones are often scoured out and 5th in all large canals the stones are constantly sinking by their own weight within from 4 to 12 miles of the river owing to subsoil near the river becoming saturated with water He states that it is a mistake to suppose that these stones when once put in serve as permanent guide for clearance and that any reduction of establishment can be effected when all the canals had been regulated and marked for they require quite as much if not more skilled attention and supervision than before The cost of setting the stones he estimates as about Rs 20 per mile In most of the 917 miles of canal remaining unregulated there are bed stones at 100 500 or 1 000 feet apart and though they have not been set by level but from a measurement taken from the water line they serve as useful guide in estimating for clearance The work of regulating the bed stones is progressing each year as time can be spared

52 The area in this division assessed under the settlement that is the old settlement which is now fortunately falling in is 679 908 acres or about 26 per cent of the whole culturable area The total area cultivated during 1878 79 was 362 542 acres of Government land and 44 464 acres of Jaghir and the areas of kharif and rabi on Government land and the consolidated revenue were as below —

			R
Kharif	Acres 320 811 at Rs 2 3 6 26 per acre		7 12 230
Rabi	11 731 at Rs 1 8 7F		56 (4
		TOTAL Rs	7 68 901

The assessment on the 44 461 acres of Jaghir was Rs 14 354 and the realization Rs 11,028 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 2 668 and the remissions Rs 22 472 on account of kharif and Rs 512 on account of rabi The net canal revenue was therefore Rs 7,59,216 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 7,45 520 The land share was Rs 74 532 and the water share, including Hakaba Rs 6,81 996 The amounts shown by the Examiner Public Works Accounts, in his general revenue account are incorrect as he has here again mixed up the average direct income of the Alibhar, Máral, and Sarfraz before the improvements were carried out, with the land share proper The revenue expenditure in the division was Rs 1 30,303 exclusive of Rs 62 652 on account of revenue collection the percentage of expenditure on net revenue was 17 16, and the cost of maintenance per acre Rs 0 32, both of which are low

53 For three of the canals in this division the Alibhar Kacheri, the Great Marak and the Sarfraz capital and revenue accounts are kept on account of the expenditure which was incurred some few years ago in improvements The capital accounts have been closed, and no expenditure was incurred during the year The revenue account for the year of the first shows a balance of revenue after paying all charges of Rs 7 819 against a balance of Rs 1,171 for the previous year that of the second shows a similar balance of Rs 38 801, as against Rs 33 703 for 1877 78 and that of the third and net deficit of Rs 12,304 against a net deficit in the previous year of Rs 7 ?0? On this last, although there was an increase of direct income of Rs 1 121 there was an increase for establishment charges of Rs 2 706 and for

repairs of Rs 3,035 The cause of so large an increase in the establishment charges—Rs 328 for direction, Rs 2 306 for executive and Rs 72 for revenue collection, is not understood It must be borne in mind however, that the expenditure of former years was not incurred with a view to any return, but simply to save the whole of the existing cultivation on the canal, which had become obliterated for some miles of its length by an enormous sand drift

54 The increase in the revenue of the other two canals, and the increase on all the canals in the division generally is most satisfactory and as the old settlement falls in, and until the revised settlement is introduced throughout the whole division, a large yearly increase may be expected The introduction of the revised settlement in the tálukas of Kandiáro, Naushahro Moro and Sakharand, which are watered by the Mehrab Nasrat Naulakhi, Dambro, Dád, and Rhein has given an increase of over 2 lakhs of rupees on the average of the 3 years 1874 75 to 1876 77, as the following figures show —

				Rs
1874 75 net consolidated revenue				[illegible]
1875 76	do	do		5 22 787
1876 77	do	do		[illegible]
			Average Rs	5 36 090
1877 78	do	do		6 66 920
1878 79	do	do		7 45 520

The increase of net consolidated revenue was in 1877 78 Rs 1 30 830, and that of 1878 79 Rs 2 09 430 over the average The settlement in Shahdadpur is now being revised and when this work is completed the good effects of the improvements to the Marak and Alibhai especially the former will be made apparent and the balance of revenue will be very largely increased These two canals between them irrigate the whole of the taluka with the exception of a very insignificant area on the tail of the Áwatwah and therefore the whole increase of revenue due to the works of improvement can at once be estimated

55 In Table VIII is shown the duty per cubic foot of supply throughout the kharif season on the 12 principal canals in the division and the smallness of the duty as compared with that of previous years will be at once apparent The cause of this is purely and simply the difference between the two inundations That of 1877 was a very bad one indeed the curve only three times during the whole season and then only for a few days at a time reaching the line of a good inundation and that of 1878 being the best on record the curve being for the whole of the four kharif months about two feet above the line While the discharge of all the 12 canals taken together was in 1877 only 3 607 cubic feet per second and the duty 155 acres to a cubic foot the discharge in 1878 was 7,269 or a little more than double and the duty only 36 acres to the cubic foot The highest duty was on the Naulakhi 73 acres and the lowest on the Dad and Rhein on both 194 acres The canals all had far more water than they required and the greater part of it was practically wasted A very good average throughout if the water is used economically is about what it was in 1877, namely 68 acres to the cubic foot

2—FULAH DIVISION

56 The Fulah Division is irrigated by 12 canals with separate heads in the river The principal canal is the Fulah with its 100 branches 994 miles long Of the others the longest is the Mulchand with its 8 branches 64 miles long and next to this is the Chandan with its 6 branches 24 miles long there are 9 other small canals whose united length is 65 miles Of the 994 miles of the Fulah there are as nearly as can be ascertained 392 miles in which bed stones have been set to a regular gradient On the Mulchand 21 miles have been regulated and in three other canals 32 miles The work of setting bed stones in this division owing to a constant change of officers and to one cause and another has been very much neglected of late years and of the stones which have been set very little record can be found In many cases they were apparently set at too low a level, and as the clearance grant was never sufficient to allow of the canals being cleared to the level fixed even supposing such a depth was at all necessary the stones have never been seen since they were put down The only bund in the division is the Hajipur Bund 8 miles long built to protect the left bank opposite the Baran river when that river comes down in heavy flood

57 The settlement has only been introduced in a part of this division the area assessed being 135 512 acres The area cultivated in 1878 79 was 236 718 acres or about 29 per cent of the total culturable area The areas of kharif and rabi on Government land and the consolidated revenue for the year were —

Kharif	Acres 172 [illegible] at Rs 2 3 [illegible] 70 per acre	Rs	[illegible] 182
Rabi	13 325 Rs 1 1 2 28		14 [illegible]
	Total Rs		[illegible]

The assessment on 50 713 acres of Jagirs was Rs 17 078 and the realization Rs 14 931 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 4 022 and the remissions Rs 61 308 The net canal revenue was Rs 3 62 210 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 3,43 197 The land share was Rs 51 320 and the water share, including Hakabo Rs 3 23 868 The Examiner Public Works Accounts in his general revenue statement of the division makes the land share Rs 1 54 519 but as has been before explained this is incorrect The land share of the Fulah consolidated revenue is correctly shown in the revenue account for that canal is Rs 31,161 and that for the

E

other canals is Rs 3 159 The remissions in the division were very high, being Rs 51,305 above the average of the 4 previous years but out of the whole sum of Rs 61,308 no less than Rs 54,926 were given on account of the damage done in the Bágo Tando and Badina Tálukas on account of the Nára floods, as was shown in para 47, and Rs 5 264 were granted on account of the breaching of the Hajipur Bund from the heavy floods down the Báran caused by the unusually heavy rainfall of nearly 20 inches of rain The revenue expenditure in the division was Rs 96,383, exclusive of Rs 15,819 on account of revenue collections the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 26 61, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 41

58 The revenue account of the Fulali Canal shows for the year a balance of revenue of Rs 8 325, as against a net deficit of Rs 48 099 in 1877 78 This is due entirely to the small sum expended during the year on repairs, owing to the grant for the division being reduced to meet excess expenditure in two of the divisions in Upper Sind The decrease of direct income was Rs 1,842 the decrease in the expenditure on establishment Rs 12,591 and the decrease in that on repairs Rs 46,418 The general result for the whole division is an increase of net consolidated revenue of Rs 12,187 and an increase of 35 088 acres of cultivation on the average of the three previous years The area of cultivation is, however, incorrectly stated either for 1878 79 or for the previous years, as the increase of revenue is not commensurate with the stated increase of cultivation

59 The duty of the canals in this division per cubic foot of kharíf supply is shown in Table VIII and as in the case of the Rohri Canal Division, the duty shown is considerably under that for the previous year The discharge of the Fulali which was 4 083 cubic feet per second in 1877 78 giving a duty of 37 36 acres to the cubic foot, was 7 818 cubic feet in 1878 79, and the duty 25 50 acres there was however in this year an increase of 36 871 acres of cultivation The united discharges of the other canals, which was 1 285 cubic feet in 1877 78 was 2,709 cubic feet in 1878 79 The duty shown in the table for this division however, is of very little value, as during the kharíf season many of the canals were closed owing to the floods, the Hajipur flood breaking into the tail branches from the west and the Nára floods from the east, and towards the end of the season none of the water was used at all From 38 to 40 acres per cubic foot may be looked upon as a fair average on the Fulali where more than half the cultivation is rice, and the water is not used very economically

KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE CANALS

60 There are in the Kurrachee Collectorate 104 canals with separate heads on the river the total length being 1 360 miles and 31 bunds whose aggregate length is 83 miles The two northern tálukas of the collectorate Dádu and Sehwan are irrigated by the tail of the Western Nára, 37 miles in length from the boundary of the Shikárpur Collectorate which flows into the Manchur lake the Phitu 27 miles long which leaves the river about 8 miles to the south east of Dadur and irrigates the land between the Nára and the river and the Áral 12 miles long, which during the inundation acts as a feeder to the Manchur Lake and in the cold season as a drainage channel Between Sehwan and Kotri there are no Government canals at least they were given up some years ago as being too costly to clear the strip of country which they watered was very narrow lying between the hills and the river and whenever rain fell they were swept from end to end almost at right angles by the floods and completely filled up with soil

61 On the right bank south of Jhiral, the principal canals are the Kalri with its 15 branches 136 miles long and the Bagár, which was formerly one of the main channels of the Indus with its 16 branches, 125 miles long On the left bank the principal canal is the Pinyári with 83 branches 410 miles long the Satuh 58 miles long, and the Khantah 70 miles long On the left bank there is practically a continuous line of bund along the river bank to a point 30 miles due south of Tatta where the river separates into two channels, the Ochitta and Kokawari The bunds on the right bank are small works and of no great extent There are only 257 miles of canals in the collectorate in which bed stones have been fixed to a regular gradient

62 In the Sehwan and Dádu Tálukas out of a total culturable area of 318 714 acres 145 191 acres have been assessed and 86,782 acres were cultivated during the year, the percentage being respectively 15 and 27 of the total culturable area The settlement has not been introduced in the Jhirak Shahbandar and Kurrachee Deputy Collectorates but the cultivated area was 174 107 acres out of a total culturable area of 552 200 acres, or about 31 per cent The total area cultivated in the collectorate during the year was 260,889 acres including 13,103 acres of Jaghír land and the kharif and rabi areas of Government land, and the consolidated revenue were —

		Rs
Kharíf	Acres 155 793 at Rs 2 3 7 40 per Acre	3 46 806
Rabi	91 993 at Rs 1 12 9 31	1 73 447
	TOTAL Rs	5 20 253

The assessment on 13 103 acres of Jaghír was Rs 4,914 and the realization Rs. 4 606 the miscellaneous collections were Rs 13,375, and the remissions Rs 48,205 The net canal revenue was Rs 4 90 029 and the net consolidated revenue Rs 4,72,048 The land share was Rs 17,205, and the water share, including Hakaba, Rs 4 78,654 The revenue expenditure not including Rs 43,960 on account of cost of revenue collection, was Rs 1,29,076 the

percentage of expenditure on revenue was 26 34 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re 0 49 The remissions were Rs 53,243 below the average of the 5 previous years

63 The figures showing the duty per cubic foot of supply on the canals in this division have not been entered in Table VIII, as the floods swept over nearly all the canals in the division, and disarranged all the calculations

64 The usual tables, and capital and revenue accounts of the various canals for which these accounts are kept, are attached to this report The report is a little overdue, but it is submitted six weeks earlier than that for the previous year, and it is hoped that next year there may be less delay still

J LEMESURIER, *Colonel, R E*

Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind

Camp Larkhána 6th January 1880

TABLE I

SHOWING THE NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1875 76 to 1878 79

Collectorate and Division		1878 79		1877 78		1876 77		1875 76	
		Acres	Revenue	Acres	Revenue	Acres	Revenue	Acres	Revenue
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Frontier	Begari Canal	152 540	1 30 714	76 198	1 19 145	162 917	1 16 800	68 135	1 01 708
	Desert do	103 92	98 910	44 112	57 365	54 529	46 792	44 891	32 640
Shikarpur	Sukkur do	84 408	1 22 560	61 775	1 07 463	84 556	98 186	62 426	1 08 709
	Canals in S C Division	113 887	2 54,219	75 064	2 23 605	89 022	2 02 942	91 118	215 610
	Ghar Division	390 6[illegible]9	8 14 629	293 981	8 03 301	408 388	6 97 437	338 685	8 10 185
Thar and Parkar	Eastern Nára	237 523	3 03 936	102 402	1 73 246	123 346	1 49 748	90 466	1 28 486
Hyderabad	R C Division	362 542	7 45 520	298 109	6 06 920	352 799	5 49 566	308 328	5 22 [illegible]87
	Fuleli do	186 001	3 43 197	135 497	3 24 177	161 150	3 47 799	153 087	3 20 [illegible]
Kurrachee	K C C do	247 780	4 72 048	179 916	4 64,809	266 767	4,69 468	194 983	4 17 [illegible]2
	Totals	1 885 316	32 85 733	1 267 054	29 40 031	1706 480	26 78 793	1 352 119	26 58 0[illegible]

TABLE II

SHOWING THE AREA OF CULTIVATION AND THE GROSS AND NET CANAL REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1878 79 AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Cultivation in Acres			Revenue in Rupees				Net Canal Revenue
	Government	Jághír	Total	Gross Consolidated Revenue	Hakaba	Miscellaneous	Remissions	
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R
1875 76	1 352 119	161 398	1 513 517	28 53 054	49 648	85 040	1 94 978	27 92 764
1876 77	1 706 480	136 030	1 842 510	30 81 279	52 476	1 45 058	4 02 486	28 76 327
1877 78	1 267 054	119 259	1 386 313	30 49 432	40 843	81 284	1 09 101	30 62 158
Average	1 441 881	148 896	1 590 780	29 94 588	47 656	1 03 794	2 35 622	29 10 416
1878 79	1 885 315	130 774	2 016 089	36 27 436	35 750	45 527	3 41 703	33 67 010

NOTE —The Net Canal Revenue is obtained by adding the Gross Consolidated Revenue Hakaba and Miscellaneous together and deducting remissions Rs 889 Miscellaneous collections on account of fisheries and plantations on the Kusmore Bund have been omitted by mistake

TABLE III

SHOWING THE AREA OF CULTIVATION AND THE GROSS AND NET CANAL REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1878 79 GIVEN FOR DIVISIONS SEPARATELY

Collectorate and Division		Cultivation in Acres: Government	Jaghir	Total	Revenue in Rupees: Gross Consolidated Revenue	Hakaba	Miscellaneous	Remissions	Net Canal Revenue
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Frontier	Begari Canal	1?2 546	4 4?4	1?6 9?0	1 31 ?13	442	872	899	1 32 028
	Desert do	103 923	1 942	105 865	98 ?10	217	207		99 3?4
Shikarpur	Sukkur do	84 408	56	84 464	1 28 613	17	1 382	6 053	1 23 959
	Canals in S C Division	113 887	2 781	116 6?8	2 71 291	733	1 068	17 072	2 56 020
	Char Division	396 699	11 724	408 423	8 ?0 121	3 ?22	?(19	75 795	8 2? 4 0
Thar and Parkar	Eastern Nara	237 523	1 567	239 09?	4 12 923	461	12 314	1 08 987	3 16 ?14
Hyderabad	R C Division	36? 542	44 464	407 00?	7 68 ?01	11 028	2 ?(8	23 3 4	7 59 206
	Fulali do	186 0?1	50 713	236 71?	4 04 ?05	14 ?31	4,022	?1 308	3 62 210
Kurrachee	K C C do	247 786	13 103	260 88?	5 20 2?3	1 ?0?	13 375	48 205	4 ?0 029
	Totals	1 885 315	1 30 7?4	2 01? 0?	3? 2? 436	35 750	45 52?	3 41 703	33 ?7 010

TABLE IV

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON NEW WORKS EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

Division or Canal	New Works: Works	Establishment	Per cent age	Repairs: Works	Establishment	Per cent age	Total: Works	Establishment	Total Expenditure
	R	Rs		R	R		R	Rs	R
Begari Canal	2? 8?0	? 3?4	?0 00	48 ??	18 ?58	37 80	?5 11?	23 ?22	?8 ?3?
Desert do	?2 328	18 ?11	30 ?9	? 350	2 141	33 76	68 ? 8	20 985	8? ?? 3
Sukkur do	?5 868	5 716	20 21	40 899	9 ?85	21 17	?? ???	15 ? 31	82 3?5
Canals in S C Division	17 1?7	11 308	23 9?	48 403	13 ?? ?	2? 41	9? ???	21 577	1 ?0 1 7
Char Division	2? 68	7 ?30	30 87	1 34 ?28	42 0?4	31 18	1 ?0 61?	?0 001	2 10 ?17
Eastern Nara	? ? 309	1? ?53	22 87	1 ?4?	33 ? 40	4? 88	1 11 0??	49 4?3	1 90 ?48
Rohri Canal Division	2 327	8?4	36 70	95 067	35 ?3?	3 06	?? 3?4	36 090	1 33 184
Fulali Division	4 5 ?1	1 644	35 80	?? ?29	28 ?5?	42 31	72 320	30 298	1 02 618
Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	34 96?	16 788	48 01	8? 8?7	13 2? ?	?50 32	1 ?0 836	?9 9?7	1 80 833
Total	2 99 094	81 228	28 1?	99 285	2 26 3? ?	37 7	8 ?8 37?	3 10 5?7	12 08 97?
* Kusmor Bund	1 11 ??1	6 215	5 5?	70 1?6	1?0 0	* 5 ?8	1 82 1??	10 305	1 ?2 472
Total	4 11 085	90 473	22 01	6 6? 4?1	2 30 429	34 48	10 80 ?16	3 20 902	14 01 448
								Add—Cost of Revenue Collection	2 51 ?8?
								Total Expenditure Rs	16 55 53?

* N —II ?g f th K re B d w ??l lly th E t E g ?a d l t b e ?e k d ly th Ex P ?? W k ? t

Collectorates and Divisions		Cost of Revenue Collection	Expenditure on: Capital Account	Revenue Account
		Rs	Rs	Rs
Frontier Districts	Begari Canal	9 51?	32 184	?6 0?3
	Desert do	8 927	81 069	17 1?1
Shikarpur	Sukkur do	3 264	1? 1?0	66 512
	Canals in S C Division	23 017		1 43 194
	Char Division	6? 788	7 047	2 66 358
Thar and Parkar	Eastern Nara Division	24 143	85 528	1 29 ?3
Hyderabad	Rohri Canal do	? 2? 2		1 96 13?
	Fulali Division	15 81?	2 775	1 15 ?62
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	13 9?0		2 24 ??
Frontier Districts	Kusmor Bund			1 92 ??2
		2 ?4 08?	2 ?7 753*	14 2? ?5
			Add—Capital Expenditure	2 ?7 7 ?
Total Expenditure as shown by Examiner Public Works Accounts				1? ?5 3?

* R 1 4?? ? a ?o t of e p d t ? d u E gl ? d a accou t of Stores h e bee ?mitte l by mistake

TABLE V

SHOWING THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND THE NUMBER OF MILES OF CANAL AND BUND IN EACH DIVISION

Canal or Division	Net Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue	Cost of Maintenance per Acre	Number of Miles of: Canal	Number of Miles of: Bund	Cost of Clearance in cubic feet per rupee: Canals	Cost of Clearance in cubic feet per rupee: Bunds
	Rs	Rs						
Begári Canal	1 32 028	66 554	50 41	42	148		226	
Desert do	99 304	8 494	8 55	08	60	47*	294	
Sukkur do	1 23 959	50 784	40 97	60	127		230	
Canals in S C Division	2 56 020	61 6/2	24 09	53	279	118	263	206
Ghar Division	8 27 470	1 7, 002	21 40	43	538	80	356	340
Eastern Nára Division	3 16 714	1 05 386	33 27	44	214	118	328	202
Rohri Canal do	7 59 216	1 30 303	17 16	32	1 760		313	
Fulali Division	3 62 210	96 383	26 61	41	1 147	8	227	148
Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	4 90 029	1 29 076	26 34	49	1 360	83	294	259
Total	33 67 010	8 25 651	24 52	41	5 633	374		

* Kuamore Bund

TABLE VI

SHOWING THE LAND AND WATER SHARES OF THE NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1878-79—LAND SHARE 10 WATER SHARE 90 PER CENT OF THE NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

Collectorates and Canals		Net consolidated revenue exclusive of Hakaba: Total	Net consolidated revenue exclusive of Hakaba: Land Share	Net consolidated revenue exclusive of Hakaba: Water Share	Hakaba	Total Water Share
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Frontier Districts	Begári Canal	1 30 714	13 071	1 17 643	442	1 18 085
	Desert do	[illegible]910	9 891	89 019	247	89 2[illegible]6
Shikárpur	Sukkur do	1 2[illegible]60	12 256	1 10 304	17	1 10 321
	Canal in Shikárpur Division	2 54 219	25 422	2 28 797	733	2 29 530
	Ghar Canal	4,81 687	48 169	4 33 518	1,441	4,34 959
	Canals in Ghar Division	3 32 942	33 294	2 99 648	1 781	3 01 429
Thar and Párkar	Eastern Nára	2 18 752	21 875	1 96 876	263	1 97 139
	Mithrau Canal	85 104	8 510	76 594		76 594
	Thar Canal	23	2	21	201	22[illegible]
	Dimwah	40	4	36		36
	Heranwah	18	2	16		1[illegible]
Hydorabad	Alibhar Kacheri	23 114	2 311	20 803	12	20 931
	Great Mániak	1 00 721	10 072	90 649	1 449	92 098
	Sarfráz	23 091	2 309	20 782	869	21 651
	Canals in R C Division	5 98 594	59 859	5 38 735	8 582	5 47 317
	Fulali	3 11 602	31 160	2 80 442	14,794	2 95 23[illegible]
	Canals in F Division	31 595	3 159	28 436	197	28 633
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	4,72 048	47 205	4 24,813	4,606	4,29 449
	Total	32 85 733	3 28 571	29 57 162	35 750	29 62 882

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TABLE VII

SHOWING THE AREAS OF KHARIF AND RABI THE GROSS AND NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND THE REMISSIONS GRANTED FOR 1878-79

Collectorates	Canals and Divisions		Area of Cultivation		Consolidated Revenue		Remissions		Net Consolidated Revenue
			Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Frontier Districts		Begári Canal	83 476	69 070	1 21 454	10 159	687	212	1,30 714
Frontier Districts		Desert do	64,988	38 935	98 910				98 910
Shikárpur Collectorate	Sukkur Canal Division	Sukkur do	52 545	31 863	92 957	35 656	1 441	4 612	1 22 560
		Sind do	47 653	14,022	1 28 134	13 317	7 641	242	1 33 568
		Canals in Rohri Districts	35 277	14,458	98 668	25 750	6 390	2 581	1 15 456
		Jhali Bund	205	10	681	20	205	8	491
		Naitch do	2 083	179	4 480	229	5		4,704
	Ghar Division	Ghar Canal	1 81 043	38 891	4,50 178	49 115	15 380	2 226	4 81 687
		Western Nára	1 39 263	37 499	3 07 440	83 691	47 737	10 452	3 32 942
Thar and Parkar Districts	Eastern Nara Division	Nára Supply Channel	5	8	13	24			37
		Jhambrao Sang		16 317		24 559			24 559
		Eastern Nara	4,549	1 24 040	11 783	1 36 827	11 604	2 851	1 94 155
		Mithrau Canal	67 912	19 102	1 45 828	22 729	83 3[illegible]9	91	85 104
		Thar do	4 754	23	10,221	23	10 224		23
		Dimwah	164		362		322		40
		Heranwah	349		551		533		18
Hyderabad Collectorate	Rohri Canal Division	Alibhar Kacheri	12 706	4 060	22 962	217	44	21	23 114
		Great Márak	42 002	10 393	1 00 529	192			1 00 711
		Sarfraz	15 084	359	22 936	155			23 092
		Other Canals	2 51 019	26 919	5 65 803	56 110	22 428	891	5 98 594
	Fulali Division	Fulali	1 57 132	9 311	3 5[illegible] 596	11 91[illegible]	55 903	3	3 11 602
		Other Canals	15 541	4 014	34 586	2 411	5 102		31 595
Kurrachee Collectorate		Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	1 55 793	91 993	3 46 806	1 73 447	48 205		4 72 048
		TOTAL	13 33 [illegible]46	[illegible] 51 769	29 20 881	7 06 552	3 1[illegible] 510	24 193	32 85 733

NOTE —The i f the kh lf a d bi l th K rrachee Colle t t e h w together i lun ;

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,— No 38 W I—123, dated 23rd March 1880

Read—

No 189 dated 15th January 1880

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind

Submitted* to Government The report for 1878 79 by Colonel LeMesurier, R E Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, shows that the inundation was a remarkably good one, and, had it only been under control, the season in almost every part of the province would have been a favourable one, but unfortunately the Kusmore Bund was breached and the whole of the western side of the Indus from Kusmore to Sehwan was swept by disastrous floods

* Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1878 79

2 On the left bank of the river also the floods occasioned serious losses, being the highest on record since 1826

3 Notwithstanding these misfortunes, the year has not financially been a bad one, the revenue, owing to the large area of rabi cultivation showing an increase of about five lakhs and a quarter of rupees over the average of the three preceding years

4 As Government are aware, the figures given in these Irrigation Reports do not tally with those given in the reports by Revenue Officers, and the causes of the discrepancy are at present being investigated, and will it is believed be satisfactorily ascertained, on which steps will be taken to ensure uniformity in future In the meantime the figures of this report will be accepted

5 The remissions of revenue, as was to be expected in a year of such floods, were large, but owing to the stricter rules now in force they were less than in 1874 75 and 1876 77

6 With regard to the figures in paragraphs 16 to 23, it must be borne in mind that one great object in the Desert Canal was political —to attract the unsettled and plundering Bugti and Biluch tribesmen, and induce them to settle down to honest labour With this end in view it was necessary to fix low rates and introduce a simple and easily understood system There can be little question that, viewed on broader grounds than revenue returns, the canal has been a great success and is doing the work for which it was made

7 As regards the revenue for water supplied to Khilat territory, the system hitherto in force has not been a good one, but, as Government are aware, proposals are now under consideration for remedying existing defects

8 In several portions of his report the Superintending Engineer takes exception to the existing methods for arriving at the actual area under cultivation His objections are well founded, but as the revised settlement, now rapidly progressing takes the place of the former or 'diffused rate' system, the record of areas under cultivation will be more accurately recorded and at the same time an increase of revenue may be looked for No very great improvement can, however, under any system be looked for until the present arrangements are altered and some system of village accountants and village headmen substituted in its place A change in this direction is absolutely essential if the work of the settlement is to be permanent, and if Government is to realize its revenue fully and obtain statistics about cultivation

9 The Commissioner in Sind, having in other reports treated of many of the subjects referred to in this report, does not consider it necessary to add further remarks at present or to allude in any way to the purely professional details given by Colonel LeMesurier in his interesting report

Resolution —Government notice with satisfaction that this report has been submitted six weeks earlier than that for the previous year still, more punctuality is necessary, and Government trust this is the last time they will have occasion to refer to this subject

2 The inundation of 1878—as far as its curve is concerned—was undoubtedly a very favourable one, being about 2 feet higher than what is known as the curve of a good inundation

3 As indicated however in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No 76 W I —232, dated 26th April 1879, reviewing the report for 1877 78 it is very questionable whether an inundation so much above the standard curve is really beneficial, as it leaves no margin whatever for heavy local falls of rain which usually occur when the river is at or near its highest inundation level--thus causing as in the year under report (1878) disastrous breaches and floods

4 Large sums have recently been granted for strengthening and improving the works of control, and it is hoped that in future there will be comparative, if not complete, immunity from floods on the right bank of the Indus

5 Works for protecting the cultivation on the left bank of the Indus and the Eastern Nára Districts are under consideration, and those for improving the discharging power of the Nara Channel are now under construction

6 Notwithstanding the disastrous breaches and floods of 1878, there was an increase of revenue of Rs 5,26,767 over the average revenue of the three previous years The Commissioner attributes this increase to the large area of rabi cultivation which invariably follows a season of flood

7 Both the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation point out that the figures exhibiting the areas of cultivation are unreliable, but when the revised system of settlement which is now being gradually introduced comes into full operation, more accurate returns of the cultivation and description of crops irrigated may be expected The present report shows an increase of 443,431 acres of cultivation over the average of the three previous years, the total for the year (1878 79) being 1,88?,315 acres

8 The outlay upon works and repairs was larger than usual owing to special grants having been made for the Kusmore Bund

9 The percentage of establishment on new works, *viz*, 22 01, is moderate, but that on repairs, *viz*, 34 48, is very high, and every effort must be made to reduce it at once Government direct the special attention of the Superintending Engineer to this most important point

10 The percentage of expenditure on maintenance and repairs, *viz*, 24 52 of the revenue, and the cost of maintenance, *viz*, 0 41 rupee per acre, taken over the whole province, are both very reasonable and somewhat below the average

11 The loss of revenue upon the Begári and Desert Canals in the Frontier Districts of Upper Sind, referred to in paras 15 to 23 of the report and in para 6 of the Commissioner's endorsement, is serious as affecting the financial results of both these works, the first of which is already classified in the category of "*Productive Public Works*," and the other recommended by this Government to be so classified The Acting Commissioner in submitting the report for 1877 78 made the following remark "The question of loss of

revenue on the Desert Canal has already been reported on by the Commissioner, and it is hoped that a temporary settlement of the district may be effected this year so as to ensure a fair amount of revenue being realized" Government would be glad to learn if anything in this direction has been since done, as these canals although originally sanctioned chiefly on political grounds, were nevertheless represented by the late Commissioner Sir William Merewether as calculated to be highly remunerative undertakings upon rates which he himself, after a very long experience on the Sind Frontier, approved, and which do not appear to have been as yet levied

12 The question of the settlement upon these two canals, as also the general points raised in para 8 of the Commissioner's endorsement, should be specially transferred to the Revenue Department for consideration and final orders

13 It is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure on the Kusmore Bund in 1878 79 resulted in its remaining staunch during the inundation of 1879, thus realizing the hope entertained by this Government and expressed in para 10 of Government Resolution No 76 W I —232, dated 26th April 1879 The recent orders however regarding sufficient and efficient Abkallani establishment being maintained upon the Bund, next inundation must be most carefully attended to

14 Government regret to notice so large a deficit again on the Sukkur Canal The area under rice cultivation since the opening of this canal has gone up from 1,988 acres to 18,380 acres and this fact alone is sufficient to account for a very large proportion of the additional supply of water afforded by the new canal The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be asked if the terms of the settlement admit of the people changing their cultivation from dry crops to rice, which consumes so much more water, without payment of an additional rate for the same

15 The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has already received instructions to develope the powers of this canal during the cold season, and Government trust that the area under rabi irrigation will ultimately attain a higher figure than that set down in the report In this respect the canal has not up to the present time, owing to frequent changes of officers, disastrous floods and other causes, had a fair chance

16 The indication of changes in the set of the Indus as likely to affect the canals in the Ghar Division (paras 39 to 41) is worthy of careful consideration, and should be specially brought to the notice of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

17 The Eastern Nara system of canals again suffered most severely from floods Although the revenue account for 1878 79 shows a surplus of Rs 40,554 after paying working expenses and interest on capital, still it is feared that there will be a deficit next year owing to a large quantity of the lands under command of the canals being temporarily destroyed for purposes of cultivation The remedy for this evil has been already indicated in para 5 *ante* and every endeavour should be made to push forward those works for which sanction has been already accorded

18 The increase in the revenue on the canals in the Rohri Division due partly to the high inundation but in larger measure to the introduction of the revised settlement, is particularly satisfactory

19 Government conclude from the last clause of para 51 that the Superintending Engineer does not entirely concur with the Executive Engineer in his observations regarding the doubtful utility of bed stones in canals though a definite opinion should have been expressed The recent Irrigation Act VII of 1879 contains clauses sufficient to prevent the people from moving these bench marks in the manner complained of, and it should be brought into operation accordingly

20 The Fulali and Kurrachee Collectorate Canal Divisions need no special remarks

21 In paras 7 and 57 the Superintending Engineer alludes to certain general revenue account statements prepared and furnished by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts These should have been sent up with the report

They should now be submitted with any remarks the Superintending Engineer may have to make regarding them, when the final orders of Government will be issued thereon, meanwhile it will suffice to state definitely that the figures recorded in Table VI appear to have been prepared in strict accordance with the most recent orders on the subject, and are correct

22 Finally, Government have pleasure in acknowledging the great care that has evidently been bestowed in the preparation of this interesting and valuable report, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel LeMesurier, R E, the head of the Irrigation Department in Sind

23 Copies of the report and of this Resolution thereon should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary State

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

EMIGRATION TO ASSAM

No 994 dated Shillong 17th May 1880

From—C J LYALL Esq C I E Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the annexed memorial from the Indian Tea Districts Association, London, in which they represent the present state and prospects of the tea industry in India, and suggest certain measures which, in their opinion, are calculated to promote the interests and further the development of this industry

2 The Chief Commissioner, having ascertained from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that he is willing to take into consideration the general question of revising Act VII (B C) of 1873, is circulating the Memorial to District Officers in Assam, with a view to collecting their opinions and those of the leading tea planters on the points on which the Act requires amendment Sir Steuart Bayley is not, therefore, at present in a position to discuss that portion of the Memorial which deals with the revision of the law, he has, however, the following remarks to make on the specific requests stated on page 3 of that document

3 The first point noticed, and the one which is considered by the memorialists of the most pressing importance, is that the maximum period of contracts under the Act should be extended from three to five years This proposal seems to the Chief Commissioner to require much consideration, not only by Government, as interested in the due protection of the labourer, but also by the planters themselves From a protective point of view, he sees no serious danger in it, as immigrant labourers are now so well taken care of and so constantly inspected, and the powers given by the Act for closing unhealthy gardens are so ample, that a coolie is not likely to be exposed to greater risk under a five years' contract than he now is under one for three But it seems to be overlooked by those who advocate the extension that it is likely, by diminishing the advantages held out to the labourer, to render service in the tea districts more unpopular than it at present is The power to change after three years' service and the high bonus given for re enlistment are elements of importance in the attractions set before the immigrant, in default of which he may very probably require higher wages for the extended period And, if the extension in this way raises the cost of imported labour it will be a doubtful boon to employers The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to give a definite opinion on the proposal till he has consulted District Officers and the

leading planters in the Province, but he will be glad to receive any instructions which the Government of India may wish to give on the subject, as if His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the extension is absolutely and wholly inadmissible, it would be desirable not to keep up agitation by bringing the matter before the Bengal Legislative Council

4 On the second point urged,—the simplification of the regulations and conditions attaching to recruitment in the labour districts,—the Chief Commissioner has nothing to say, as he does not know the specific grounds on which the dissatisfaction with the present system implied in the request for its revision, is based Sir Steuart Bayley had some correspondence last year with the Government of Bengal* on the subject of encouraging free immigration, and correcting some mistaken notions as to the illegality of this system, and the Lieutenant Governor was good enough to issue a circular on the subject, but, beyond this, the question has not been before the Chief Commissioner

* Vide para 2 Section 1 Chapter I of the Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for the year 1878

5 On the third point, viz, "that the influence of Government should be exercised to induce the rulers and sirdars of the quasi independent territories bordering on the ordinary recruiting districts to remove the impediments which stand in the way of free immigration from such territories," the Chief Commissioner is also unable to offer any opinion, nor is he aware what the impediments are to which the memorialists refer He believes that the Chief of one of the tributary States of Chota Nagpur prohibited recruiting in his territory, but this is a matter for the consideration of the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner will therefore abstain from comment on it

6 In regard to the fourth suggestion,—that the diet scale for immigrants in transit by boat or steamer should be simplified, and reduced in cost,—I am to say that modifications have already been made in the direction urged by the memorialists

7 In reference to the matter discussed in the concluding paragraph of the memorial, I am to remark that the Government of India are aware that there is no balance at the credit of the Labour Transport Fund, and that the question of enlarging the purposes to which this fund may legally be applied, as well as that of reducing the fees, is now under the consideration of the Government of Bengal

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To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council

Memorial of the Indian Tea Districts Association dated London March 1880

It has for some time become manifest to those engaged in the growth of tea in India, that not only is its preservation as a fairly remunerative investment in danger, but that its continued existence as one of the staple industries of the country is menaced by the great and increasing difficulties and drawbacks which attend its prosecution That the pressure of these burdens has become greater than the industry can bear, and survive in a healthy condition, is sufficiently shown by the steadily decreasing profits realized for some years past by those estates most favoured by natural conditions and management, while in the case of by far the larger proportion there have been no profits, and in too many instances heavy losses accumulating from year to year It is true that the unsatisfactory condition of the enterprise, due to local influences, has been further aggravated during the past two years by the depressed state of the tea market, in sympathy with the almost universal depression of trade and industry But though some alleviation may not unreasonably be looked for in this respect it cannot be ignored that, with the largely increased importations of Indian teas, and the new fields which are being opened out in Ceylon Java and elsewhere, producing teas of similar character, the general tendency must be towards a permanently cheaper market than ruled some years ago, and that effective relief can only be found in diminished cost of production That growers are keenly alive to the importance of this is fully evinced by their strenuous efforts to introduce greater economy in all branches of the work, and their prompt adoption of all the mechanical appliances invented with that object The peculiarities of the culture, however, are such that hand labour must always be largely employed and rank as the governing factor in the cost of production On the maintenance therefore of an adequate supply of coolie labour, at a cost calculated to leave a fair margin of profit on the capital invested, hinges the entire question of the future of the tea enterprise

It may not be out of place to give a brief statement of the progress of the tea culture in India during the last 30 years In 1850 the area under plant may be approximately esti-

mated at not more than 1,000 acres, and the total outturn of tea at little over 250,000lb At the present time the area under plant may be put down for—

	Acres
Assam	85 000
Cachar	47 000
Sylhet	18 000
Darjeeling and Terai	34 000
Dehra Doon	4 300
Kangra Valley	7 400
Kumaon	4.400
Chittagong	4 200
Chota Nagpore	3 300
TOTAL	207 600

producing about 40,000 000lb of prepared tea, and representing a capital invested not far short of fifteen millions sterling, while about two millions sterling are spent annually in India in the working and up keep of the plantations Of the advantages accruing to India—directly to the people and indirectly to the Government—from the disbursement of so large an amount of money there can be no question It will be seen that, of the total area of 207 600 acres brought under cultivation, 150 000 acres lie within the administrative circle of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the statistics of that province demonstrate the continuous and rapid progress of its revenue and general prosperity during the period in question,—a prosperity which may be fairly claimed as being almost entirely due to the beneficial influence of the tea industry There still remains, however, a vast field for future development, not merely in the production of tea but for almost every kind of crop grown in India, more especially rice

The climatic conditions of the districts coming under the operation of Act VII of 1873 regarded as inimical to health, and constituting the justification for legislative interference on the part of Government in the interests of the labourers, are the natural outcome of the exuberant fertility of the soil allowed to run to waste and produce malaria instead of being made subservient to the wants of man The true remedy for this can only be found in a gradual re peopling of the country and reclamation of the wastes That some extra risk to health and life in the case of both Europeans and Natives must attend this operation during the first two or three years of residence, is inevitable but it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the direct mortality and widespread lowering of the standard of vitality which result from the periodical famines and seasons of dearth which occur in other parts of India It is abundantly evident from statistics and otherwise that the normal sanitary condition of the indigenous population of these districts, as well as of the time expired immigrant labourers who have become acclimatized compares not unfavourably with that of the people of Bengal generally showing that any drawbacks of climate are fully compensated for if not neutralized by an improved standard of comfort and general well being And it might be a question deserving the consideration of Government whether a certain amount of direct expenditure, applied to promoting immigration into Assam, would not prove reproductive in the truest sense, by stimulating the productive capabilities of the province, and by contributing to the reduction of future expenditure in connection with famines in other parts of the empire less favoured by nature

Tea culture alone, apart from other products, is capable of almost indefinite expansion Land and capital can be found in abundance, and the sole impediment to its continuous de velopment is the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of labour on terms admitting of its profitable employment This hindrance to progress does not arise from the inability of the industry to afford the wages necessary to render labour highly remunerative to the immigrant but from the excessive cost of recruitment and transport largely due, in the opinion of all tea growers, to the stringency of the labour laws

It appears to this Association that Act VII (B C) of 1873 might with great advantage be revised generally in the direction of greater simplicity and freedom of contract But pend ing such general revision, there are a few points of pressing importance which might be dealt with promptly and which would afford considerable relief These are—

First —The extension of the maximum period of contracts from three to five years

Secondly —A simplification of the regulations and conditions attaching to recruitment in the labour districts with instruction to the local officers to co operate in a friendly spirit towards smoothing the difficulties which stand in the way, thus reducing the cost

Thirdly —That the influence of the Government be exercised to induce the rulers and sudars of the quasi independent territories bordering the ordinary recruiting districts to remove the impediments which stand in the way of free emigration from such territories, under a guarantee that the emigrants shall receive the same degree of protection as those drawn from our own districts

Fourthly —If the scale of diet and medical comforts prescribed for the immigrants while on board the river steamers in transit shall not have been simplified and reduced in cost, as the Association understands was in contemplation by the Government, that such may be done

In the opinion of the Association, it would tend towards greater regularity and economy if the obligation to provide diet, medical attendance and sick comforts, were transferred from the employers to the steamer companies, as forming part of their contract as carriers

With reference to the *first*, and undoubtedly the most important, of these suggested amendments of the Emigration Act, it may be safely affirmed that there is a complete concensus of opinion amongst tea growers of its urgent necessity

The term of three years is too short to admit of the heavy expenditure incurred in connection with the recruitment and transport of the immigrant being recouped from the profits of his labour especially as during a portion of the term, while becoming habituated to the change of climate and conditions of life, and the novelty of the work he has to perform, his labour is comparatively valueless, whilst considerable extra expense is incurred by the employer under the heads of maintenance, medical treatment, and sick comforts Hardly, in fact, has he settled down steadily to work in a satisfactory manner, than he becomes restless and on the *qui vive* for the termination of his contract in order that he may either exact a heavy bonus for a renewal of a year's service, or wander about the district with a view to securing better terms elsewhere and so keen is the competition for labour, that the coolie has become complete master of the situation The expense is further increased by the necessity the employer is under, in many cases, of importing along with the able bodied labourer his infirm relatives and dependents, and by the legal obligation to defray the cost of re transportation, should health so far fail as to indicate the necessity of this course Admitting the necessity of fixing some limit to the time of contract, there appears no valid reason, taking all the circumstances into consideration, why it should not be made five years or why the tea growers of India should be placed at so serious a disadvantage in this respect in their competition with all outside colonies and countries, whether British or foreign, permitted to draw their labour from India under contracts for five years' service This concession is presumably made in the interests of employers, and if so, surely the hard pressed tea growers of India have at least an equal claim to consideration

In the one case where the extra two years are accorded, the emigrant when he leaves the country is virtually beyond any control or protection on the part of the Government of India In the other where the boon is withheld, but quite as urgently needed, he lives and labours under the over watchful care of the officers of Government

If any additional arguments were necessary to show that the concession solicited while conferring a great boon on employers, might be granted without prejudice to the health and well being of the coolie they will, in the opinion of the Association be abundantly found in the "Review of the Government of India on the Annual Report on Labour Immigration into the Province of Assam for 1878,' and in the series of exhaustive Resolutions by the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the same subject

The following extracts are given in illustration of this view, *viz*, from the "Review of the Government of India'—

> The percentage (of mortality) on the average strength is 10 62 for Act VII coolies (*i e* during the first three years of residence) 3 89 for non Act coolies (whose residence exceeds that period) and 6 75 for all coolies taken together It is amongst newly imported coolies that the death rate is highest and owing to the survival of the fittest it falls rapidly as length of service increases * * * Where labour is scarce and employers incur heavy expense in its importation they frequently require the special protection against loss which long term contracts afford

The Chief Commissioner of Assam writes, in his Resolution on Immigration Operations in Upper Assam —

> The comparison of the mortality among coolies under Act VII and among those not under the Act is striking While the former in Sibsagar reaches a percentage of 11 17 and in Lakhimpur of 9 95 the latter is represented by one of 4 38 and 3 46 respectively The real explanation of course is that the non Act labourers are for the most part acclimatized and contain but few new comers The majority of them are time expired coolies who have already served their apprenticeship in the province

And of Darrang —

> It is a significant fact that among non Act coolies the mortality which stands at 14 per cent among contract coolies under the Act is reduced to 4 52 per cent The great danger to life is obviously in the first two or three years of a coolie's residence in Assam and the strong ones who survive the process of acclimatization have as fair a chance of life in Assam as in other parts of India Among these also it is to be noticed that to cholera are due the deaths of 110 out of 389

It has also to be noted that the average death rate of 1878, as well as that of the preceding year was abnormally raised by the excessive mortality, amounting to over 17 per cent, amongst coolies imported from the famine stricken districts of Madras and the North West, whose enfeebled constitutions rendered them peculiarly liable to succumb to so complete a change of climate and general conditions of life In many cases, no doubt the germs of fatal disease are carried with them, and the sudden transition from a life of comparative penury to one of indolence and high feeding on board the steamer is in itself a prolific cause of constitutional disturbance and disease

Notwithstanding the influence of this potent factor in raising the average death rate in 1878 it is only 25 in excess of that of the suburbs of Calcutta, and about 1 80 *under* that of Serampore for the same year whilst in the case of acclimatized coolies it is little more than half that of the Calcutta suburbs and considerably less than half that of Serampore

The Association therefore ventures to hope that the Government will see fit to grant this concession

The other points may be held to be almost sufficiently explained in their statement, and the Association will not therefore trouble the Government with further details respecting them There is one matter however, which it ventures to submit for the favourable consideration of Government

It is believed that a considerable sum has accumulated in the hands of Government in the form of a surplus of receipts over expenditure in connection with the working of the Emigration Act The Association would, therefore, respectfully suggest that this surplus be applied in such manner as commends itself to Government in the general interest of the labour importing districts, and that, as regards the future, the scale of fees levied be revised, experience having shown that they are largely in excess of the cost of working the Act

T DOUGLAS FORSYTH *Chairman*
HENRY HOPKINSON, *Vice Chairman*
ERNEST TYE *Secretary*

No 123 Simla, dated Simla the 24th June 1880

From—C J TUPPER Esq Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of Mr C J Lyall's letter No 991, dated the 17th ultimo, submitting a memorial from the Indian Tea Districts Association, London, representing the present state and prospects of the tea industry in India, and suggesting certain measures for the furtherance of its interests

2 In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council will postpone any full discussion of the points raised by the memorialists, until you have received and reviewed the opinions of the district officers in Assam and of the leading tea planters on the general question of the revision of Act VII (B C) of 1873 The Government of Bengal have also called on the Superintendent of Emigration for a report, which it will be necessary to consider before deciding in what way the particular suggestions made in the memorial should be dealt with

3 Some time must elapse before these inquiries have been completed, and in the meanwhile it seems to His Excellency in Council that the whole question of emigration to Assam might be profitably examined, partly, indeed, from the comparatively restricted point of view of the interests of the tea trade but more especially as a matter of imperial interest, involving the possible permanent advantage of several provinces of the Empire The investigations of the Famine Commission have stimulated discussion upon the over population of some parts of India It has been urged that there are no sufficient outlets for the normal increase of numbers, that in many localities the class of landless labourers tends to grow and that the Government should intervene to promote emigration from densely peopled regions to those where population is sparse

4 Schemes of State emigration to Burma from Bengal and Madras, and to the Central Provinces from the valley of the Ganges, have been tried in former years with little success, and it is frequently alleged that the unwillingness of the people to leave their homes gravely impedes, if it does not altogether frustrate, efforts made by the State to spread cultivation in one province by the agency of the surplus population of another There are, nevertheless, many circumstances which prevent the Government of India from regarding the experiments hitherto made as conclusively establishing the certainty of future failure Under pressure of want people in all parts of India do, in point of fact, leave their homes There is a large free immigration into Ceylon and British Burma from the Madras Coast, and recently, in a single famine year, more than 180,000 coolies migrated from the Madras Presidency for work in Ceylon The failure of the Chárwa colonization scheme was attributed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in part, at least, to mismanagement It is possible that the ill success of the Burma emigration arrangements in 1874—77 was due in some measure to over regulation, and to the circumstance that the character of the free movements of the population was too little observed

5 In Behar, in the Benares division, in the Gangetic Doab, in Oudh and in Rohilkhand, there are great areas which would derive much benefit and relief, if an outlet for their surplus population could be found by the establish

ment of a steady flow of emigration to thinly peopled parts of India From Sahâranpur in the north west to Tipperah, on the south east, the population is very dense, and it is certainly in some places already too thick for the country and its produce, more especially as the great mass of the people are dependent directly or indirectly on the land Assam, a country of bounteous rainfall, with a fertile and vigorous soil, apart from its special claims as a tea-producing province labours under serious disadvantages from the scarcity of population and the need for a much greater supply of labour for its ordinary wants Within the last year reports have come before the Government of India showing that free immigration to Assam is not only practicable but successful It seems to be gradually extending and is not attended with any grave risks, and under the circumstances the Government of India consider that their clear policy should be as far as lies in their power to promote a system which, if carefully established, would solve most of the difficulties from which Assam suffers

6 The Governor General in Council would therefore invite your attention to the whole question of extending free immigration into Assam, not only in view to increase the supply of labour on the tea plantations, but also equally with the object of settling immigrants as cultivators on available land Could the flow of emigration be started and maintained, some moderate outlay upon its proper direction during the first few years, till its continuance was assured would probably be sanctioned from imperial funds At the same time whatever might be done in the way of enlarging the scope of free immigration, it should be understood that the Government of India would not be prepared to relax any of the safeguards for the protection of the labourer for, at least, the years immediately following his arrival in a strange country

7 The question is so important, and affects so many interests and provinces that the Government of India are disposed to appoint a Commission to visit the several recruiting districts, to look into the regulations for despatching labourers to the tea plantations, to examine the existing law in all its bearings, and to advise generally upon the subject of this letter Subject to any modification which local experience may suggest, such a Commission might consist of one Assam officer and one representative of the tea interest with a Bengal officer at its head The Commission would receive instructions from, and submit their report to, the Government of Bengal The cost of the Commission should be payable by the Bengal Government, which has utilised the surplus of the Inland Labour Transport Fund I am to invite the expression of your opinion on this proposal, upon which the views of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal have also been asked In the event of your concurrence in the suggestion, you are requested to nominate the two members to be deputed from Assam His Excellency in Council thinks it probable that the tea planting interest would be most successfully represented by a gentleman possessing practical experience of the work of a tea garden and a practical knowledge of the recruitment and character of coolies and of the conditions of their employment in Assam

8 As observed in the 3rd paragraph of Mr C J Lyall's letter under acknowledgment, the point which, in the memorialists' opinion, claims the most pressing attention is that the maximum period of contracts under the Act should be extended from three to five years The Government of India do not wish, at this stage of the proceedings, to assert that such extension of the period ought not to be sanctioned At the same time it would conflict with the main principle which has guided the suggestions made in this communication, because it would prolong the term during which the relations of employers and employed would be regulated by a special law whilst the ultimate object which the Government of India have in view is to encourage free immigration and to put aside all restrictions other than those which are shown by experience to be indispensable It is admitted that the argument from the practice in the colonies carries weight, that sickness and mortality are most severe amongst new arrivals, and that the planter might reasonably desire to retain the services of his labourers just as they become most valuable by acclimatization But it

must not be forgotten that the prolongation of the term of indenture would im pair the prospects of the new hands, and thus tend to make recruitment more difficult and the actual cost of labour higher The real need of the country, of Assam, Bengal, Behar and the North Western Provinces, is that as many la bourers as possible should go to Assam, and that a large proportion should settle there and cultivate rice and other staples The increase of production, by affecting prices, would itself diminish the cost of labour, which would, at the same time, tend even more directly to fall by the additions to the strength of the population Free immigration and free labour seem to be the true reme dies for the difficulties of the tea industry, and they would bring with them many advantages to the province at large There is no objection whatever to further discussion of the question of the term of service, but at present there seems to be some presumption against a measure which would, as between individuals, postpone the date of entire freedom of contract

9 With reference to Mr Lyall's paragraph 6 I am to request that, in due course, a full report may be submitted succinctly describing the steps taken to simplify and cheapen the diet scale for immigrants in transit by boat and steamer The present communication does not give the particulars which will be required when a reply is addressed to the memorialists

No 189 dated Calcutta the 3rd June 1880

From—C W Bolton Esq Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal General Department

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

With reference to your office letter No 100 dated the 22nd May 1880, to the address of the Chief Commissioner of Assam forwarded under endorse ment No 101 of the same date, I am directed to say that the Indian Tea Districts Association sent this Government a copy of their memorial, expressing a hope that it would meet with the favourable consideration and support of the Lieutenant Governor and stating that they had requested the Chief Com missioner of Assam to forward the memorial to the Government of India The Superintendent of Emigration has been called upon for a report on certain points in the memorial, and if the Government of India, after perusing the memorial, and the remarks with which it will be submitted by the Chief Commissioner desire a report from this Government, the Lieutenant Governor will gladly comply with their request

No 121 dated Simla the 24th June 1880

From—C L Tupper Esq Offg Under Secretary to the Government of India Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Bolton's letter No 189, dated the 3rd instant, and in reply to say that the Government of India will be glad to receive the report, therein referred to, of the Superintendent of Emi gration on certain points in the memorial from the Indian Tea Districts Associa tion, together with any remarks that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor may desire to make upon it

2 The correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Chief Commissioner of Assam is here with enclosed, and with reference thereto I am to request an expression of the opinion of the Government of Bengal on the proposal to appoint a Commission to investigate and report upon the whole question of free immi gration into Assam In the event of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor concurring in the view that such a Commission should be appointed, I am to enquire what Bengal officer His Honor would nominate to serve in the capacity of President

From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No 934, dated the 17th May 1880
Reply No 123 dated the 24th instant

3 The expenditure during 1877 78 from the Inland Labour Transport Fund on projects calculated to facilitate the transport of labourers to the tea districts amounted to Rs 5 34 211 Although this expenditure benefited Assam, it is obvious that Bengal must also have reaped considerable advantage from road construction Under these circumstances, it is apprehended that no objection will be raised to charging the cost of the Commission to Bengal Prov incial Revenues

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF BAMIEH COTTON IN INDIA.

Dated 26th December 1877

From—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cairo

To—The Under Secy to the Govt of India, Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of the 3rd ultimo, I beg to forward to you herewith three pounds of the seed of the "Bamieh" cotton, together with a report upon the results up to the present time of the cultivation of the plant in Egypt prepared at the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce

I have taken every precaution to insure that the seed sent herewith, which comes from the Khedive's own garden, should be fresh and of the best quality, and you will perceive from the inclosed letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Egyptian Government ask for certain seeds in exchange, and propose generally the establishment of a system of exchange of seeds and plants between Egypt and India

Translation from the French

(EGYPTIAN) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

***Report on the Bamieh cotton plant** (Cottonier Bamieh) presented to His Excellency the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Commerce by Monsieur Delchevalerie First Inspector of the Department*

The new species of cotton which was found some time ago to occur in the Menûfie, and which among the natives is now known as the Bamieh cotton plant has straight stems the tallest of which attain a height of three *metres* and instead of throwing out lateral branches, produce two or three semi verticillated pods issuing directly from the axilla of each leaf, these being alternately arranged around the stems

The ordinary cotton plant on the other hand (in its varieties *Mako Jumel Gallini Ashmuni etc*), has the form of a shrub with one or more main stems throwing out numerous lateral branches, these occasionally spreading out to a considerable breadth and bearing pods at various intervals, two three or even four leaves often producing no pods from their axilla The leaves of the Bamieh cotton are larger, greatly undulated and of a deeper green than those of the ordinary cotton Its flowers are yellow the interior spotted with purple, somewhat like those of the ordinary cotton, but they are frequently larger sized, and grow on elongated peduncles

As to its origin it is thought that the contact of Bamieh plants which existed in the cotton plantations of Birket el sab, having produced this new type, acted upon the seed of the cotton plants at flowering time and that the origin of this species may therefore be attributed to a process of hybridisation between the Bamieh (*Hibiscus esculentus*) and the ordinary cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) the more so that, when seen from a distance the plantations of this new cotton display like those of the Bamieh (*Hibiscus esculentus*) a multitude of high straight stems without branches, at least as regards three fourths of their length from the tops

If it be true that the new Egyptian cotton is the result of hybridisation between the two species above named the fact is one of great importance to science because in the annals of horticulture the process between species differing so widely is rare enough and because such results as have been recorded down to the present time have generally remained sterile, or at best but of little use in the sequel, whereas in this case nature has produced a more fertile cotton than the ordinary kind

During the past summer at Ghezireh we have, by way of experiment artificially crossed the Bamieh and the ordinary cotton and the seed thereby obtained will be sown in the coming spring and its growth watched during the summer season in order to verify the theory and to ascertain whether the seed thus artificially obtained will produce the same species as the one found to occur spontaneously in Menûfié

On comparison with the ordinary kind this new cotton shows too great a difference to be accepted simply as a variety If not a hybrid, it may very likely be an exotic species, introduced by chance into Lower Egypt

Its origin, however, is after all a question more nearly concerning the scientific world than the cultivator For the latter the essential point is the advantage it has over the cultivated kinds and varieties in producing pods at the axilla of every leaf, in addition to

which the same area under the new species will permit of the growth of one third more as compared to the old kind, that is from nine to ten thousand plants per *feddan* *

When duly improved by means of a rational method of cultivation, and by a judicious selection of the seed intended for sowing, the produce in cotton will steadily increase in quantity as well as in quality, for the Bamieh cotton does not as yet fully develope its pods We have especially observed that in plantations which, owing to close crowding of the trees are insufficiently exposed to fresh air and light a proportion of the pods remain abortive—notably those situated about the lower part of the stems, and that the more elevated pods too are somewhat slow in coming to full maturity

The pods produced on the centre of the stems are usually the healthiest and most perfect Hence it is only the seed from these which should be set aside for sowing in the following year and it must therefore be carefully collected apart from the rest Seeds from imperfectly developed pods, or from those growing on the bases and tops of the stems or which have yielded cotton of inferior quality, as well as those picked from weakly plants, are only adapted for the production of oil and oil cake By steadily adhering to this system this valuable species will be gradually brought to perfection The first plantations made of this new species were treated with tolerable care The seed was collected carefully, and was sown by itself The crop of the following year yielded a large number of plants which were again planted separately and during the past year considerable quantities of them have been cultivated in Lower Egypt

This year all the large proprietors have cultivated the new species for which several hundred *feddans* have been taken up notably in Shúbra Kubbe on the estates of His Highness the heir apparent and at Heliopolis near Cairo &c

In Lower Egypt some of these new cotton plants are said to have yielded from seven to eight *quintaux* of Bamieh cotton per *feddan* a result which might have been considerably improved upon if the seed had not been subjected to fraudulent admixture and if instead of planting *twenty thousand plants* per *feddan* the quantity had been reduced to one half of this number There is no doubt that with a more careful treatment of the seed, as above indicated the yield could be raised to 10 *quintaux* per *feddan*

During the past spring some clever speculators having brought Bamieh cotton seed from the peasants of Menufie of whom they obtained them at low rates afterwards succeeded in selling them at excessively high quotations to the large proprietors even obtaining as much as thirty pounds sterling per *ardeb* but not satisfied with even this high price they further increased their profits by mixing the seed of the new species of which they had practically acquired the monopoly to a considerable extent with seed of the ordinary varieties owing to which all the planters have thus been grievously disappointed We became aware of this practice last June and immediately weeded the plantations under our supervision of all the *branched cotton* plants which were found to be growing intermingled with the *unbranched Bamieh* cotton plant in order to prevent any degeneration in the new type We strongly advise landowners growing *Bamieh cotton* to plant it separately for the future and as far away as possible from the ordinary lands so as to prevent any degeneracy in the new type

Having thus removed all the country cotton plants which were found to be growing among the *Bamieh* species we obtained a pure kind of which a portion which in consequence of the weeding had more space around them than the rest have produced as many as three or even four horizontal stems still retaining however the character of the main stem and producing pods in lieu of lateral branches The new species is keeping up well and we have reason to believe that it has been completely established after several years during which it has been already cultivated

Many planters of Bamieh cotton have like ourselves taken the precaution to weed out the branched plants which they found growing in their plantations of the new species But unfortunately many of them have allowed the mixture of the two species to continue Next spring it will therefore be necessary to take special care in the purchase of the seed of the new species and to exact valid guarantees of its purity

In the month of June and during the first fortnight of July the new species was attacked by a large hairy caterpillar which caused considerable damage by eating the leaves and the tips of the young buds Towards the end of July the caterpillar disappeared and it was impossible afterwards to find even one of them in the plantations

Towards the end of summer after the disappearance of these caterpillars the small caterpillars which have now for a long time past ravaged the Egyptian cotton plantations and for the study of which a commission under the presidency of His Excellency Sherif Pasha (of which we are a member) was appointed by the Home Office in 1871 made their appearance This small caterpillar which attacks the American and Indian cotton plantations as well as those of Egypt finds its way into the pods perforating the epidermis and feeding on the albumen contained in the seeds and completely soils the fibre enveloping the seed

Several entomologists with whom we were in correspondence at this time ascribe this caterpillar (the Egyptian variety) to the genus *Tortrix* Dr Boisduval described it in 1873 under the appellation *Pimphaga gossypiina* and this learned entomologist recommends that the infected pods should be carefully cleaned of all caterpillars and that *these should be burnt* so as utterly to extirpate the pest

* The *feddan* ... [illegible] ... the ordinary kind and ... [illegible] ... could be ... [illegible]

No 36—39 dated 13th February 1878

From—C H M Batten Esq Offg Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

To—The Secretaries to the Governments of Madras Bombay North Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

I am directed to forward ¾ lb of the seed of the Bamieh cotton received from Egypt together with the translation of a report on the cultivation of the plant in that country, and to request that, with the permission of His Grace the Governor in Council / His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the seed may be sown in the Government farm at Sydapet / ... / Allahabad / Nagpur

I am to request that instructions may be given for the careful conduct of this experiment, and that the results may be reported to the Government of India in due course

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No 725 dated 10th May 1878

From—C G Master Esq Secretary to the Government of Fort St George Revenue Dept

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Dept of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

With reference to your letter, dated 13th February 1878, No 36 forwarding seed of the Bamieh cotton for experimental cultivation in the Government Farm at Sydapet, I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India, the Proceedings of Government marginally noted embodying letters from the Superintendent of Government Farms on the subject

23rd January 1878 No 118
10th May „ „ 24

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras Revenue Department—No 118 dated 23rd January 1878

Read the following paper —

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 19th December 1877 No 4271

Read the following letter —

No 1040 dated 8th December 1877

From—W R Robertson Esq M R A C Superintendent of Government Farms

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue Madras

I have the honor to forward, herewith five bottles containing samples of the lint and a plant of a new variety of cotton which was recently originated in Egypt I shall feel obliged if the samples and the plant when no longer required may be deposited in the Central Museum I have returned a duplicate set of samples and a plant for our own Museum It will be observed that the samples are of the produce of five successive years crops of the new cotton plant

2 The plants and samples of cotton were forwarded to me by George West, Esq , Her Majesty s Consul at Suez from Mr Henry Carcas of Bukteyel Sab which village is situated in the delta of Egypt near the line of Railway between Cairo and Alexandria

3 This new variety is said to be a spontaneous cross between the *Hibiscus esculentus* and the ordinary cotton plant both of which belong to the same family It is a very unusual occurrence for two species of plants to hybridize in this way In general appearance the new plant resembles closely the *Hibiscus* the stem is perfectly straight it is almost altogether without branches and the cotton bolls like the seed pods of the *Hibiscus* are placed on short stems around the main stem

4 I had the lint collected that was on the two plants when they reached me the lint in the seed from each weighed about 3½ ounces and yielded 32 per cent of clean lint On examining the plant it will be seen how heavily it is covered with bolls The new variety appears to possess these advantages it is prolific in the yield of lint, the lint is of good quality the produce appears to come altogether the plant occupies a small area of land and from the absence of branches the tillage of the soil during the growth of the plant can be efficiently performed

5 Mr Carcas has been good enough to favor me with a small quantity of seed of this new variety of cotton and a small plot on the Experimental Farm is now under this new crop

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Submitted for the information of Government

2 The Board suggest that Mr Robertson s interesting letter should be communicated to the Press, and that the samples be placed in the Central Museum

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Order thereon by the Government of Madras

Ordered accordingly

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras Revenue Department—No 734 dated 10th May 1878

Read the following paper —

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 8th April 1878 Miscellaneous No 3695

Read the following letter —

No 287 dated 26th March 1878

From—W R Robertson Esq M R A Superintendent Government Farms

To The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue Madras

In acknowledging the receipt of the packet of seed which accompanied the Board s Miscellaneous Proceedings, No 2689 of the 19th I have the honor to point out that the seed in question is that of the same cotton hybrid referred to in my letter to the Board No 1010 of the 8th of December last printed in Board s Proceedings No 5271 of the 19th of December We have already on the Experimental Farm a large plot of this cotton however the seed now received will be sown as directed

Submitted for the information of Government

Order thereon by the Government of Madras

Ordered to be forwarded together with G O 23rd January 1878 No 118 to the Government of India, for information, with reference to letter from that Government, dated 1 5th February 1878, No 3(

No 1671A dated 14th June 1878

From—C Robertson Esq Secretary to the Government of North Western Provinces and Oudh

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

With reference to your letter No 38 dated the 13th of February 1878, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council copy of a letter marginally noted, being a report on the cultivation of Bamieh cotton

No $\frac{T}{34 A}$ dated the 31st of May 1878 from the Officiating Director of Agriculture and Commerce of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

No $\frac{T}{34 A}$ dated 31st May 1878

From—F N Wright Esq Officiating Director Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

In connection with your No 609A dated the 7th of March 1878 I have the honor to report that in June 1877 a small packet of the seeds of the Bamieh cotton was received from the Secretary Agri Horticultural Society, Calcutta, which was made over to the Superintendent, Cawnpore Farm for experiment

2 He reports—

A small patch of land measuring 7 feet by 17 feet was prepared in the vegetable gardens and thrown up into ridges 2½ feet apart and the seed planted 2 feet apart in the row The seed was sown on the 19th of July and began to appear above ground on the 24th

Of the 20 seeds sown 13 germinated the first bolls were picked on the 20th of December and picking went on at intervals till the beginning of March

The amount of uncleaned cotton collected from the 13 plants was 5lb of which ¼ lb was sent to the Bulandshahr Agricultural Show The remainder was cleaned in the native gin and gave 22 oz clean cotton and 3lb 2 oz seed

From the almost total cessation of rain the season cannot be said to have been a good one yet the plants grew to the height of 5 to 5½ feet and threw out long lateral branches I am of opinion seed ought to be sown 3 feet apart at least

Some of the cotton was sent to the Agent of the Elgin Mills, who reports as follows —

With reference to samples of Bamieh cotton forwarded for opinion I have to state that so far as I am aware there is no machinery in India capable of working cotton of so long a staple

Such cotton is used in England for counts ranging between 100s and 200s and requires peculiarly delicate machinery

Its probable value in England would be 1s per lb

This report is not encouraging as to the advisability of extending the cultivation of this breed of cotton but further experiments will be conducted this year with the seed forwarded with your No 609A, dated the 7th of March 1878, and the result communicated in due course

No 86 dated 19th July 1878

From—A O Hume Esq C B Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1671A, dated the 14th ultimo, and of its enclosure, being a report on the experimental cult

vation of Bamieh cotton at the Cawnpore Model Farm, and in reply to convey the following remarks

2 It appears to be doubtful whether the cotton grown at Cawnpore was Bamieh which species, it is believed, does not throw out "long lateral branches, as described by the Superintendent of the Farm The seed sown, which was obtained by Mr Buck from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was possibly adulterated, it being well known that great frauds have been committed in the sale of the seed in Egypt in consequence of the excessive demand which has arisen for it

3 Whether it was really Bamieh or not the cotton raised appears to have been of a very fine description, and the yield of 25½ ozs of clean and 5 lbs of unclean cotton is a large one for 13 plants The valuation of 1s per lb in England given by the Manager of the Elgin Mills at Cawnpore is, however probably excessive, the best Egyptian cotton being at present quoted in Liverpool at only 10¼d and American at 7½d per lb

4 It is not understood why the Officiating Director of Agriculture and Commerce is of opinion that the report of the Manager of the Elgin Mills ' is not encouraging as to the advisability of extending the cultivation of this breed of cotton,' the manager having merely stated that there is no machinery in India capable of working such a long staple This is no doubt true for the present but if long stapled cotton can be grown in India, it will not be long before machinery suited to its manipulation is introduced and in the meanwhile all that is produced can be exported The short stapled cotton now grown in India does not fetch as much as 6d per lb as a maximum in the Liverpool market and the average price is far below that sum

5 I am to request that a small sample of the cotton grown at Cawnpore may be forwarded for inspection to this Department and that the results of the further experiments to be made during the current year may be reported in due course for the information of the Government of India

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No 87 Jo

Copy with a copy of the report referred to, forwarded to the* for information

* Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punjab; Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, Assam, Ajmere and Merwara; Resident at Hyderabad

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No 126 dated 9th November 1878

From—C I Tupper Esq Offg Under Secretary to the Govt of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh Revenue Dept

In continuation of Mr Hume's letter No 56 dated the 19th July last I am directed to forward for information and communication to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, copy of a demi official letter* from Mr C Kapp of the firm of Messrs Volkart Brothers and a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce reporting on the sample of the Bamieh cotton grown at Cawnpore, received with the Director's letter No $\frac{1408 A}{CVII}$ dated the 9th August last The report is very encouraging, and I am to request that with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner Mr Buck may be asked to continue to give his attention to the cultivation of this variety of cotton with a view to determine whether it can be grown in Upper India without any very material increase in the cost of cultivation

* Dated 3rd September 1878

Report by Mr Kapp on the Bamieh Cotton dated 3rd September 1878

After examining the sample of cotton carefully, I have come to the conclusion that the nearest comparison in appearance and touch to it is fully good fair brown Egyptian cotton The staple is silky, but very irregular and very wasty, which deficiency would debar this style of cotton from being mixed together with Egyptian, or used separately for high numbers Besides the irregularity in the staple, there are very objectionable knots and nests

in it, which reduce the value of the cotton Taking into consideration that the price of Egyptian cotton is exceptionally high now and fully good fair brown being quoted about 9½d, I value the sample at ¼d below that class of cotton, say 9¼d If the cotton has not been allowed to mature fully, this circumstance might account to some extent for the wasty staple, but even admitting that some of it has been picked in an unripe condition, the best of it would not be worth more than 9⅜d, which would be equal to good brown Egyptian

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No 143 dated 10th January 1879

From—The Hon ble E W Ravenscroft c s i Chief Secy to the Govt of Bombay

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Dept of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Government letter No 1258, dated 9th March last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of the papers noted in the margin containing a report by Mr Stormont Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Bhádgaon in the Khandesh Collectorate, on the experimental cultivation at the farm of Bamieh cotton, and to state that the further particulars promised by the Collector at the end of the year will be furnished to the Government of India when received

Memorandum from the Commissioner Central Division No $\frac{R}{4356}$ dated 30th December 1878 submitting a letter (No 5346 dated 21st idem) from the Collector of Khandesh and its accompanying report from the Superintendent Bhadgaon Farm

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No 5346 dated 21st December 1878

From—W H Propert Esq Collector of Khandesh

To—The Commissioner Central Division

With reference to Government Resolution No 1257 of 9th March 1878, Revenue Department, I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Mr Stormont, the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Bhadgaon on the results of the cultivation of Bamieh cotton at the farm and to report that the experiment proved rather a failure on account of excessive moisture It is however hoped that the second crop will yield a good outturn, and a further report will be submitted in due course

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No 237 dated 11th December 1878

From—A Stormont Esq Superintendent Government Farm Bhadgaon

To—The Collector of Khandesh

I have the honor to report the results so far of the experimental sowing of Bamieh cotton made here under Government Resolution No 1257 of 9th March last

2 The quantity of seed received was one quarter of a pound A few packets of 100 seeds each were given to cultivators for trial the remainder was sufficient to sow about three quarters of an acre

3 The ground selected had been previously prepared for sugarcane and was rich in manure, and in excellent tilth The seeds were planted on 28th June in lines four feet apart, and four feet also from plant to plant About 75 per cent of the whole germinated, and the plants made astonishing progress for a few weeks when they were attacked by *aphis* which considerably checked them After a time these disappeared and the plants started afresh and rapidly shot up to heights varying from 6 to 10 feet

4 A very promising show of flowers was succeeded by a somewhat scanty supply of pods, a large portion of the former having been beaten to the ground by the heavy and persistent rains which also sapped numbers of the plants

5 The surviving trees have yielded only a few pods each, bringing up the entire crop so far to about 3lbs of very long, but somewhat weak, seed cotton The trees are again sprouting luxuriantly from the roots, so that a second crop may be got further on in the season

6 Although it is very improbable that the Bamieh cotton will be found suitable to a soil and in a climate such as that of Khandesh, yet the completeness of the failure in this case is certainly to some considerable extent owing to the unusually heavy rains, which in black land damaged severely even the hardy Dharwar American variety

7 With regard to the history of the Bamieh cotton, I venture to think that some element of error must have crept in in making the observations on which it has been framed There is really little apparent difference between it and the ordinary Egyptian cotton, with the exception perhaps that the habit of the former is less bushy The flowers, the seed, and the cotton of the two are scarcely to be distinguished

8 Full particulars of this experiment will be available by the end of the official year

No 4356R dated 30th December 1878

Endorsed by the Commissioner Central Division

Submitted to Government

2 It is to be regretted that the heavy rains so greatly interfered with the crop The further report promised at the end of the year will be submitted to Government The Commissioner cannot but think Mr Stormont is wrong in stating that there is no difference between the Bamieh cotton and ordinary Egyptian cotton Experienced cultivators in Egypt and elsewhere could not have made any error on the point

No 11 dated 23rd January 1879

From—J F O'CONOR Esq Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

Referring to your letter No 143 of the 10th instant, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, this Department may be furnished with a sample of the Bamieh cotton produced from the seed sown in the Experimental Farm at Bhadgaon

No 845 dated 18th February 1879

From—The Honorable E W RAVENSCROFT C S I Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

In accordance with the instructions contained in Mr Assistant Secretary O'Conor's letter No 11, dated 23rd ultimo, I am directed to forward (by parcel post) a sample of the Bamieh cotton lately grown at the experimental farm at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Collectorate

No 28 dated 25th February 1879

From—A O HUME Esq Secy to the Govt of India Dept of Rev Agri and Commerce

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

I am directed to transmit herewith a sample of Bamieh cotton grown at the experimental farm at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Collectorate, Bombay Presidency, and to request that you will be good enough to obtain and favour the Government of India with reports upon the quality and value of this cotton

Dated 27th February 1879

From—H W I WOOD Esq Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

I am directed to submit the following report on sample of Bamieh cotton received with your letter No 28 of the 25th instant

The staple is long and strong, the cotton is clean and very free from stain, and the color and general characteristics are those which belong to cotton grown in Egypt

The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that if the quality were kept up to the sample before them, and spinners could depend on a certain regular supply, this description would in process of time come to compete side by side with Egyptian and the better qualities of Brazils in the home markets

It is very superior to any Surats yet reported, and till it becomes known and appreciated it is difficult to fix the value

The Committee think however they may roughly quote it to day at Rs 20 to 21 per maund, or to sell in Liverpool 5½*d* to 5¾*d* per lb

No 519—29 dated 1st February 1879

From—A H L FRASER Esq Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward copy of a letter, No 8 of the 28th ultimo, from the Superintendent of the Model Farm, Nagpur, being a report of the result of the experiment with the Egyptian Bamieh cotton seed received with your office letter No 39 of the 13th February 1878 The heavy rain fall of the past season may probably have occasioned the failure of the experiment, but as it will be repeated this year with the seed that has been saved from the few plants reared in Agri Horticultural Society's gardens, a further report on the subject will be submitted in due course

No 8, dated 28th January 1879

From—MAJOR J W MACDOUGALL Superintendent, Model Farm Nagpur

To—The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces

With reference to your office No 849 44 of the 9th March 1878, I have to report that the Bamieh cotton proved a failure The seeds received having been sown at the same time as the country cotton, germinated with considerable freedom It is, however, evident that the plant cannot endure the heavy rains which accompany the true setting in of the monsoon in July, and last season was an unexceptionally wet one I think it is probable that the plant will succeed better when sown (like the "jharri" cotton of the Chanda District) in September and irrigated during the cold weather Some few seeds which were made over to the Agri Horticultural Society throve very well, yielding bolls from which seed has been saved From this last experiment it was seen that the true Bamieh was not sent out, all the plants having branched out

No 1528 dated 22nd July 1879

From—J H GARSTIN Esq Acting Secretary to Government Fort St George

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

With reference to your letter, dated 13th February 1878, No 36, and in continuation of the letters from this Department, dated 10th May and 3rd August 1878, Nos 725 and 1228, I am directed to forward the accompanying Proceedings of this Government of this day's date, No 1527, embodying a letter from the Superintendent, Government Farms, to the Revenue Board, reporting that the several experiments made on the Saidapet Farm in the growth of Bamieh cotton have all proved unsuccessful Copies of the Farm Report for 1877-78, referred to in the Superintendent's letter, will be furnished to the Government of India in due course

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras Revenue Department —No 1527 dated 22nd July 1879

Read the following paper —

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 14th June 1879 Miscellaneous No 5437

Read the following —

No 511 dated 7th May 1879

From—W BENSON Esq M R A C Acting Superintendent Government Farms

To—The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Miscellaneous No 4067, dated 5th May 1879, I have the honor to state that several experiments have been made in the growth of Bamieh cotton on the Saidapet Experimental Farm but with uniform ill success notwithstanding that every care was taken and that the seed was sown under many varied conditions The growth of several crops was referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the Farm Report for 1877 78

Submitted to Government with reference to official memorandum, dated 28th April 1879, No 247

Order thereon by the Government of Madras

Ordered to be communicated to the Government of India

Extract from the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1878

50 *Bamieh Cotton* —Some seed of this variety, which is supposed to be a hybrid between the ordinary cotton plant (*Gossypium vitifolium*) and the edible okro or ladies fingers (*Hibiscus esculentus*) was obtained early last year from Mr Henry Carcas of Birket el Sab, a village of Lower Egypt between Cairo and Alexandria A plot of 1 260 square yards was sown with it on the 23rd of August in a field, the soil of which had been manured with horse manure The fertility of the land is, compared with our soils generally, fair but its condition was low, probably in this respect comparing most unfavorably with the soil on which the crop from which the seed sown was produced had been grown, and thus exposing the crop to some risk of failure from the sudden change The following is a translation of a description of the plant, which appeared in a French paper published in Egypt —

It is possible that this new variety may be the result of a cross between the *Hibiscus esculentus* and the ordinary cotton plant it is further a most interesting plant because it yields much more heavily than the ordinary cotton The growth is more upright than that of the ordinary cotton (*Gossypium vitifolium*) it has a straight unbranching stem in this respect differing from the latter plant which is of shrubby form with numerous branches themselves again branching and producing irregularly at their joints a boll of cotton On the contrary in the Bamieh cotton plant the stem is straight taller and unbranched excepting perhaps a few small branches at its foot The bolls grow in clusters of two or three at the axils of the leaves

Mr Carcas has also favored me with a description as follows —

The new cotton plant grows to the height of eight to ten feet on one vertical stem, without any horizontal branches with very few leaves and gets covered with a quantity of cotton buds as much as eighty have been gathered from one plant It happens however but not as a general rule that one or two sprouts are often seen shooting off th stem within three to five inches from the ground growing vertically alongside the mother plant but never acquiring a full development nor yield consequently they should be considered as parasites and ought to be suppressed in proper time The absence of branches allows the plant to grow comfortably very close together and as much as four plants can be allowed to grow in a square foot of land

Its origin remains unknown but evidently is a matrimony between hemp and cotton The Arabs being in the habit of planting round their cotton fields a small strip of hemp the phenomena must have originated from the polen of either of the two plants having been carried by the wind or bees from one flower to the other

It requires no particular mode of treatment from the ordinary cotton plant

Not a crop apparently of great value —The crop grown here did not come up to the expectations formed of it from the descriptions given, for, from some reason which I am unable even to suggest, although the plants came up rather more uprightly than our ordinary cotton (New Orleans) after some time it began to throw out branches near the roots and occupied fully as much space as the other plants do When several months old, the crop became blighted and at the end of March it was removed The yield of cotton from the plot was very low, partly no doubt from the poverty of the soil, and partly probably from the crop being blighted as well as from the well known infertility common to most hybrids

51 Another plot was planted in December 1877, but with the same results regarding the habit of growth as in the first case the plants are now (1st July) looking well but have not produced much cotton A further small supply of seed was received from the Government of India on the 26th of March for experiment we had at the time a sufficient supply in stock from the crop previously grown

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No 503 dated 19th March 1880

From—C ROBERTSON Esq Secretary to Government North Western Provinces and Oudh

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Home Revenue and Agricultural Department

With reference to correspondence ending with your reminder No 103 dated the 23rd of February 1880, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter, No 406 dated the 8th of March 1880, from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North Western Provinces and Oudh, being a report on the cultivation of Bamieh cotton during 1878 79

No 406A —LXVI dated 8th March 1880

From—J B FULLER Esq Asst Director for Director Department of Agriculture and Commerce North Western Provinces and Oudh

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

With reference to your endorsement No 2568 * dated the 15th December 1879 and subsequent reminder I have the honor to submit the following report on the cultivation of Bamieh cotton during the years 1878 and 1879

* Forwarding Government of India (Department Home Revenue and Agriculture) No 466 dated 5th of December 1879 requesting the submission of a report on the experimental cultivation of Bamieh cotton since the year 1877

2 In March 1878, 3 lb of seed of this variety of cotton were forwarded to this Department by the Government of India † with the request that it might be carefully sown and the result reported in due course The attention of this Department had been attracted to the reported excellencies of Bamieh cotton before this and in the previous year (1877) a little seed had been obtained through the Agri Horticultural Society of Calcutta and sown at the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens and on the Cawnpore Farm The result of the experiment at Cawnpore was communicated to Government in this office No 326T, dated the 31st of May 1878 So far as the quality of the cotton produced went, the result was eminently satisfactory, and a portion of the produce, which was forwarded to the Government of India, was very favorably reported‡ on by Mr C Kapp of the Firm of Messrs Volkart, Brothers Bombay The seed produced at Cawnpore and Lucknow was distributed to the Manager of the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, and the Deputy Commissioners of Jaloun and Lalitpur, but did not succeed

† Government of India No 38 dated the 13th of February 1878 forwarded by Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh in its No 603A dated the 7th of March 1878

‡ Communicated in Government of India's (Department Revenue Agriculture and Commerce) No 126 dated the 9th of November 1878

3 The seed received from the Government of India was distributed to the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens and to the Cawnpore and Allahabad Experimental Farms Experiment has also been continued at the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens with the seed originally obtained from Calcutta but which has much deteriorated, and during the past year gave little or no return

4 The seed received from the Government of India, which was sown both at Allahabad and Cawnpore, failed to give a crop In the case of Allahabad, the seed was sown too late, and

the bolls had not therefore sufficient time to ripen before frost set in and cut them back At Cawnpore the cultivation was systematically neglected in both 1878 and 1879 by two Superintendents, both of whom it has been necessary to remove for incompetency Where cultivation was conducted with care, as it has been at the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens under the superintendence of Mr Duthie very favorable results have been obtained

5 In 1878 an ounce and a half of seed was sown at the Saharanpur Gardens The following account of the experiment is taken from the Superintendent s (Mr Duthie's) report —

The seed was sown in pots on the 27th of May the seedlings being transplanted to ridges of well manured ground each plant being 2½ feet apart from those round it There were 78 plants and the average height which they attained was 6½ feet The number of bolls on each plant averaged 30 after the removal of about ⅓rd of the bolls to strengthen the remainder The plants maintained in a striking manner the peculiar upright habit originally observed in this variety when first detected in Egypt

A sample of the cotton produced which was submitted for report to the Manager of the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore was considered superior to all other sorts of cotton which were then grown in the garden (comprising New Orleans tree cotton, ordinary Egyptian, Upland Georgian, Nankin and Hinganghat) and was pronounced to be of excellent staple, strong and clean would make very superior 100s to 130s yarn value in Liverpool about 8*d* to 8¼*d* per lb

6 Having succeeded so far, Mr Duthie was desired by me to cultivate this variety of cotton on a larger scale during 1879 but the seed in hand was only sufficient for one eighth of an acre The soil was a light sandy loam manured with old city manure at the rate of 8 tons to the acre Half the seed was sown on April 30th *in situ* at a distance of three feet apart and the other half in seed beds from which the seedlings were transplanted Four waterings were given before the rains set in and the plants were weeded altogether four times and their roots were earthened up twice The result shows that the ground had been far too heavily manured The plants grew to an extraordinary height some of them measuring 15 feet, and hardly one was under 10 feet They ran to leaf instead of producing flowers, and the total produce in cleaned cotton was only 3 lbs 4 oz or at the rate of 26 lbs per acre

7 The plants exhibited their characteristic habit of growth completely but from a report kindly furnished by the Manager Elgin Mills on a sample of the outturn it seems probable that the plants had degenerated, and that (as has been found to be the case with Hinganghat cotton grown in these Provinces) the cotton produced from acclimatized seed was inferior to that produced from imported seed While the Bamieh cotton is pronounced still superior in staple to the other varieties of cotton grown at Saharanpur it is noticed that it is much inferior to the sample submitted from Saharanpur last year and the counts it is considered fit for spinning are 70 or 80s instead of the 100s to 130s for which the cotton produced in 1878 from imported seed was pronounced fine enough

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Note on a new variety of cotton (Bamieh) from Egypt by the Secretary to the Agri Horticultural Society

At the commencement of 1877 a correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria sent the following account of a discovery which appears to have excited considerable curiosity amongst a large branch of the manufacturing community —

The cotton world of Alexandria is just now immensely interested in the alleged discovery of a new species of the cotton plant which promises to effect a revolution in the prospects of Egyptian cotton Every one knows the story of M Jumel who fifty years ago walking in the garden of a Turk at Cairo noticed how well a certain cotton tree flourished, and how he took away the seeds therefrom and planted and re planted them until he founded the present cotton culture of Egypt Well it appears a Copt has now made a new departure of a similar kind The results already obtained from the new plant are most extraordinary It compares with the old as follows —An ardeb (270lbs) of ordinary cotton seeds sows on an average eight feddans (acres) and produces four cantars (100lbs) of cotton in seed that is to say the cotton with the seed inside it as it comes out of the cotton pod Taking this yield as the average every ardeb planted produces 32 cantars of seed cotton and about 21 ardebs of seed An ardeb of seed of the new species sows like the other eight feddans but its yield is more than treble and has even been stated at five fold But my most trustworthy informant only gives ten cantars per feddan which I may add is the amount taken by one of the leading firms as the basis of their calculations as to the effect of the new plant They add that it is difficult to say exactly what would be the ordinary yield as all returns hitherto are the result of exceptional culture on a small scale On this calculation of ten cantars each ardeb of seed would produce 80 cantars of cotton in seed that is to say over double the amount produced by ordinary seed At present prices each ardeb would return about 240 lbs in seed and cotton together, instead of 96 lbs as it does now

" The new cotton I am assured by the best authority is of good appearance commercially speaking, and quite equal in quality to ordinary Egyptian cotton The plant grows in a different manner to the ordinary cotton plant It grows to about the height of ten feet, has a straight vertical stem, without branches with very few leaves and is thickly studded with pods Seventy are said to have been gathered from the first plant discovered The ordinary cotton is found on a shrub some four to five feet high with spreading branches Nearly a yard must be left for air, light and growing room between each shrub whereas the new plant from the absence of branches requires only half the space This fact is of material importance with a view to its capabilities of production in a given space It is called here Bamieh cotton, from the resemblance of the plant to a vegetable of that name, and the Arabs

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maintain that it is the result of a cross between the two shrubs But others say it has been brought from the Soudan or Equatorial Africa Nothing, however is positively known

The history of its discovery is curious A Copt living in the upper part of Delta, at a place called Berket el Sab (Well of the Lion) a station on the Cairo Railway in the province of Menouf, noticed in the autumn of 1873 a plant in a cotton field wholly different to the rest He collected the pods separated the seed and planted it in secret in an isolated plot of ground For three years he has carried on the cultivation, and now there are said to be from three to four hundred ardebs in the country, and the seed is sold in the public market '

Attracted by this account, I addressed Mr J C Chapman, Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Alexandria, on 25th April, of which the following is an extract —

My attention has been recently drawn to accounts in the newspapers regarding a newly introduced cotton plant into Egypt some of which has been raised in Alexandria or its vicinity The kind of cotton is said to be not only superior in quality but much more prolific than the ordinary descriptions of cotton known in commerce

' May I request the favor of your good offices to procure a few seeds of this cotton for the Agri Horticultural Society of India, who are desirous to introduce it into their garden If successful it may prove a most useful addition to our class of Indian cottons

' I have been so many (10) years interested in the introduction into India of new kinds of cotton and improvements of the indigenous that I naturally regard with pleasure all such attempts as that now under consideration

Mr Chapman was kind enough to send me a small packet containing about 300 seeds, with the following advice —

' I am in receipt of your letter of 25th April forwarded by Captain Lovell I fear there are no seeds of the Bamieh cotton plant to be had now They were all eagerly bought up and planted If however I can obtain even a small quantity I will with pleasure send some in our despatch box to your address

I have planted some in my garden and am watching the result with interest Unfortunately my water supply is rather salt and I am afraid to give as much as is said to be necessary However, next season there will be large quantities grown and I will report to you and send some seed This or even the ordinary Egyptian cotton would be a great boon for India I am interested in spinning mill at Bombay and know the disadvantage of having only one quality of cotton to work up The article in the English papers on this new cotton was furnished by me

The packet reached me in June and I lost no time in distributing the seeds as judiciously as possible in small quantities to about thirty persons resident in various parts of India including fifty seeds to the Government of Bengal and twenty to Mr Buck the Director of Agriculture, North Western Provinces As yet only two returns have been received one from Mr Buck and another from Mr W Masters of the Opium Department at Hajipore I placed six seeds in the soil, of which five germinated one seedling was destroyed by a crow and another when about four feet high, by the falling on it of a large heavy plant of *Ricinus luxurians* I had therefore only three plants to rear The seed was sown about the middle of June grew very vigorously (ten feet in height) throughout the rainy season in the manner detailed in the above quoted letter Began to blossom in September yielded first ripe pods in October and November and continued flowering and podding freely till the end of February and sparingly during March These three plants have yielded rather less than two ounces of clean cotton It has now (end of April) recommenced to flower and I propose allowing the plants to remain as a biennial to ascertain if the quality of the next season's produce retains its character or deteriorates

The following are the reports of the experiment at Cawnpore, communicated by the Director of Agriculture, North Western Provinces

Dated 26th March 1878

From the Director Department of Agriculture and Commerce N W Provinces

I have the honor to advise despatch by to day's packet post a parcel containing 6 ounces of Egyptian cotton seed produced from the 20 seeds supplied to this Department by the Society

2 A small sample of cotton and a copy of the report on the experiment by the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpore, are sent herewith

From the Superintendent Government Experimental Farm Cawnpore

I have now the honor to report results of an experiment made with Bamieh cotton

2 Twenty seeds received from Agri Horticultural Society (through your No $\frac{T}{1144}$, dated 18th June 1877) on the 24th June

3 A small patch of land measuring 7 by 17 feet was prepared on the vegetable gardens and thrown up into ridges $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the seeds planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row The seed was sown on the 19th July, and began to appear above ground on the 24th

4 Of the twenty seeds sown thirteen germinated the first bolls were picked on 20th December and picking went on at intervals till the beginning of this month

5 The quantity of kapas collected from the thirteen plants, 2 seers 8 chittacks, of which four chittacks was sent to Bulandshahr Agricultural Show the rest on being passed the native churka—

	Srs	Ch
Cleaned cotton	0	11
Seed	1	9
Total	2	1

6 From the almost total cessation of rain the season cannot be said to have been a good one yet the plants grew to the height of 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet and threw out long lateral branches I am of opinion seed ought to be sown three feet apart at least

From Mr W Master

Sowed six seeds of Bamieh cotton on the 7th July 1877 one sprouted on the 10th the other five on the 11th idem Of the six plants one was destroyed by a carpenter cricket and two by an over curious mali On the 31st July 1877, transplanted one of the remaining three four and a half feet from the others

On the 24th September 1877 observed buds appearing on the 5th October flowers were out on the 2nd December 1877 counted 150 pods and flowers on the transplanted plant the other two appeared injured the leaves and pods withering and turning black In January 1878, the three plants produced flowers but a very few, the pods ripened slowly By 24th of the month only two ripe pods had been gathered from the transplanted plant several poor ones from the others On the 27th January 1878 pulled up by the roots one of the untransplanted plants and sent to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society Towards the end of March 1878 cut away the main stems to within 2 feet of the ground and the seed branches to within a foot of the main stems, leaving however three branches uncut on the transplanted plant On the 16th May 1878 counted 138 fresh flowers and pods on the transplanted plant, the other one had died off

Of the three plants the transplanted one was the healthiest and most bushy, it had a main stem tapering upwards to a height of about ten feet with seven side branches issuing from it within the space of one and a half feet from the ground, the three branches afterwards measured eight and half feet, the flowers grew on the axils of the leaves as many as three from one axil being common on the main stem above the highest branch small shoots or leaf stalks about six inches long appeared the flowers sprung from the base of these The untransplanted plants had three branches, and its main stem stood about 12 feet high, the stems and branches of all bent over considerably, many of them touching the ground at their ends After pruning, new branches sprung from those cut near their bases or quite from the bases but not from the main stem, the flowers and pods of these are very small, but the new flowers and pods on the uncut branches are large and blooming seventy two pods gave two ounces of cotton and one thousand three hundred and seven seeds Many flowers and pods shrivelled and turned black in a bright hot sun Rain falling on a ripe open pod stained the cotton yellow The soil on which the plants were grown was a poor and sandy one

Messrs W Haworth and Co of this city have kindly furnished a report on the quality of the specimens raised at Cawnpore, Hajipore, and Calcutta of which the following is a copy —

We have pleasure in returning your samples of Bamieh (Egyptian) cotton with the following report —

1 Bolls similar to Egyptian cultivation and like it as regards its seed, both as to formation and freedom with which the fibre can be separated (*Cawnpore Model Farm*)

2 Not of a particularly good color but as regards length softness strength and fineness of staple every thing that could be desired and would rank as good fair Egyptian cotton valued at about 7 to 7½ per pound (*Ditto*)

3 Not equal to No 1 either in size of the boll or the quality of the cotton but similar in all other respects (*Mr Masters*)

4 Equal in color to No 2 but containing considerably more stains, harsher in staple which is also wanting in length and strength value about 6 to 6½ per pound (*Mr Blechynden*)

I have placed as an appendix to this note some particulars from the *Gardener's Chronicle* regarding this cotton from the pen of M Delchevalerie the Inspector of Agriculture of Cairo Also a few details regarding experiments at Texas —

"M Delchevalerie the Inspector of Agriculture of Cairo, laid before the recent Congress of Amsterdam some specimens of a new cotton plant found growing in Egypt in a field of cotton, among which were found some Bamiehs (*Hibiscus esculentus*) A certain Cheik el Celed of the environs of Chibin el kom in Lower Egypt noticed some specimens of fastigiate cotton plants, quite different to the others and similar in habit to the Bamieh or Bamia plant The stems are about 8 to 10 feet high straight and with relatively few branches and those ascending not spreading as in ordinary cotton plants Hence the planters of that region did not hesitate to call them Kotu Bamieh They collected the seeds carefully in order to plant them separately The following year they obtained nearly half a *feddan* (about half an acre) of them of which the seeds were collected in the same way and Egypt this year already possesses important plantations of this new variety of cotton The first samples which arrived in the market of Alexandria were distributed among several merchants who sent them to Liverpool where they were classed above 'fair cotton and nearly fetched the price of good fair'

"M Delchevalerie in a note addressed to the Congress suggested the idea that this cotton is a hybrid production between *Hibiscus esculentus* and the Egyptian cotton itself, and he proposes this summer to make some experiments at Cairo in order to ascertain if this be so If this hybridisation has really taken place between the *Hibiscus* (*Abelmoschus*) *esculentus* and the cotton the fact will be of great importance from a scientific point of view for it may give rise to other experiments in artificial fertilisation between other genera of the same family Similar facts are not unprecedented in the records of horticulture However this may be, the new cotton plant is taller than the ordinary cotton It is erect and scarcely branched with the exception of two or three small branches at the base which allow of the plants being planted closer It has not the shrubby form of the ordinary cotton plant which has numerous branches, themselves branched and producing here and there at the joints a capsule of cotton on a long peduncle On the contrary, in the new cotton plant the principal branch is straight and not branched The capsules grow on the principal stem in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and are likewise borne on long axillary stalks The roots are more tap shaped than those of the ordinary cotton whose root fibres moreover spread more horizontally And what is more important is that the new variety produces much more cotton The cultivators of this new cotton plant have assured M Delchevalerie that they have obtained fifteen quintals of it per *feddan* in the rich soil of the Delta while the ordinary cotton does not produce half that quantity

'The Bamieh cotton of Egypt, to which we drew attention at p 561 vol VII of the *Gardener's Chronicle* seemed after the subsidence of the first great excitement in its favor destined to pass into oblivion which is so often the fate of many newly introduced products Our contemporary *Cotton* however draws attention to the fact of recent experiments that have been made in its cultivation in Texas The seeds were planted on 4th May in a garden situated in latitude 29 40 at an elevation of thirty feet above Galveston Bay, and about 300 yards from its margin The soil was a light fertile sandy loam The seeds germinated and the plants made their appearance above the surface of the soil in six days namely, on 10th May The first blossoms appeared on 8th July and the first open fruits on 30th August The average height of the plant was about eight feet but some grew up to ten feet After the plants had ceased growing the fruits perfected themselves increasing in size It is stated that the fruits are very abundantly produced from near the base of the plant to its very top In the space of four months and ten days from the time of planting the open fruits were of sufficient size for picking in any quantity From as careful and safe an estimate as could be made the yield was found to be fully equal to 2,500 lbs of cotton in the seed per acre The habit of the plant is described as being very singular in its outline Unlike the American Upland and Sea Island cottons, it does not send off branches regularly from near the ground to the top of the plant

but the main stem bears close to the ground two, three, or more branches, and then rises to a height of eight or ten feet without a branch Leaves only are given off along the stems, and in the axil of each leaf are from two to five, and sometimes six long petioles, each bearing a fruit The branches described at the base were also very heavily fruited, as many as five large fruits growing so close together as to touch each other The cotton or wool contained in every fruit on the plantation was of a pale yellow color, which was difficult to be accounted for as there had been no heavy rains during its growth to stain it It is suggested the profuse dews may have been the cause From the record of these experiments it seems that we may still hear something favorable about Bamieh cotton with regard to its becoming an article of commerce"

The late Mr Kurz, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, was kind enough, at my request, to examine the plants raised there from seed received from the Society, with reference to the supposed hybridisation between *Hibiscus esculentus* and the ordinary Egyptian cotton, and in a note now before me he writes —

"The Egyptian Bamieh cotton is *Gossypium vitifolium*, a variety very near to the *G acuminatum Roxb*, both which are now reduced to *G barbadense L* These two varieties are contrasted in the Flora of British India, and I see really little difference between the two"

Some stress is laid it will be seen on the advantage that this variety of cotton possesses in running up as it does to ten or twelve feet with little or no branching The plants in my garden, though not so bushy as the ordinary Egyptian or other exotic kinds, are not of such a spare habit as has been represented, and I quite agree with the Superintendent of the Model Farm, Cawnpore that the seed ought to be sown three feet apart at least If grown closer together, a larger quantity of produce may be obtained per acre but it is questionable if the quality will be so good for cotton instead of being crowded together is, like most other plants, the better for having a sufficiency of air and light All the samples received have a cream like tinge similar to the finest Sea Island this is not caused apparently by the climate, but is the natural color A small portion is stained, but such is of a darker color

May 1878

Since writing the above I have perused a letter from the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, on the subject of cotton cultivation generally in Egypt, in which the following remarks occur in respect to the Bamieh variety —

'The feeling that whatever they (the cultivators) gain goes generally to pay the Government taxes, is also said to make them very reckless in their system of cultivation The way in which the seed is mixed is admirably illustrated by the recent experiments made in the Bamieh cotton plant which was to revolutionize the cotton market by its productiveness and quality The seed ran up to 10, 20 and even 30 times the price per ardeb of the ordinary seed This was too much for the sellers In every case there was adulteration, and no experiment has proved decisive on account of the admixture of other qualities'

P S—Mr Chapman in a letter just received (8th June) forwarding a further supply of seed (about 12 pounds), writes as follows —

The seed is difficult to procure genuine being generally mixed with Ashmouni and sells at £ 30 the kantar The package sent is genuine, and will I hope give good results Here the Bamieh plant is mostly a failure, requiring an immense deal of water, and growing too tall—as high as 15 feet

*** The following extract from the Report of the Horticultural Garden, Lucknow, for the year 1877 78 communicated by the Director of Department of Agriculture and Commerce North Western Provinces, on the 5th July, has reached whilst the above is passing through the press —

"22 This is said to be a cross between ordinary Egyptian Cotton and Bamieh (*Hibiscus esculentus*) or 'Bindi'

'A small plot of it was sown, July 14th, 1877 The seed was sown in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the rows, this space was found to be required, as by the time growth ceased, the whole of the ground was covered

"Owing to the scanty and irregular rainfall, the crop had to be frequently watered from a well This with regular weeding and ploughing with a native plough previous to sowing was the whole of the cultivation given The plants maintained a healthy and vigorous growth till checked by cold in November by that time some of the tallest plants were nine feet high, and the average height of the plot from five to six feet

"There were two distinct kinds of plants which I have labelled, Nos 1 and 2 No 1 was of tall upright growth with few side branches, and which I take to be the true hybrid

No 2 was of bushy spreading habit with several side branches nearly as large as the centre stem and which appears to be ordinary Egyptian

'Whether the seed was mixed or has a tendency to revert to the cotton parent is a point to be settled by future trials to this end the seed of the two kinds has been collected and kept separate It is however possible that the flowers of both were cross fertilized as the plants were grown side by side and should the seed No 1 again produce two kinds of plants, it must not be concluded that the hybrid is wanting in fixity and permanence of character

Should the crop be of two kinds and pure seed be desired, care should be taken to pull out all plants of bushy spreading habit before they come into flower, and if the crop is grown at some distance from the other kinds of cotton true seed is likely to be produced

'As the seed was late in being sown and the season altogether an unusual one, I have thought it undesirable to give the outturn, as it could not by any means be taken as a guide to what the results would be in ordinary years

I cannot say that either kind bore heavy crops the bolls though large were nothing like so numerous as such large strong plants seemed capable of yielding

It is possible however that the deficiency in quantity is more than made up in the quality of the fibre which is soft and silky and at least twice the length of common country cotton

The following quantity of each kind of seed is available for distribution as you may direct —

No 1 4½ seers
No 2 7 ,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1052 AND 1053 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 26TH JUNE 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Province	District	Wheat: Present fortnight (S C)	Wheat: Last fortnight (S C)	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Barley: Present fortnight (S C)	Barley: Last fortnight (S C)	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight (S C)	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight (S C)	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Rice, Common: Present fortnight (S C)	Rice, Common: Last fortnight (S C)	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus Sorghum: Present fortnight (S C)	Great Millet: Last fortnight (S C)	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Spiked Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata: Present fortnight (S C)	Spiked Millet: Last fortnight (S C)	Spiked Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	[illegible]: Present fortnight (S C)	[illegible]: Last fortnight (S C)	[illegible]: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Gram: Present fortnight (S C)	Gram: Last fortnight (S C)	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Firewood: Present fortnight (S C)	Firewood: Last fortnight (S C)	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Salt: Present fortnight (S C)	Salt: Last fortnight (S C)	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of last year (S C)	Remarks
Rajputana	Banswara	19 6	20 0	11 4				[illegible] 11	[illegible] 14	5 12	8 1	8	8 [illegible]										[illegible] 8	8 1	14 1				9 6	9 6	10 0	

R B CHAPMAN

Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JULY 12TH, 1880

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC

No 1130

Simla, the 12th July 1880

Mr Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL D, C S I, of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty under 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, Section 5, and 32 and 33 Vic, Cap 97, Section 8 to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the departure on leave of absence on medical certificate of the Hon ble A Rivers Thompson, C S I, Mr Aitchison has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

Printed and published for the Govt of India, *in the* Govt Central Branch Press *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 29} SIMLA SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No 29

PART I

Government of India Notifications Appointments Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 16th July 1880

No 13—The following statutes are published for general information —

42 VIC, CHAPTER 8

An Act to make further provision for the registration of Deaths Marriages and Births occurring out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Forces and their families

[23*rd May* 1879]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages (Army) Act 1879

Transmission to Registrar of registers of births deaths and marriages of army kept in pursuance of Her Majesty's regulations

2 If Her Majesty is pleased from time to time to make regulations respecting the registration of deaths and births occurring and marriages solemnized out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's land forces and their families or any of them the register kept from time to time in pursuance of the said regulations shall in manner provided by the regulations for the time being in force be authenticated and transmitted to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England

Where it appears from any such register that an officer or soldier whose death or marriage is entered therein or to whose family a person whose death marriage or birth is entered therein belonged was a Scotch or Irish subject of Her Majesty the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England shall as soon as may be after receiving the register send a certified copy of so much thereof as relates to such death marriage or birth to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Scotland or Ireland, as the case may require

Every Registrar General of Births and Deaths to whom a register or certified copy of a register is sent in pursuance of this section shall cause the same to be filed and preserved in or copied in a book to be kept by him for the purpose and to be called the Army Register Book and such book shall be deemed to be a certified copy of the register book within the meaning of the Acts relating to the registration of births and deaths in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively

3 Whereas, under the directions of Her Majesty or of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or the Commander in Chief or other lawful authority various documents, such as registers, muster rolls and pay lists have been kept showing the deaths and births which have occurred and the marriages which have been solemnized among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's land forces and their families

Provision as to existing documents evidencing deaths marriages and births among officers and soldiers of the army and their families

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision respecting the said documents

Be it therefore enacted as follows

Where any of such documents or any certified extracts thereof made under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State have either before or after the passing of this Act been transmitted to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England such documents or extracts shall be deemed to be in the legal custody of the said Registrar General and shall be admissible in evidence and a copy of any such document or extract of or any part thereof purporting to be certified to be a true copy under the seal of the Register Office of the Registrar General shall be admissible in evidence of such document, extract or part

4 Nothing in this Act shall apply to any deaths marriages or births which occur in the United Kingdom except where the same occurred before the commencement of this Act

Saving as to births deaths and marriages in the United Kingdom

5 This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act

Commencement of Act

42 & 43 VIC, CHAPTER 29

An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages of British subjects on Board Her Majesty's ships

[*21st July* 1879]

WHEREAS Officers Commanding Her Majesty's ships on foreign stations have permitted marriages to be solemnized according to religious rites or ceremonies or to be contracted *per verba de presenti* in the presence of such officers, in the belief that marriages were authorized by law to be so solemnized and contracted and doubts have arisen with respect to the validity of such marriages, and it is expedient to confirm the same

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows

1 This Act may be cited as the Confirmation of Marriages on Her Majesty's Ships Act 1879

Short title

2 All marriages both of the parties being British subjects, which before the passing of this Act have been solemnized on board one of Her Majesty's vessels on a foreign station in the presence of the officer commanding such vessel whether solemnized according to any religious rite or ceremony or contracted *per verba de presenti* shall be valid in like manner as if the same had been solemnized within Her Majesty's dominions with the due observance of all forms required by law

Confirmation of marriages of British subjects on Her Majesty's ships

Provided that this enactment shall not render valid any marriage which before the passing of this Act has been declared invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction in any proceeding touching such marriage or any right dependent on the validity or invalidity thereof or render valid any marriage where either of the parties has before the passing of this Act and during the life of the other party lawfully intermarried with any person

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla the 12th July 1880

No 1130—Mr Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL D, C S I, of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty under 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, Section 5, and 32 and 33 Vic Cap 97, Section 8, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the departure on leave of absence on medical certificate of the Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson, C S I Mr Aitchison has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India

JUDICIAL

The 15th July 1880

No 733—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Governor of Madras in Council is pleased with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to extend Madras Act III of 1864 (An Act for amending the Abkari Laws of the Madras Presidency beyond the limits of the Madras Abkari as prescribed by Act XIX of 1852) to the taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rakapilli in the Godavari District

POLICE

The 16th July 1880

No 208—The services of Mr H V H Robérts Assistant Superintendent of Police 24 Pergunnahs in the Lower Provinces of Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 16th July 1880

No 142—The Reverend W I Burdett a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to be a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 8th May 1880

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL

Simla, the 16th July 1880

No 2136 *P*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty s Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr A B Cobb *vice* Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta as in charge of the office of Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta during the absence of Mr Litchfield

GENERAL

The 16th July 1880

No 1441G G—Mr C A Daniell c s, Officiating Commissioner Benares to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares with effect from the 8th July 1880 during the absence on deputation of Mr C P Carmichael c s, or until further orders

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 17th July 1880

No 1803

Read—

Report by the Head Commissioner of the Department of the Issue of Paper Currency on the operations of the Department during the year 1878 79

RESOLUTION—The average aggregate value of the notes issued by the Paper Currency Department outstanding on the last day of each calendar month in the year 1878 79, was 1 319 lakhs being less by only 6 lakhs than the corresponding value in the previous year

2 The circulation fell off considerably towards the end of 1878 79, and continued low till June 1879 Since then it has again been rising and in January 1880 it attained a figure but little lower than the maximum attained in 1878 79

3 The maximum circulation was 1 427 lakhs in August and the minimum 1 147 lakhs in May, a range of 280 lakhs as compared with 149 lakhs in 1875 76, 202 lakhs in 1876 77, 463 lakhs in 1877 78 and 306 lakhs in 1879 80

4 The following statistics may be considered in connection with these facts about the note circulation —

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Average note circulation	Silver: Net amount imported	Silver: Coin at the Indian Mints	Security reserve
1874 75	1 067	464	490	569
1875 76	1 135	155	250	569
1876 77	1 164	720	627	600
1877 78	1 325	1 468	1 618	569
1878 79	1 319	397	721	600
1879 80	1,280	787	842	600

5 In 1878 79 notes were issued for value received at the Mints amounting to 598 lakhs as compared with 1,575 lakhs issued in the previous year

6 The notes issued by sub circles that were cashed at the Presidency offices as required by law were as follows —

	(In lakhs)		
	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Calcutta	216	141	88
Madras	69	75	91
Bombay	23	15	27
Total	338	231	209

The corresponding amounts for previous years were—

	Lakhs
1873 74	516
1874 75	410
1875 76	411

The reduction in Calcutta since 1873 74, the year of the Bengal famine, is more than 200 lakhs But the demand on Madras and Bombay is rapidly increasing

7 The accommodation afforded to the public at treasuries and by encashment of foreign circle notes in Currency Offices was also slightly reduced, as it was found necessary to prohibit the concession in the Allahabad and Lahore offices

8 The total value of notes remitted through the Currency Offices and Treasuries compares with the previous years as follows —

	(In lakhs)			
	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Sub circle notes cashed at Presidency Offices	411	338	231	209
Gratuitous accommodation—				
Foreign circle notes	185	489	601	535
Encashments at Treasuries	353	401	375	331
	538	890	979	866
Total	949	1 228	1 210	1,075

9 The remittances of coin during the year amounted to 411 lakhs as compared with 525 lakhs in the previous year this amount was made up chiefly of remittances to Allahabad Kurrachee and Lahore for the Afghan war The cost was Rs 1 04,920 as compared with Rs 1,41 147 in 1877 78 The amount negotiated by bills and transfers was 555 lakhs of which 364 lakhs were remitted to Calcutta to adjust the notes issued against bullion in Bombay and remitted by the importers to Calcutta to pay for opium The premium realised during the year was Rs 74 703 Besides the surplus of the famine silver was withdrawn from Madras and shipped to Rangoon under arrangements with various banks which bore the cost of freight Thus the sum total of all kinds of remittances was 1,144 lakhs and the net cost Rs 30 217

10 The receipts and issues of notes compare as follows with the previous years —

	(In lakhs)		
	Receipts	Issues	Total
1875 76	6 270	6 218	12 488
1876 77	7 878	7 787	15 665
1877 78	9,953	9 626	19 579
1878 79	8 609	9 075	17 684

11 Notes for the value of 4,284 lakhs and numbering 4, 115 911, were cancelled as against 4 551 lakhs in the previous year The proportion which notes of the Calcutta circle bear to the total cancellations is 59 per cent as against 62 per cent in 1877 78

12 The figures showing the turnover of the notes in the Presidency offices given in previous reports were not rendered on a uniform plan This has been done in the present report, and the following results are brought out —

	Calcutta			Bombay			Madras		
	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79	1876-77	1877 78	1878 79
Cashed	11 412	12 631	12 869	3 826	4 066	4 157	1 897	2 265	1 678
Issued	12 262	13 581	13 101	4 237	4 414	4 349	1 930	2 256	1 505
Total	23 674	26 212	25 970	8 063	8 480	8 506	3 827	4,521	3 183
Cancelled	7 620	9 114	9 216	2 028	2 603	2 093	1 282	1 639	1 184
Percentage	32	35	35	25	31	24	35	36	37

13 The table given in paragraph 24 gives the following results Out of a total amount of 1 173 lakhs held on the 31st December 1878 in notes and cash by Government Treasuries Presidency Banks and their Branches, 321 lakhs or 27 per cent of the whole was in notes In Calcutta the notes were 46 per cent of the whole amount held, at Allahabad 11 per cent, at Lahore 15 per cent, in Madras 12 per cent and in Bombay 18 per cent The Bank of Bengal held 55 lakhs in notes and 24 lakhs in cash or 69 per cent of the whole the Bank of Madras 8 lakhs in notes and 16 lakhs in cash, or 34 per cent of the whole, and the Bank of Bombay 62 lakhs in notes and 56 lakhs in cash, or 53 per cent of the whole

14 The total value of lost notes paid to the end of the year was Rs 14,35 750 It is satisfactory that Government has as yet suffered no loss by these payments

15 Forgeries have greatly increased in Bombay, and in some cases the imitation is executed with skill The Government of India is carefully considering measures calculated to arrest the evil

16 The net issues of small silver and copper show some increase as compared with the last two years—

	Receipts	Issues	Net
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1875 76	1 31 765	28 37 976	26 98 211
1876 77	1 76 533	19 51 160	17 75 127
1877 78	11 1 300	22 50 817	10 91 17
1878 79	1 85 115	22 82 265	20 97 051

17 The statement in paragraph 33 shows that Rs 81 318 of defaced coin has been withdrawn from circulation for recoinage The statement is however, not complete and it will yet take some time before an idea of the full effect of the order under which such coin is withdrawn can be obtained

18 The transactions in Agencies compare as follows with the previous years —

	(In lakhs)		
	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Issues	11	11	51
Receipts	30	18	2
Total	41	42	75
Net issues	11	26	29

19 The net profits of the Department have been as follows —

	Receipts	Charges	Net profit
1873 74	23 71 581	4 55 976	19 15 605
1874 75	23 69 991	3 81 811	19 80 180
1875 76	23 77 518	3 35 328	20 3 190
1876 77	23 68 739	3 15 637	20 53 112
1877 78	21 11 618	1 81 115	19 31 605
1878 79	23 95 136	5 18 910	18 76 556

20 The Head Commissioner explains that the decrease in the receipts of the year (Rs 54,000) is due to a delay in realising interest to the extent of Rs 47,000 and to premium paid on purchases being deducted from interest instead of being shown as a charge

21 On the charges side there is an excess of Rs 34,000 as compared with the previous year but the cost of note forms in the year under report was more by Rs 51,000 than in the year before

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ORDERED that the Report of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency be published in the *Gazette of India* in Calcutta, and that this Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette* at Simla for general information, and communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency

No 1815—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1880 published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act 1871*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion		
		Coin	Bullion	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	6 29 69 015	1 71 58 002	50 63 311	2 22 21 313
Madras	1 [illegible] 40 780	84 62 170	10 00 000	94 62 170
Bombay	3 33 88 880	85 67 221	33 51 514	1 19 18 735
Allahabad	43 4[illegible] 0[illegible]	40 [illegible] 84[illegible]		40 54 84[illegible]
Lahore	8[illegible] 70 [illegible]	1 63 26 065		1 63 26 065
Calicut	13 [illegible] 980	6 91 380	40 000	7 31 380
Cocanada	1 [illegible] 26 410	23 73 [illegible]90	1 65 000	25 38 590
Nagpore	29 18 740	30 10 485		30 40 485
Kurrachee	33 [illegible]	28 02 [illegible]5	71 800	28 74 395
Akola	25 [illegible] 85	32 61 825		32 61 825
TOTAL	13 64 03 850	6 67 31 478	97 01 625	7 64,33 103
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5 99 70 747
GRAND TOTAL				13 64,03 850

No 1818—Mr W Synnott having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R J Whitten received charge of that office on the 6th July 1880

No 1826—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 20 of the Post Office Act of 1866 the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the postage charge on inland parcels not exceeding 20 tolas in weight from 8 annas to 4 annas

The present and revised rates are given below —

Present scale of rates for inland parcels

Not exceeding 40 tolas in weight	8 annas
For every additional 40 tolas	4

Revised scale of rates for inland parcels

Not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	4 annas
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas	8
For every additional 40 tolas	4

The new scale of rates will apply to inland parcels posted on or after the 15th August 1880

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla the 13th July 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 401—In continuation of G G O No 322 of 1880 the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880 subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Harington Hawes, S C —10th July, 1880

The 16th July 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 402—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain C Young General List, Infantry Wing Officer 5th Punjab Infantry Punjab Frontier Force to be a Sub Assistant Commissary General 3rd Class on probation, with effect from the 1st July 1880

No 403—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G G O No 1095 of 1879, the following officers of the Indian Veterinary Department to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons,

ranking as such from date of appointment as Staff Veterinary Surgeons —

Staff Veterinary Surgeon J H B Hallen
" " " W Lamb
" " G Kettlewell
" " " F G Shaw

No 404 —PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry

Lieutenant C G M Fasken Officiating Wing Officer to be Wing Officer *vice* Major J B Slater appointed Wing Commander and to be Adjutant *vice* Captain W O Thompson promoted

FIELD OPERATIONS

No 405 —His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following correspondence relating to the final report of the operations of the Naga Field Force —

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON Secretary to the Government of India Military Department to the Adjutant General in India,—(No 2808 B $\frac{\text{Field Operations}}{\text{Naga}}$, dated Simla the 15th July 1880)

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No 2907A dated the 22nd June 1880 forwarding the final report of the operations of the Naga Field Force lately under the command of Brigadier General J Nation

2 In reply I am to acquaint you for the information of the Commander in Chief in India that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council desires to record his approval of the conduct and result of these operations which reflect credit on Brigadier General Nation and the officers and troops engaged

3 Brigadier General Nation's report will be published in the *Gazette of India* and will give the Government General in Council pleasure to forward it to the Secretary of State for India for the information of Her Majesty's Government

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From MAJOR GENERAL C R CHEAVIS C B Adjutant General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department —(No 2907A *Field Operations*, dated Simla the 22nd June 1880)

In forwarding the accompanying summary of the operations of the Naga Field Force lately under command of Brigadier General Nation I am directed by the Commander in Chief to commend to the favorable notice of the Government of India the services rendered by Brigadier General Nation and the officers and men under his command

No 108 of the 6th May 1880 From Brigadier General J L Nation

2 The capture of Konoma has already been reported to Government, and the gallantry and devotion of the troops on that occasion has been brought prominently to notice

3 It only remains to say in regard to the operations generally that though they have been protracted they have been in the end completely successful and looking to the arduous nature of the service and the difficulties of supply and transport in the country devoid of roads His Excellency trusts that Government will concur with him in considering the delay unavoidable

From BRIGADIER GENERAL J L NATION Commanding the Naga Hills Field Force to the Adjutant General in India —(No 108 dated Shillong the 6th May 1880)

1 I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India the following summary of the operations of the Naga Hills Field Force lately under my command

2 Mr Damant the Political Officer of the Naga Hills was murdered by the Nagas of Konoma on the 14th October 1879 and his escort was cut up and dispersed During the next few days many of the adjacent villages rebelled and took up arms against the British Government and surrounded the stockade at Kohima This rebellion, and the strait to which the slender garrison of Kohima was reduced rendered immediate measures necessary

3 The news of the rising reached me on the 19th October 1879 The 44th Native Infantry which had lately left the province *en route* to Kabul were fortunately on their way back to Assam their services not being required in Afghanistan I telegraphed orders at once for the regiment to proceed to Golaghat and I applied for two mountain guns On the night of the 21st I telegraphed to the Officer Commanding the 43rd Native Infantry at Dibrugarh to send 150 men at once under command of Major Evans to relieve Kohima This detachment left Dibrugarh on the morning of the 23rd October and pushing on as quickly as possible reached Kohima on the 30th on the eighth day from Dibrugarh

4 In the meantime however Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone Political Agent of Manipur had marched to Kohima with a large body of Manipuri troops and had relieved the garrison on the 27th October

The 44th Native Infantry under Colonel Nuttall C B reached Golaghat on the 1st November and pushed on at once to Piphima which was reached on the 9th this being one of the hostile villages was destroyed

6 I reached Golaghat on the 5th November and Piphima on the 10th Here I found it necessary to employ the 44th Native Infantry in opening up a new track towards Suchema and in making it practicable for elephants The political path had been cut away by the enemy with the object of arresting our onward progress

I wished also to communicate with Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone the Political Officer who was at Kohima

7 I ascertained that the enemy were in force at Konoma which place they had strongly fortified and I accordingly decided to concentrate my force at Suchema a village situated in a very commanding position at the entrance to the valley in which Konoma stands and in close proximity to Konoma and Jotsoma both hostile and to Mozema which was friendly but only in name Suchema itself was also hostile

8 Colonel Nuttall marched with his regiment the 44th Native Infantry on the 14th November to Suchema which was attacked and partially destroyed the next day, sufficient huts being left standing to shelter the troops The 44th lost one man killed and one wounded (mortally)

9 I moved my head-quarters on the 15th November to Suchema, leaving Major Evans at Piphima with his detachment of the 43rd Native

Infantry with orders to burn the village of Sephima, distant some 12 miles Salopi the chief of this village had in former years been friendly to the British Government, but on this occasion he had not supplied coolies when ordered to do so and had been reported by the Chief Political Officer as an offender in other respects Major Evans carried out this order on the 16th November, meeting with considerable opposition His casualties were Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Political Officer, wounded in two places two sepoys severely wounded (both since dead), and one slightly wounded

10 Major Evans with the detachment 43rd Native Infantry joined my camp at Suchema on the 18th November On the 21st the mountain guns under Lieutenant Mansel R A came up and on the 22nd Konoma was attacked and captured The particulars of the action have already been reported to His Excellency

11 On the 24th November I moved the wounded to Suchema to which place I returned myself on the 25th leaving a garrison of 200 men of the 44th Native Infantry at Konoma under Lieutenant Colonel Walker with instructions to utterly destroy the village Lieutenant Colonel Walker carried this out during the ensuing two months [illegible] the enemy (who had established themselves in the Chut[illegible] fort on the hi[illegible] of the Burail range) and lost several men killed and wounded

12 Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone the Chief Political Officer now wished me to proceed with active operations without any delay his immediate object being to attack the villages of Chasw[illegible] in the [illegible] Angami country [illegible] clan of Kohima had taken refuge but I was quite unable to meet his wishes I had neither transport nor supplies [illegible] the garrison of Kohima which could not be reduced I had not sufficient men at my disposal to justify me in detaching a force to operate independently I had telegraphed on the 24th November for 300 men of the [illegible] Native Infantry to be sent at once from Shillong and I was compelled to wait for their arrival before resuming active operations

13 In the meantime the [illegible] Jotsoma was [illegible] by a force from Kohima under Lieutenant Colonel Robert[illegible] 44th Native Infantry The village was found to be deserted and no opposition was offered But a party sent out from Suchema [illegible] with a body of the enemy upon whom they inflicted [illegible]

14 On the 2nd December Lieut[illegible] Commissariat Officer joined me bringing with him a small supply of [illegible] four days only The [illegible] had hitherto [illegible] on what had been arranged for and brought up [illegible]

15 During the month of December [illegible] of men [illegible] I [illegible] in active operation I was [illegible] myself to sending out small parties to search for grain and to hunt up small bodies of the enemy who were known to be hiding in the jungle in our vicinity The parties frequently [illegible] in inflicting [illegible] on the Nagas and [illegible] quantity of grain was collected This [illegible] new rice had to be [illegible] to troops though greatly against the wishes of the medical officers who considered it unwholesome but we had little or no choice, supplies being so limited

16 For a great part of this time I had no Political Officer with me except Lieutenant Maxwell, whose powers were limited Colonel Johnstone had gone first to Manipur, leaving Captain Williamson in charge at Kohima On his return he and Captain Williamson both went down to Golaghat to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam They returned on the 14th December, when Colonel Johnstone was so ill as to oblige him to return to Manipur and Captain Williamson assumed chief political charge

17 On the 22nd December I moved my head quarters to Kohima [illegible] the mountain guns with me Colonel Nuttall C B and the 44th Native Infantry remained at Suchema, where I was unable to reduce the garrison, owing to the wounded being there and most of them not in a condition to be moved to Golaghat

18 Up to this time owing to the want of transport supplies had been coming up very slowly and there had never been more than two or three days [illegible] in hand

19 The wing of the 42nd Native Infantry under Captain Abbott reached Pephima on the 10th December and as the Nagas of Sephima under their chief Salopi had been giving trouble on the road I ordered Captain Abbott to go with 100 men to the site of the village (which it will be remembered had been destroyed a month before by Major Evans) and to endeavour to surprise Salopi Captain Abbott went to the village where he found that the inhabitants had been trying to re-establish themselves He destroyed their temporary huts and a large quantity of grain and [illegible] His detachment was fired upon by the enemy but no casualties occurred Captain Abbott joined my camp at Kohima on the 29th December

20 I was now in a position as regarded men and supplies to prosecute active operations and the Chief Political Officer was able to collect Nagas from friendly villages for transport Accordingly on the 1st January 1880 I despatched a flying column under command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert[illegible] 44th Native Infantry to visit the [illegible] Angami country Lieutenant Colonel R[illegible] destroyed the village of Cheswijuma and visited several other villages in that direction, [illegible] and Kigwema The Chief Political Officer accompanied the column and inflicted heavy fines on all the villages who were [illegible] or in any way implicated in the rebellion

21 As Colonel Nuttall C B Commandant 44th Native Infantry was about to retire from the service and as I required an officer of standing [illegible] I had ordered Colonel Sherriff Commandant [illegible] Native Infantry to bring his regiment head quarters to Kohima and he joined me [illegible] the [illegible] January

22 The village of Kohima had (with the exception of the [illegible] Khel) been friendly to our cause all along and had hitherto freely given labour but on the 17th January having been ordered to furnish a number of coolies, the village refused compliance Accordingly at the requisition of the Chief Political Officer a rocket and two shells were fired into the village On this part of the village furnished their quota of coolies As the remainder still continued obstinate

I occupied their part of the village with troops and ordered some houses to be plundered and live stock destroyed. In this one sepoy of the 44th Native Infantry was killed by a spear and one sepoy of the 42nd Native Infantry was slightly wounded. The village returned to its allegiance in a few days, and has since given no trouble.

23. The Chief Political Officer had informed me that the Nagas of Konoma who were still in their forts above their old village were drawing large supplies from the village of "Poplongmai" in the Kutcha Naga country to the west of Konoma. As Captain Macgregor, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, had visited that part of the country in former years, I now sent him with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry to surprise and destroy Poplongmai. He marched from Suchema on the night of the 26th January and reached his destination the following morning. As soon as the enemy in the forts discovered this movement they pursued and overtook Captain Macgregor's rear guard on the morning of the 27th and attacked it, wounding four sepoys. On Captain Macgregor's entering the village the inhabitants offered no opposition and were apparently well disposed. He therefore encamped outside. During the night however some Konoma Nagas occupied the village, and so Captain Macgregor found it necessary to attack and capture it, which he accomplished successfully the next day with a loss of one sepoy killed. He now found himself unable to return to Suchema, all his Naga coolies having deserted. He therefore sent in letters asking for reinforcements, supplies and coolies. Arrangements were at once made and a detachment 43rd Native Infantry under Lieutenant Barrett was sent with supplies. Orders were also sent to Captain Macgregor to remain at Poplongmai and from thence to operate against the villages in the vicinity. But in the meantime he had succeeded in obtaining coolies and had started on his return march. He met my orders on the way, but too late for him to retrace his steps.

24. This expedition revealed the fact that the enemy attached great importance to Poplongmai and were most anxious to prevent us from taking possession of and holding it. It was the nearest village from which they could easily obtain supplies in any quantity, and was a convenient place in which to keep their families or to retreat to in case of necessity. It was on the way to the Kuki and Manipuri country and to North Cachar, and the Nagas who raided in North Cachar and killed the Manager of the Baladhun Tea Garden in January last had passed through Poplongmai, and I was afterwards informed that they returned there on the very day on which Captain Macgregor left the place.

25. It was therefore necessary to reoccupy it. The Chief Political Officer recommended that a column should be sent from the north *via* Zamhi Pum Tekema Berumi, visiting the Kuki country *en route*. On the 7th February I despatched Captain Abbott, 42nd Native Infantry, with 150 men 42nd and 43rd Native Infantry. He was much delayed for want of coolies and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March instead of about the 28th February as was expected. This delay was due to various causes, and the country over which he marched was an extremely difficult one. He met with no opposition.

26. Early in February I reinforced the garrison of Konoma, raising it to 250 men, and I placed Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry, in command there, with instructions to devote the whole of his attention to harassing the Konoma Nagas. I hoped that by making it impossible for them to move about in safety and by cutting them off from Poplongmai, I should compel them to surrender or starve. On the 9th February Lieutenant Colonel Robertson's patrols had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, in which the 44th Native Infantry lost two sepoys killed, one non-commissioned officer and three sepoys wounded, the Nagas also lost seven men killed.

27. At this time the enemy made a most determined attack on our post at Nichi Guard on the Golaghat road, with the avowed purpose of capturing some muzzle-loading ammunition which was stored there. They attacked on four nights each time unsuccessfully, and finally withdrew. The 42nd Native Infantry held the post and lost two sepoys wounded. Sergeant Baker of the Commissariat Department, who was stationed at Nichi Guard at the time, rendered excellent service on each occasion of attack.

28. On the 13th February I found myself compelled to ask for more troops. The raid on the Baladhun Garden in North Cachar had raised apprehensions of other raids being committed on the Nowgong and Sibsagar side. I could not spare a single man to send to the gardens in those districts. The line of telegraph was advancing towards Kohima, and the construction parties required guards and escorts. Work had also commenced on the road under Mr Noyce, Executive Engineer, and the Police could not furnish sufficient escorts. The line of communication was a very long one (over 100 miles) and was in parts a dangerous one, necessitating guards at frequent intervals and strong escorts for convoys and dák. I also had to consider the necessity of bringing more force to bear on the Konoma Nagas. Hitherto the supply of *rasad* had not been constant enough to warrant my bringing more troops to the front, but supplies were now coming forward more regularly. I therefore asked for a wing of a Native regiment to be sent, and a wing of the 18th Native Infantry at Jalpaiguri was ordered to move to Golaghat, where it arrived on the 12th March, having detached half a company to the Nowgong district.

29. Up to the 22nd February, out of the thirteen villages who were in arms against us at the commencement of hostilities, ten had submitted; only three held out, namely Konoma, the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima, and Sephema.

30. I had determined after much deliberation to reduce the Konoma men by a close blockade. Every examination of the position they occupied on the upper ridges of the Barail range convinced me that to storm their defences would be to sacrifice life without obtaining any material advantage. Had we stormed their position and driven them out, they would have suffered little loss themselves, being so little exposed to our fire, and they would have dispersed over the country. They would thus have been far more dangerous to us than they were shut up in their forts; they would in all likelihood have spread over our line of communications, ambushed our convoys and inflicted great loss on our escorts, and thus would perhaps have prolonged the campaign to another cold season, which I was of course most anxious to avoid.

31. It was necessary to find out and close the paths by which the enemy obtained supplies from

other villages For this purpose I directed Captain Macgregor to reconnoitre the country to the east of the Chukka Forts He went out on the 22nd February and found the path leading towards Kigwema and the Eastern Angami country He came across two parties of the enemy taking supplies to the forts and dispersed them killing and wounding five men In this reconnaissance Captain Macgregor and the party with him (43rd and 44th Native Infantry) marched 30 miles continuously—a most noteworthy march considering the country traversed

32 I was most anxiously awaiting news from Captain Abbott as until he reached and occupied Poplongmai I could not commence the close blockade I contemplated But he was, as I before stated, forced to make a longer detour than was originally intended and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March

33 In the meantime the Chief Commissioner of Assam was coming to Kohima from Manipur and I was obliged to detach a strong escort to bring him in from Viswema nor did I feel justified in reducing the force at Kohima until he had reached the plains He arrived at Kohima on the 1st March and left again on the 11th

34 On the 4th March I occupied Kigwema with a party of 50 men 43rd Native Infantry under a Native officer This had the effect of closing the path to the Eastern Angami country and the enemy now began to show signs of submission for they sent in emissaries to ascertain what terms would be granted them

35 But Captain Abbott having reached Poplongmai it became necessary to send out supplies for his detachment and I accordingly ordered a convoy to go to him escorted by 75 men 44th Native Infantry under Lieutenant Henderson This convoy started on the 10th March from Konoma The coolies carrying the stores were chiefly Nagas of Mozema After proceeding for about 7 miles the convoy was suddenly fired upon from both sides of the road by Nagas concealed in the jungle and three sepoys were killed and one wounded The coolies threw down their loads and refused to proceed many made off into the jungle and never appeared again and a large quantity of the supplies was lost This affair was nearly terminating disastrously for the whole party but Lieutenant Henderson judiciously determined to return protecting his wounded men and what he could save of the stores The enemy were so effectually concealed on this occasion that Lieutenant Henderson states that he did not even see the smoke of their guns when they fired on him

36 The Political Officer now arranged with friendly Nagas of Mozema Jotsoma and Suchema that they should take supplies to Captain Abbott without any escort and they accordingly started but were turned back by Konoma Nagas Captain Abbott however succeeded in obtaining supplies by another route from Zumha Puni and was thus enabled to hold his position at Poplongmai

37 Their success in stopping supplies from going to Poplongmai emboldened the enemy who ceased to treat for terms But I was now in a position to close in on them and blockade them During the previous month I had thrown into Konoma two months provisions for 250 men so I had no anxiety as to being able to feed the blockading force (which would consist of about 700 men) and more provisions were coming forward to Suchema

38 Accordingly on the 14th March I sent Colonel Sherriff Commanding 42nd Native Infantry with 100 men of his regiment to Konoma to take command there with instructions to reconnoitre and patrol constantly in the vicinity On the 15th I occupied Jotsoma with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry, and on the 19th I placed 100 of the 44th in Mozema Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Mansell Royal Artillery had already reconnoitred on the Basoma ridge to the east of the Chukka Forts and had selected a spot from which it was possible to shell the enemy's works though at a long range

39 On the 22nd March I moved my head quarters to Konoma the Chief Political Officer taking up his quarters on the same day in the adjacent village of Mozema On the 23rd the mountain guns were moved to Jotsoma in readiness to be placed in position on the Basoma ridge and on the 24th the 18th Native Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel De Brett reached Suchema

40 As soon as the Nagas in the forts saw these operations in progress they sent emissaries to treat who met Captain Williamson at Mozema on the 22nd But as they still hesitated I posted a strong detachment of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry on the Basoma ridge on the 26th March and on the same day moved up 100 men of the 18th Native from Suchema to Konoma On that afternoon Captain Williamson informed me that the Nagas had fully submitted

41 On the 27th the enemy evacuated the Chukka Forts of which I took possession on the following day placing a detachment of the 44th Native Infantry in occupation These forts with all their defences have since been completely destroyed

42 The submission of Konoma was speedily followed by that of Sephema and the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima and nothing more remained to be done except to enforce our terms and to take measures to guard against any re-occupation of their land by the Konoma Nagas For this purpose I remained at Mozema with Captain Williamson till the 15th April on which date I proceeded down the road arriving at Golaghat on the 21st April On the 22nd I broke up the Naga Hill Field Force

43 From the foregoing narrative I think it will be seen that after the fall of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879 it was impossible to lay down any fixed plan of operations neither were any called for on a large scale as the tactics of the enemy became those of strictly guerilla warfare and the Naga proved himself the most wily and skilful enemy we have yet met with on this frontier With the exception of the Konoma men who retired into the Chukka Forts the enemy scattered in small bodies to their respective villages to spread disaffection and rebellion against our rule At the commencement of hostilities thirteen villages were in arms against us and all these had to be dealt with in succession and gradually brought into submission They were all more or less severely punished by fine of money and grain and have been deprived of their firearms Several villages which deserved punishment for aiding and abetting the rebellion furnished our only transport service in the hills and had therefore to be temporized with lest supplies at the front should cease

44 Except at Konoma there have been no serious engagements to record but the long list of casualties will I think prove the nature of the work on which the troops have been engaged and I do not think that any force has had more harassing and arduous duties to perform For some portion of the time the troops have been on three quarter rations as supplies could not be got forward in sufficient quantities and this has told greatly on the general health of the force

45 As regards the duration of the campaign I am more and more convinced daily that the prolonged military occupation of the country and the policy of forcing submission on the enemy was the best course that could have been pursued Had the Konoma men been earlier ejected from their forts before the other hostile villages had been dealt with there is no doubt that they would have dispersed all over the hill and infested our line of communication Indeed they might have prolonged matters and caused the final settlement to be postponed till next cold season But the occupation of the country for so long by such a large body of troops has inflicted serious punishment on all concerned as we have drawn largely on their supplies of grain and labor and this will have a far more lasting effect than if we had marched into the country destroyed a few villages and retired again as has hitherto been the case The men of Konoma formerly the terror of the hill have been entirely broken up and dispersed their fortified village levelled with the ground and their magnificent stone faced terraces the work of generations has been confiscated They have also been deprived of their arms and a heavy fine in money has been exacted from them and this with the punishment inflicted on other offending villages will I trust satisfy the Government that the objects of the expedition have been attained

46 I trust I may be pardoned in saying that I consider that no expedition in this part has worked under greater disadvantages than this one owing to the utter want of reliable transport both for military movements and supplies arising from the hasty manner in which troops had to be thrown into the country to avenge the murder of our Political Officer All our movements required two or three days previous notice for Naga coolies to be collected They were supplied most reluctantly and among them were doubtless the spies of our enemies It was necessary to exercise the greatest vigilance over them all along the route to see that the guns were not thrown down or injured or spare ammunition made off with into the dense forest and jungles I am afraid as our troops have been with this style of coolie transport it is hardly surprising that the Naga enemy was always prepared for us and that our men were ambushed all along the road I think it is acknowledged that the most difficult warfare is that against an unseen enemy and this has been our lot throughout In almost every encounter our loss was five or six killed and wounded while the loss inflicted on the enemy was unknown The Naga invariably carries off his killed or wounded into the jungle whereas ours have to be instantly protected and attended to otherwise they are mercilessly decapitated dead or alive and their arms and ammunition carried off Our men too heavily weighted with accoutrements and strong heavy boots have no chance with the half naked agile Naga who escape through the jungle unseen and unheard

47 In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to bring to His Excellency's notice the praiseworthy services rendered by the troops engaged namely the 42nd 43rd 44th Native Infantry and latterly the 18th Native Infantry Officers and men deserve my warmest commendations for the soldier like and ready way in which they have invariably done their duty and for the patience with which they have endured hardships and privations of no common kind The work throughout has been of an exceptionally arduous nature chiefly owing to the very difficult country in which we have had to operate and all ranks have worked well and willingly throughout

But I must bring to His Excellency's special notice the very valuable services performed by the 44th Regiment (Sylhet Light Infantry) The part taken by them in the capture of Konoma on the 22nd November last has already received Sir F Haines' approbation and from the long list of their casualties (which have been greatly in excess of those of other regiments engaged) it will be apparent that in all operations the 44th always took a prominent part and to both officers and men of this gallant regiment I beg to express my sincerest thanks

48 In addition to the officers mentioned in my letter of the 3rd December last I beg most strongly to recommend to His Excellency's consideration my personal staff Major Evans Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General has at all times afforded me the most valuable assistance and has proved himself a very efficient Staff Officer Major Evans's rapid move from Dibrugarh to the relief of Kohima has been already specially reported to His Excellency and had he only received two days earlier notice than he did he would have run Colonel Johnstone and the Manipur troops very close in the honor of relieving the garrison

Captain Macgregor Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General is a very hard working officer and from his previous knowledge of the Naga Hills was of great assistance to me He was always ready and volunteered for any duty that was of a particularly arduous nature and he made some very trying marches through the hills to obtain information

Lieutenant Wingate the only Commissariat Officer with the force also did excellent service under most trying transport difficulties and has my best thanks

Surgeon O'Brien 44th Native Infantry is deserving of great praise for the admirable arrangements that were at all times made for the large number of sick and wounded throughout the operations and I strongly recommend him to His Excellency

The great political ability displayed by Captain Williamson the Chief Political Officer with the Force has gained my greatest admiration and will I feel sure be duly acknowledged but as in addition to his civil duties he invariably accompanied my force I feel that it was more due to his personal knowledge of the hill and tribes that success attended our operations than from information obtained elsewhere and therefore I beg to most specially recommend him to His Excellency's favorable notice as also Lieutenant Maxwell his most able assistant who was wounded in two places at the attack on the village of Sephemi in November last

Numerical List of killed, wounded and missing of the Naga Hills Field Force during the operations from 14th October 1879 to 22nd April 1880

Corps	KILLED											WOUNDED											MISSING											Totals.
	British Officers	Native Officers	Sergeants Havildars	Drummer	Rank and File	Lascar	Bhisties	Syces	Muleteers	Dooly Bearers	Camp Followers	British Officers	Native Officers	Sergeant Havildars	Drummers	Rank and File	Lascar	Bhistie	Syce	Muleteer	Dooly Bearer	Camp Followers	British Officers	Native Officers	Sergeant Havildars	Drummer	Rank and File	Lascars	Bhisties	Syces	Muleteers	Dooly Bearers	Camp Followers	
General Staff												1																						1
Staff Corps												1																						1
44th Native Infantry					1															[illegible]														1
42nd					[illegible]											[illegible]																		8
43rd		1	3		11											11																		29
44th		1	1		26							3	2	2							1													71
Total		2	4		10							[illegible]	2	2							1													111
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]											*[illegible]											Nil											111

* Since died —2 British Officers 12 Native Rank and File

(Sd) H M EVANS *Major*
Offg Deputy Assistant Adjutant General

(Sd) J L NATION *Brigadier General*
Commanding Naga Hills Field Force

Nominal Return of Casualties of the Naga Hills Field Force during the operations from the 14th October 1879 to 22nd April 1880

OFFICERS WOUNDED

Corps	Rank	Name	Description of Wound	Nature of Wound	Date
Staff	Major	C R Cock		Gunshot (since dead)	22nd November 1879 at Konoma
Do	Lieutenant	H St J Maxwell	Slight	Two gunshot wounds	16th November 1879 at Sephema
44th Native Infantry	Colonel	J M Nuttall C B	Slight	Gunshot	22nd November 1879 at Konoma
43rd	Lieutenant	P K Bridgeway	Severe	Do	22nd
44th		H H Forbes		Spear wound (since dead)	22nd

Native Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Men Killed

Corps	Rank	Name	Nature of Wound	Action or Place	Date
34th Native Infantry	Sepoy	Seetaram T[illegible]wary	Sp[illegible] wound	Kohima	16th January 1880
42nd		M[illegible]t[illegible] Thapp[illegible]	Gunshot	N[illegible] phima	6th
		M[illegible]ni Sing		Kohima	23rd
43rd	Jemadar	Prem Sing	Not known (Mr Damant's Escort)	Konoma	14th October 1879
43rd	Havildar	D[illegible]man Sing		D[itto]	11th
43rd		[illegible]ll[illegible]	Gunshot	Kohima	24th
43rd		[illegible]unt[illegible]		Konoma	22nd Nov 1879
43rd	Naik	M[illegible] T[illegible]wary		D[itto]	2nd
43rd	Sepoy	[illegible]ll[illegible] Lall R[illegible]		Kohima	17th February 1880
43rd		Ru[illegible] Das	Not known (Mr Damant's Escort)	Konoma	14th October 1879
43rd		[illegible]tilm			14th
43rd		Bl[illegible]trim			14th
43rd		Bl[illegible]uram			14th
43rd		M[illegible]			14th
43rd		Ch[illegible]			14th
43rd		[illegible] Sing			14th
43rd		Sun[illegible]			14th
43rd		H[illegible]			14th
44th	Subadar Major	Nul[illegible] S[illegible]	Gunshot		2nd Nov 1879
44th	Havildar	Bullbuh[illegible] Khwas			2nd
44th	Lance Naik	Ch[illegible] Khw[illegible]			2nd
44th		[illegible]ul[illegible] [illegible]Kum[illegible]			27th
44th	Sepoy	K[illegible]ll[illegible]		S[illegible]	15th
44th		M[illegible]tl[illegible] Sing		Konoma	22nd
44th		Bh[illegible] Sing			2[illegible]
44th		[illegible] K[illegible]ul[illegible]			[illegible]nd
44th		Ju[illegible] L[illegible]			22nd
44th		Rul[illegible] Nar[illegible] T[illegible]			[illegible]
44th		[illegible] Sing [illegible]			22nd
44th		K[illegible] Sing K[illegible]			22nd
44th		[illegible] Thapp[illegible]			22nd
44th		D[illegible] Sing			2nd
44th		[illegible] Kl[illegible]			2[illegible]d
44th		S[illegible] [illegible]			2nd
44th		B[illegible] Dutt			22nd
44th		[illegible]			2[illegible]
44th		J[illegible] Sing [illegible]			2[illegible]th
44th		B[illegible] Sing [illegible]			28th
44th		D[illegible] Opadh[illegible]		D[illegible]	1[illegible] January 1880
44th		S[illegible]		[illegible]	8th
44th		S[illegible]		K[illegible]	[illegible] February 1880
44th		S[illegible] N[illegible]			[illegible]nd
44th		[illegible] Khw[illegible]		O[illegible] [illegible]	10th March 1880
44th		[illegible] Thapp[illegible]			10th
44th		[illegible] Sing [illegible]			10th
44th		N[illegible]		K[illegible]ma	[illegible] February 1880

Native Non Commissioned Officers and Men who died of Wounds

Corps	Rank	Name	Nature of Wound	Action or Place	Date wounded	Date of death
43rd Native Infantry	Sepoy	M[illegible]lho	Gunshot	Kohima	21st October 1879	
43rd		Mu[illegible]ul Sing (?)		Sephima	16th Nov 1879	
43rd		Debi[illegible]			16th	1[illegible]th Nov 1879
44th	[illegible]ildar	Anu[illegible] Sing		Konoma	22nd	30th
44th	Naik	K[illegible]olbir Thappa		[illegible] n[illegible]ma [illegible]	10th Mar 1880	24th Mar 1880
44th	Lance Naik	Suml[illegible]		Konoma	22nd Nov 1879	22nd Nov 1879
44th	Sepoy	Mun[illegible]jit Thapp[illegible]			22nd	29th
44th		L[illegible]			22nd	2[illegible]th
44th		[illegible] Opadh[illegible]			22nd	[illegible]nd
44th		S[illegible]		Pul[illegible]ngmai	30th Jan 1880	30th Jan 1880
44th		Je[illegible] Tama		Konoma	22nd [illegible]	28th Feb
44th		Rul[illegible] Lall Nag[illegible] ur K[illegible]		Suchema	1[illegible]th Nov 1879	17th Nov 1879

4 as

Superintendents 1st 2nd and 3rd Grades, respectively to fill existing vacancies, with effect from 19th June 1880

No 235—The following promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department consequent on the retirement of Mr Bailey Superintendent 1st Grade with effect from 19th June 1880 —

From 2nd to 1st Grade Superintendent

Mr C B P Gordon

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Superintendent

Mr J M Lane

From Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, to Superintendent 3rd Grade

Mr J C Douglas

No 236—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch with effect from the dates specified —

Promotions

Name	From	To	Permanent or Temporary	Vice	Date
Glennie Lieut I I E	A i t i t I i n i 1 l t (i i l	I t i v I i n i i 4th Grade	Temporary		1st Jan 1880
Chippindall Lieut W H 1 1	A t i t E n i i i 1 1 t (i i l	I x utiv I n i n ci 4th Grade	Ditto	Captain Hill R E on leave	15th Feb 1880
Campbell Lieut J C I I L	A i t i t I n i n i 2nd (i i l	A i t int En i nci 1 t (i i l	Permanent		1st June 1880
Jennings Lieut J H I E*	A i t i t I i i nci 2nd Grad	A i tant I n i n i 1 t (i i k	Ditto	Lieut D Aguilar R E r v i t l t military duty	29th June 1880
		REVERSION			
Chippindall Lieut W H R E	T n i i ry I x utiv En i n ci 4th Grad	A i tant E n i n i 1 t Grad		Major Crowly r t i n l fi n l av	4th Apl 1880

I t N t t t N I t 12 th J 1880 H I

The 13th July 1880

No 237—With reference to the rules for Inland messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th February 1880 the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alterations —

(*Revised 2nd Note to Inland Rule 7*)

In the case of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office the amount is forwarded to the destination from the nearest telegraph office, not in telegraph stamps but by currency notes and postage stamps in an insured cover the sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fees

As the Eastern Bengal Madras and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over reply deposits to the addresses of messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway telegraph *but posted* (with currency notes and postage stamps enclosed) *from the nearest Government telegraph station direct to the addressee* in the case of such messages also the postal insurance fees are payable by the sender

The 15th July 1880

No 238—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 211 of 30th June 1880, the services of Lieutenant G C I On low R E Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade Military Works Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason College

No 240—Mr I N Haigh is appointed a probationer in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways

The 16th July 1880

No 241—The order * of the North Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Colonel C D Pritchard and Captain J H Western Royal Engineers Executive Engineers 1st Grade to officiate as Superintending Engineers with effect from the 23rd and 24th June 1880 respectively *vice* Majors Shipwith and Harrison R E Officiating Superintending Engineers on privilege leave are confirmed

No 242—Mr H C D LaTouche Executive Engineer 1st Grade is promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd Class temporary rank with effect from 1st July 1880, to fill an existing vacancy

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E,*

Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd July 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XI OF 1880

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon,

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty two of the Burma Courts Act 1875 It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called The Burma Courts Act 1880

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Appointment of Additional Recorder

2 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder

3 Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which under the said Act the Recorder's Court can be held as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma from time to time directs, and shall dispose of such cases now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may from time to time, direct and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases

All decrees orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals references and revision be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder

4 The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court

Section 80 of the Burma Courts Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court

5 Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts Act 1875

6 For the first paragraph of section sixty two of the said Burma Courts Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted —

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma"

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XII OF 1880

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No XI of 1864 *(An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindu and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzaat and of Kazi, and to abolish the former offices)* it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kázi ul Kuzaat or of City Town or Pargana Kázis should be made by the Government and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázis appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kázi, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Kazis Act 1880",

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Local extent

It extends in the first instance only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St George in Council But any other Local Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration

Power to Government to appoint Kázis for any local area

2 Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area the Local Government, may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit or personally incapable to discharge the duties of the office

Náib Kázís

3 Any Kazi appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or naibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed and may suspend or remove any náib so appointed

When any Kazi is suspended or removed under section two his naib or naibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed as the case may be

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází or

4 Nothing herein contained and no appointment made hereunder shall be deemed—

(a) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Naib Kází appointed hereunder or

to render the presence of a Kazi necessary or

(b) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony or

to prevent any one acting as Kázi

(c) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kazi

D FITZPATRICK
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO XIII OF 1880

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880

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4 Extension to cantonments
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22 Punishment of offences
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An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880" and

Application

it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governors of the North Western Provinces and the Panjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh the Central Provinces British Burma Assam Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided

Interpretation clause

2 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context —

Municipal Commissioners

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force

parent

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child

guardian

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child

unprotected child

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination

inoculation

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small pox in any person by means of variolous matter

vaccination circle

(6) "vaccination circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination

vaccinator

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination"

vaccination season

(8) "vaccination season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act

4 b

Extension of Act to municipalities.

3 A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality; and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

Extension to cantonments.

4 The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Power to withdraw local areas from operation of Act.

5 The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette withdraw any local area in a municipality, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Prohibition of inoculation.

6 In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Inoculated persons not to enter local area subject to Act.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Vaccination circles.

7 Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination circle, or shall, in manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccinators.

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Superintendents of vaccination.

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Private vaccinators.

8 The Local Government may, by written licence, authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination circle, and may suspend or cancel any such licence.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

9 When any unprotected child having attained the age of six months has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child and deliver memorandum stating time of inspection.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child, and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed, and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation; or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination season.

Inspection after vaccination.

10 The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination successful.

11 When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination unsuccessful.

12 When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Duration of certificate of unfitness.

13 A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Renewal of certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Certificate of insusceptibility to vaccination.

14 If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

What lymph to be used.

15 The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act.

Provided that,

1st, if animal lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated, and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal lymph and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator

16 No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act

Proviso

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination

17 The Superintendent of vaccination in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act shall ascertain whether all unprotected children under the age of fourteen years if boys and under the age of eight years if girls within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated and if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection and has omitted so to do, he shall personally

Notice to ... parent ... to comply with Act

... the parent or guardian and ... make enquiry and shall if the fact is proved forthwith ... such parent or guardian ... to be allowed ... a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection at a time and place to be specified in such notice

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with

18 If such notice is not complied with the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall if such explanation is not satisfactory make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order

Procedure when order not obeyed

If on such date the order has not been obeyed the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty two

Magistrates to be non official natives

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall as far as is conveniently practicable be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government

Power to make rules for municipalities.

19 When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies Such rules shall be made in the manner in which under the law for the time being in force the Commissioners make rules or bye laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality and shall when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule

Power to make rules for cantonments

20 When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may from time to time subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for

21 The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may among other matters, provide for—

(a) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination

(b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination circle as a public vaccine station and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station

(c) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination

(d) the authority with which their appointment suspension and dismissal shall rest

(e) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine stations and their residence within the limits of the vaccination circles

(f) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them

(g) the amount of fees chargeable by private vaccinators and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties

(h) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses

(i) the form of certificates of successful vaccination and of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination

(j) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph

(k) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal lymph under section fifteen

(l) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child

(m) the preparation and keeping of registers showing,—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act and who are at the time the Act is applied under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls,

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month

the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates, if any

(n) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers and in other matters, and

( ) the preparation of vaccination reports and return

Punishment of offences

22 Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) —

(a) violates the provisions of section six

(b) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(c) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty or

(d) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) —

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (a), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both,

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (d) with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

23 The amount of all fees and fines realized and the amount of all expenditure incurred under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India

Legislative Department

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July 1880 and was referred to a Select Committee —

No [illegible] of 1880

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876 in manner hereinafter appearing and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871 It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called 'The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1880

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Repeal of sections 8 9 10 and 17 of Act No X of 1876

2 Sections eight nine ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876 are hereby repealed

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause

Amendment of section 32 of Act No XIV of 1869 [illegible] of Act No X of 1876

3 To section thirty two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act No XIV of 1869 as amended by section fifteen of the said Act the following words shall be added —

'Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No VI of 187[illegible] or any other enactment for the time being in force is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation'

Act X of 1879 s 3

Governor in Council to make rules as to [illegible] Act XXVI of 1871

4 The Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871 but connected with agricultural objects

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette

Act X of 1879 s 3

Recovery of such advances

5 Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules shall when it becomes due be recoverable from the person to whom it was made or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE passing of the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act No V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No X of 1876) superfluous Thus sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land revenue

2 The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act Care, however has been taken when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed

3 The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government

4 Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830 section 1, clause 6 but as it stands alone in the Act its correct interpretation is by no means clear and as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill

5 It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J and Kemball J) in the case of the Ahmadabad municipality (I L R 3 Bom p 116) that in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No VI of 1873) every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876 and that, consequently if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court A proviso has therefore been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act saving from the provisions of the section suit by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are as such members of such municipalities

6 Lastly the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871, recoverable as arrear of land-revenue is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons This is an evident defect in the law Instead however of merely amending the paragraph it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkavi Act, 1879

The 6th July, 1880 B W COLVIN

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 10 of 1880

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act 1874

Preamble

WHEREAS Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No II) 1874 but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from and be subject to the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act 1874

2 In sections 16 17 18 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act between the word Muhammadan and the words or Buddhist wherever they occur the word Pársí shall be inserted

Saving of letters and certificates already granted

3 Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1 As the law now stands all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No II of 1874) apply to Parsis to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow subjects On the other hand, Hindus Muhammadans and Buddhists though subject to certain portion of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions

2 So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received the Pársis are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists

3 Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársis base their claim to exemption appear to be, first that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case, secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs

4 With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country whereas Pársis are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration It is thus clear that Pársis are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Parsis on this ground

5 As to the second ground it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome but looking to the repugnance with which Pársis regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case it may be admitted that the second ground is not altogether without foundation

6 The present Bill by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act 1874 puts Pársis in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindus Muhammadans and Buddhists

SIMLA
The 19th June 1880

W STOKES

D FITZPATRICK
*Secy to the Govt of India
Legislative Department*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE FAILURE TO ESTIMATE MORE CORRECTLY THE COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHÁNISTAN

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—(No 176, dated the 1st June 1880)

In continuation of our Despatch No 143 dated 4th May, we have the honour to forward a Minute by Sir John Strachey dated 20th May, and a Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 26th May, in explanation of the principal causes of the failure to estimate more correctly the cost of the military operations in Afghánistán

2 Our Despatch of the 4th May although it correctly indicated those causes, was, necessarily incomplete The papers now transmitted will fully explain the circumstances of the case They show how the military accounts, in themselves accurate gave an altogether erroneous representation of the actual cost of the war and misled the Government not only in regard to the probable future expenditure, but in regard to the expenditure which had already been incurred

3 The system of our military accounts was elaborated under the advice of the most competent authorities that could be found but it is clear that its merits must now be subjected to thorough reinvestigation No mere defects of system could however account for such an error as has occurred It is not possible that the Government could thus have been left in ignorance of facts of essential importance if the duties imposed on the responsible officers had been in all cases discharged with proper care and intelligence In saying this we disclaim any desire to extenuate the responsibility of the Government itself It is not as an apology for the Government or for any of its members or departments that we attribute this error to defects of system which, if they existed ought to have been discovered and amended or to want of due vigilance on the part of our officers The ultimate responsibility clearly rests upon the Government and this we completely acknowledge

4 The enquiry now in progress will enable the Government to decide how far this error is due to defects of system and what responsibility attaches to individual officers by whom the system has been administered The result of this enquiry will be reported for the information of Her Majesty's Government but meanwhile there is no reason for delay in submitting to Your Lordship the accompanying papers, which clearly show the origin of our error

5 We have only now, to express our regret for the serious extent to which Her Majesty's Government has thus been misled in regard to the cost of the Afghan war But there is no reason to suppose that the failure to estimate its cost might has led to any increase in the actual expenditure on the war or that that failure will cause an addition to the public burdens which a better forecast would have enabled us to avoid

The question whether our military operations have been conducted with that regard for proper economy which we have always desired to enforce, has little connection with the accuracy or failure of our estimates but we concur with His Excellency the Viceroy in thinking that a careful enquiry hereafter into the cost of the war will be valuable for future guidance, and that it ought certainly to be undertaken

6 Revised estimates of the cost of the war are under preparation, and will be submitted at an early date

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No 1

Minute by the Honourable Sir JOHN STRACHEY, G C S I, C I E, *on the failure of the estimates of the expenditure on the Army in* 1879 80 *and* 1880 81 *in India*

In making the following observations for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and, eventually, of Her Majesty s Government,

on the error which has occurred in the military estimates, I thoroughly recognise the fact that, while Her Majesty's Government holds the Government of India responsible for the correctness of the yearly estimates, that responsibility obviously falls in particular on the Financial Department and on myself as the Member in charge of it It is, therefore, my duty to give, as soon as possible a complete statement of the nature and causes of the error which has come to light, and to show what measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of similar errors When our Despatch No 143 of the 4th May was sent to the Secretary of State, our information was, in many respects incomplete, but we are now able if not to clear up all points of doubt to explain much more fully than we could do before, what has actually occurred

2 The object of the Government of India in that Despatch was not to define the separate or relative responsibilities of its several officers or Departments for the war estimates that is a matter which mainly concerns its own internal administration Its purpose was to make it clear, *in limine*, that those estimates had not been prepared arbitrarily, but by the usual means and in the usual way, and, especially that there had been no irregular interference in their preparation All this has already been done and I do not propose to enter further into such considerations It has been sufficiently described how the estimates were made in the Military Department how they were accepted in the Financial Department, and how they were incorporated in the Budget

3 In his Minute of the 1st May, my Hon'ble Colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, with a generosity which all who know him will feel to be characteristic, claimed for himself personally complete responsibility for the estimates which have proved so inaccurate Now, it is true that my Hon'ble Colleague is the head of the Military Department, and that the Military Department was responsible for supplying to the Financial Department the estimates of the whole military expenditure but Sir Edwin Johnson could no more make those estimates or supervise their details, than I could have undertaken such a duty myself He trusted the machinery which had been provided and which he and all of us believed to deserve complete confidence An elaborate system had been carefully devised and matured by the most competent authorities that the Government could find, it had worked for many years in a manner that had given no suspicion of practical imperfection, and it was believed that, under this system, the Government would always be kept informed of everything regarding the military expenditure that it behoved it to know We now find that this belief was incorrect, the system which we trusted has failed us and the Government has been left in ignorance of facts of essential importance Sir Edwin Johnson was misled, and the Financial Department also was misled by accounts which were in themselves as far as they went, perfectly correct but which, nevertheless, totally failed to show the actual expenditure on the war

4 I do not now propose to enter into further consideration of the points to which the attention of my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Edwin Johnson was chiefly directed in his Minute of the 1st May, or to discuss the causes which led, in his opinion, to increased expenditure Such points are apart from the main question now before me, which is how it happened that both the Military and the Financial Departments failed to appreciate not only what the war would cost in the future, but what it had cost in the past For we have, now, not merely to show why we failed in the task of making an accurate estimate of the future cost of a war if this had been the extent of our error, we need not have troubled ourselves about it much Our real failure has been far more serious we have not only been unable to foresee the expenditure of the future, but we have been deceived in regard to the expenditure of the past and in regard to the expenditure that was actually going on It is this that really requires explanation, and on which I shall throw the fullest light in my power

5 In the 12th paragraph of our Despatch of the 4th May, we stated our belief that our inability to estimate aright the cost of the war was mainly due to the peculiarity of the system of our military accounts It has become more and more clear that the principal source of our mistake was then indicated

6 Our civil revenues and expenditure are, for the most part, recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, directly from the transactions at our treasuries—a procedure which ensures the promptest possible record of the facts and that nothing shall be kept out of the accounts, pending enquiries and perhaps controversies, which may be interminable The Government knows how tenaciously the Financial Department clings to this procedure, and resists the many endeavours which are made to disturb, by interdepartmental adjustments and the like, the simple record thus provided Secure in this record, we trouble ourselves comparatively little about the subsequent completion of the several departmental accounts, which would often be found lagging long behind

7 To this wholesome procedure there are some exceptions which have hitherto, been considered unavoidable, owing to the admixture, in the treasury transactions affected, of items which are neither revenue nor expenditure For example, the transactions at our treasuries with the Post Office include money order remittances and many other debt items, and would, therefore, be no guide to the postal revenue and expenditure In like manner, the transactions with the Public Works Department include the revenue and working expenses of the Railways, State and Guaranteed, the outlay upon the construction of Productive Public Works and so on

In such cases, it has been considered that we should lose more than we should gain by attempting to work upon the treasury figures, and it has been thought better to wait for our accounts until the departmental account officers can audit and classify the treasury transactions It is an essential part of the duty of those officers to take care that their accounts eventually correspond in all particulars with the treasury transactions but it is plain that the system is much less satisfactory than the simpler method to which we adhere whenever possible

8 It has not, hitherto, been thought practicable to treat the military accounts by the simpler and safer method, the plan always adopted has been to wait until the pecuniary transactions of the Military Department could be classified and audited in the Military Account Department upon which rests the responsibility of seeing that the accounts of the military revenue and expenditure are in true accord with the treasury transactions The character of the military accounts will be readily understood from a paper written in 1868 by the late Colonel Arthur Broome, when Controller General of Military Expenditure * extracts from which are printed in Appendix A (II) The accounts rendered by the military disbursing officers are audited, classified and compiled in the Account Department, disbursements which cannot be sufficiently vouched by the disbursers or which are challenged by the auditors, being entered under the Suspense Head "Advances Recoverable" and not recorded as expenditure The general result is, that the audited and classified expenditure in any month is not known for about ten weeks, and that an indefinite balance which is really expenditure always remains unaudited and therefore unadjusted In quiet times this balance is not large, and no serious inconvenience ensues but when field operations are in progress on a large scale, the unadjusted residue may attain to such dimensions, that the accounts of the audited and classified expenditure afford no indication of the real outlay It is in consequence of disregard of these considerations that the present error has occurred

9 The system of our military accounts was carefully remodelled by the English Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts, Messrs Foster and Whiffen as explained in their elaborate report dated 30th August 1864 but they suggested no material organic changes in the procedure previously followed The Commissioners did not, apparently think it practicable to follow in respect of the military accounts, what I have called the simpler system but they were alive to the dangers involved at several points of the procedure which they advocated I have extracted in Appendix A (I) the paragraphs of their report which bear immediately upon this subject, and show the nature of the precautions which they recommended

10 Effect was gradually given to the recommendations of the Commissioners, but the final orders of the Government on their report were not issued till the 7th July 1868 In Appendix A (II) will be found extracts, which

* By a Resolution in the Financial Department No 4414 dated 21st October 1871 the title of this officer was changed to Accountant General Military Department without material change of his functions

now possess a special significance, from the review by Colonel Broome upon which the orders of the Government were based

11 The Government of India in the Military Department re echoed the spirit of Colonel Broome's remarks, as follows —

"3 The conclusion at which Colonel Broome has arrived in paragraph 23 also appears to His Excellency in Council to be strictly correct the new head of 'Advances Recoverable' being in reality nothing else than an Inefficient Balance,' with the same inconvenience, and with no actual diminution of amount Considering, however, the extensive and multifarious character of military charges it is the Governor General in Council observes, almost inconceivable that any system can be devised which can free the military accounts from some amount of unadjusted charges —in other words, an 'Inefficient Balance

'4 Colonel Broome's review of the new system appears to the Governor General in Council to be a fair and candid one and the conclusion he arrives at viz that the present system should be regarded as one of a permanent nature trusting to vigilance to mitigate the defects inherent in the system has the cordial assent of the Government of India in the Military Department

12 The final Resolution by the Government in the Financial Department was of a formal character, and contains no reference to the defects thus recognized None of the authorities who took part in those discussions allude to the possibility of the elimination of these defects by the direct record, in the Finance and Revenue Accounts as military revenue and expenditure of the military transactions at our civil treasuries, after a few suitable adjustments

This preliminary discussion may appear tedious, but it is essential to the full understanding of the case

13 I now invite attention to the two appended Statements marked B and C, being returns of—

(B) the net military expenditure in India as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, month by month, from April 1869 to February 1880 which is the latest month for which the accounts are complete, with an estimate for March and

(C) the net disbursements from the civil treasuries in India to the Military Department month by month, from April 1869 to April 1880 The entry for March is, however, only an estimate We know that the net amount disbursed in March was 2 082 500*l* but we do not yet know the sets off still to come in the shape of excess payments made, during the year by the Military Department on account of the Civil Department, and the like, which still await adjustment in the accounts of March Such sets off will certainly be large We have, therefore, entered 1,750 000*l*

14 If these two Statements be compared, it will be found that—

(1) until the end of 1877 78, the recorded net military expenditure was invariably more or less in excess of the net disbursements to the Military Department the explanation of this excess is that, besides the sums withdrawn from the civil treasuries, the Military Department spends some portion of the departmental receipts, including money which it receives for remittances to families in England, and so on

(2) till the end of 1877 78, if allowance be made for the aforesaid normal difference, the two accounts corresponded closely clearly, with a few appropriate adjustments the treasury accounts might, till then have been substituted for the accounts of audited and classified revenue and expenditure without substantial or ultimate inaccuracy but apparently, till the end of 1877 78, little would have been gained by such substitution

(3) from the beginning of 1878 79, these normal conditions were reversed the net disbursements having, since the beginning of 1878 79, constantly exceeded the net recorded expenditure, and

(4) from October 1878, this excess became constantly larger and larger Our troops crossed the Frontier on the 21st November 1878, but, as we all remember, expenditure in preparation for war had been going on for some time before that event

15 Instead of the moderate excess usual in previous years, in the net recorded expenditure as compared with the net disbursements the net military disbursements from the civil treasuries, during the two latest years, exceeded the net recorded military expenditure by 4,214,000*l*, as follows —

		£
In 1878 79 and		2 222,000
In 1879 80 (by estimate as regards March and compared with the Regular Estimate)		3 092 000
Total		5 314,000
Deduct—		
Advances made on account of the Militia Expedition and recovered from the Imperial Government	£ 250 000	
Unspent balances in the hands of the military disbursers or held at the disposal of the Military Department	850 000	
		1 100 000
Remains		4 214 000

16 To this large excess some considerable addition should probably be made because as has been pointed out the net recorded expenditure ordinarily exceeds the disbursements so that there remains a very large sum which must be eventually adjusted in the Finance and Revenue Accounts as military expenditure in India, in excess of the estimates of 1879 80 and 1880 81

17 It would be premature to attempt to state precisely the amount by which the estimates have thus been exceeded and it would be still more premature to enquire how much of such excess is due to the war in Afghanistan and how much to other causes such as the operations on the North Eastern Frontier the military preparations in Burma or even to an under-estimate of the normal military expenditure apart from all extraordinary operations Moreover, it is manifest that a similar excess is still accruing as compared with the estimate for 1880 81 We are not yet therefore, in a position to conjecture with any approach to accuracy by what aggregate amount and in what particulars the estimates of the two years 1879 80 and 1880 81 will, eventually, be found deficient

In paragraph 8 of our despatch of the 4th May the opinion was expressed that at least 1,000 000*l* must be added to the estimate of the cost of the war in 1880 81 and we said that we could only speak with much reserve of the total amount which the war would ultimately cost The responsible officers it was added, of the Military Department still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as 10,000 000*l* but we are unable at present to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoings from our treasuries " I feel still less able to share that expectation now Although I will not attempt to anticipate the results which our advisers may place before us as their revised estimate of the total cost of the war yet considering what we already know regarding the expenditure of the past considering also the present scale of our military operations the uncertainties of the future and on the other hand the certainty, under the most favourable expectations which can be entertained that a great expenditure is still before us considering I say all the facts and probabilities of the case it appears to me hardly possible to doubt that the fears expressed in our Despatch of the 4th May will be justified, and that the ultimate cost of the war will largely exceed the sum of 10 000,000*l*, which was then named with so much hesitation With our present knowledge, I cannot feel any confidence that, even if the war is brought to a termination as soon as we now anticipate, it will cost, independently of the frontier railways, less than 15,000 000*l*

18 Statement C has been compiled only since the Government found reason to doubt the correctness of the military estimates So far as I am aware,

no similar comparative statement of the disbursements to the Military Department during a long succession of months has ever before been compiled The English Commissioners of Enquiry into Indian Accounts suggested no such check, and the expediency of a precaution of this nature has not occurred, at any time, to any of the officers of the Civil or Military Account Department Thus, this statement, which seems to me to show plainly what has happened, was not in the hands of any of the officers who took part in the preparation of the military estimates nor was it before the Government of India in either the Military or the Financial Department, when those estimates were under consideration When the military estimates were before the Government in the Financial Department, the latest completed military accounts were those for October 1879, they showed a net expenditure, in the first seven months of the year 1879 80 of 7,161 000*l*, being only 721 600*l* more than the corresponding expenditure of 1878 79, and only 1 061 000*l* more than the least corresponding expenditure during the preceding ten years There was nothing in these figures to suggest any distrust of the departmental estimates

19 From the extracts collected in Appendix A it appears that the system of the military accounts provides for a vigilant attention to the expenditure held in suspense under the head Advances Recoverable and that the English Commissioners insisted prominently upon the vital importance of a punctual interchange of the military accounts with the civil treasuries

I will not with the information actually before me assert in regard to any individual officer among the responsible officers concerned that the salutary warnings of the Commissioners were in the present instance neglected and it is true that the most exact observance of the prescribed precautions would not have supplied the place of such a check as Statement C the virtue of which consists in the means which it affords for the promptest possible comparison of the total current military outgoings from our treasuries with the corresponding transactions in the past and with the contemporary estimates of the military receipts and expenditure

Plainly, however it was the duty of the officers of the Military Account Department in the preparation of their estimates to pay special regard to the large advances of which they must have been aware They have been officially called upon to explain upon what grounds they nevertheless, believed that their estimates of the cost of the war in Afghanistan were adequate and it will be right to await their explanations before we impute blame to officers who have hitherto been distinguished for the zealous and intelligent discharge of their duties and have enjoyed the confidence of the Government of India but I must say at once that it appears inconceivable that the Government could thus have remained in ignorance of facts which it was essential it should know if the duties imposed on the several departments concerned had been performed in a really intelligent manner

20 It must be remembered that the elaborate recommendations of the English Commissioners concern exclusively the Offices of Account primarily the Military Offices of Account, and in a secondary degree the Civil Offices of Account in their relation to the Military Offices Those recommendations had no reference at all to the procedure of the Government of India itself, but only to the provision of the best precautions which could be devised against such oversight or failure in the Account Offices as might cause the Government to be misled

21 In popular apprehension the Financial Department is regarded as one homogeneous organisation the responsibilities of which are common to the whole body But in truth the Financial Department consists of two separate sections with distinct and clearly defined functions, namely—

(1) the Financial Department of the Government and

(2) the Offices of Account and Audit

Although the Account Offices are entirely subordinate to, and at the command of, the Government, the functions and responsibilities of the Financial Department of the Government should not be confounded with those of the Account Department

It is the duty of the Government to make intelligent use of the Finance and Revenue Accounts and Estimates laid before it, and to correct the estimates by any fresh information in its possession, or if it draws different inferences from the data furnished by the Account Department, but although the Government alone is responsible for the estimates ultimately adopted, it takes no part in their detailed preparation

A costly trained agency is provided, whose whole time and attention is devoted to the record of the public accounts, and, periodically, to the preparation of the public estimates An elaborate system and carefully considered rules are prescribed for the guidance of this agency The Government is bound to introduce any improvement in that system which experience may suggest, and to correct any defects which may come to light but only mischief and confusion would ensue, if the Government were to interfere with the Account Department in the discharge of its daily duties, or to test by extraneous checks, the correctness of its work Any such misdirected activity would, almost inevitably, result in the formation of a second and less trustworthy system of public accounts, in a weakening of the proper sense of their responsibilities on the part of the Account Officers, and in a dissipation of energy injurious to the public interests The true policy in this matter lies in the proper division of labour, and not in the interference of one Department with the proper functions of another The procedure of the Government of India in this respect does not, I believe, differ from that of Her Majesty's Government or from that of the Governments of other civilised countries

22 The preparation of a correct, intelligent, punctual and efficient record of the actual public receipts and disbursements and of the most trustworthy possible estimates of the public receipts and disbursements is the duty of the Account Department, upon which rests the obligation of seeing that the Government is not misled by any superficial aspects of the public accounts or otherwise It is of great public importance that these responsibilities of the Account Department should be in no way compromised or lost sight of, and in this view I proceed now to give a sketch of the duties of the principal officers concerned on the present occasion

What follows will be better understood if it be borne in mind that the machinery for the compilation of the public accounts in India is to all intents and purposes divided into three independent Departments The Departments which keep the accounts of the Army and of the Public Works Department are quite separate from the Department which keeps the Civil Accounts and although their accounts eventually flow into the general books kept by the Comptroller General, in the Central Office of Account they owe no direct allegiance to the Comptroller General The Military Account Department is directly subordinate to the Government of India in the Military Department and the Public Works Account Department to the Government of India in the Public Works Department

It was the particular duty of the Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal to watch the expenditure on the military operations in Afghanistan as an obviously important part of that section of the public expenditure for the record of which he is responsible to take especial care that there was no avoidable delay in the audit and classification of the war expenditure to him, immediately to notice any obstacles or hindrances in the way of its prompt adjustment, to ascertain with particular vigilance that the accounts corresponded with the transactions of the Military Department or on behalf of the Military Department, at the civil treasuries within his jurisdiction to keep the Government constantly and truly informed of the progress of the war expenditure, and at the prescribed intervals, to estimate its probable amount, after carefully collating all the data necessary for the purpose

With this officer rested the duty of issuing assignments or letters of credit upon the civil treasuries in favor of the spending departments, so that he had in his own hands the means of knowing readily the general scope and progress of the bulk of the outlay This remark does not include the expenditure by civil officers on behalf of the Military Department, but the Controller should have taken special precautions to acquaint himself with such expenditure as promptly as possible It was not the specific duty of the Controller of Military

Accounts to suggest the particular check the application of which has now discovered the error in the war estimates, but he might have been expected to ascertain, by some equally effective check that his accounts and estimates of the war expenditure were consistent with the disbursements to the Military Department from the treasuries within his own jurisdiction, which constituted by far the greater part of all the war disbursements

23 The functions of the Accountant General, Military Department, are less exactly defined than those of the Controller of Military Accounts, but they include the whole of India, and thus extend over a wider range His duties are twofold —

I—He is responsible for the scrutiny of the several presidential estimates and accounts and for their review and consolidation into the Imperial estimates and accounts He is also required to collect and prepare statistics and other information on military subjects required by the Government

II—He is the *ex officio* adviser of the Government of India in the Military Department in respect to military accounts economy and finance in this capacity his office is a branch of the Military Secretariat

In the first of these capacities, the Military Accountant General deals only with the completed estimates and accounts received from the Controllers of Military Accounts, Bengal Madras and Bombay supplementing and correcting their estimates reports &c by the light of the further information which he may possess as to the views and intentions of the Government probable changes of organisation, or other circumstances He has no executive functions as regards pay, audit, and allotment of funds to the military disbursing officers

As regards his duties under the second head he advises the Government of India on the financial aspect of all military questions which may be referred to him and in this respect, and in his close connection and subordination to the Military Department he occupies in relation to the Military Department very much the position of the Accountant General in relation to the War Office in England The duties however of the two officers are not otherwise analogous as the Military Accountant General in India is not an executive officer and keeps no detailed accounts, these being kept and compiled for each Presidency by the several Controllers

But, although the functions of this officer are rather those of a Financial Deputy Secretary in the Military Department than of an Accountant General yet, in respect to the war in Afghanistan the Government might I think, fairly have looked to him to watch the proceedings of the Controllers of Military Accounts and to take care that the Government was informed of the facts of the war expenditure as punctually as possible Indeed, I know that although his endeavours have been unsuccessful the Accountant General did anxiously endeavour to discharge such duties At all events the sooner such duties and perhaps other cognate duties, are definitely imposed upon the Accountant General the better It is one of the defects of the present system that the Accountant General is an Accountant General only in name there is really no head of the Military Account Department in the sense in which the Comptroller General is at the head of the Civil Account Offices and to a limited extent of all Account Offices in India and in which the Accountant General Public Works Department, is at the head of all Account Offices in the Public Works Department The Controllers of Military Accounts occupy this position each in his own Presidency but there is no Military Comptroller General for all India The Military Accountant General according to the present definition of his duties, does not supply this void

24 The Comptroller General is head of the Civil Account Department He has nothing to do with the preparation of the military estimates, or even of the civil estimates It is not his specific duty to take official note of the military estimates, or to ascertain that the subsequent facts are in accord with the estimates Eventually indeed the military receipts and expenditure are recorded, from the military books, in the Comptroller General's books, and it

would be incumbent on him to bring to notice any error, or any practice or procedure likely to lead to error, of which he might, at any time, or in any way, become cognisant The immediate connection of the Comptroller General with the present war expenditure is confined to the provision of funds on the demand of the Controller of Military Accounts, the two officers having been placed in special communication for the purpose He has been called upon to say whether he has made any comparison between the funds he has thus supplied and the war estimates, and, if not, why not

It was open to the Comptroller General to apply the check that has now been applied, the essential figures of which were indeed, in his own keeping, but it cannot be said that it was his recognised duty to do so

25 Early in March last, the Comptroller General brought to the notice of the Government in the Financial Department the increasing drain from the Punjab treasuries in connection with the war, and the Government, thereupon, seeing, for the first time, reason to fear that the estimates of the cost of the Army prepared in the Military Account Department might be untrustworthy, lost no time in instituting enquiries which revealed the facts stated in this Minute The check now applied was not thought of in the Military or Civil Account Department, but originated in the Financial Secretariat

26 I do not intend, now, to offer any opinion as to the degree of responsibility that may attach to the several officers concerned As already said, before coming to any conclusions in this respect, the Government must await the explanations which have been called for If it be found, hereafter, that there have been shortcomings, we must be prepared to find some excuses for them in the strain to which the system of military accounts must have been subjected during the progress of field operations of the magnitude of those in which the army has been engaged On such occasions the disbursements are on a suddenly increased scale and the disbursing officers being actively engaged in the field or at the base, have less time to give to the punctual and orderly preparation of their accounts Under such circumstances, delays and irregularities may be almost unavoidable

But meanwhile without losing sight of my disclaimer of any intention to repudiate my personal responsibility or that of the Financial Department of the Government for the failure of the war estimates I think it necessary to make it clear, at once, that for the ignorance of the war expenditure actually incurred to which this failure is due, it is in the first instance to the Account Department rather than to the Secretariat in either the Military or Financial Department, that we must look for an explanation And although I am most anxious not, prematurely, to award blame to any individual officer, I think it right to state in the plainest terms my conviction that no mere defects of system can possibly explain away the ignorance in which the Government has been left The Government of India cannot take refuge in generalities, or attempt to make it appear that such gross errors can occur, and, nevertheless, that nobody is to blame There must have been extreme negligence, or extreme want of intelligence, somewhere among the responsible officers and the Government will not shrink from the duty of calling to strict account the officers concerned whatever may be their position, and whatever may be their previous services or high character

Whether the Government of India itself took all the steps which it ought to have taken to acquaint itself in some summary way with the general progress of the cost of the chief military operations whether the Military or Financial Department ought not, at an earlier date to have mistrusted the military estimates, and whether we should not sooner have taken into our own hands the duty of ascertaining the facts, and testing the correctness of those estimates by exceptional and unusual methods is another question The confidence that misled the Government is certainly reproved by the facts now known to us, which show that the Military Department was ignorant of facts which it ought to have known and that the Financial Department should not have taken the war estimates on trust I in no way wish to extenuate my own responsibility or that of the Financial Department for our erroneous reliance on those estimates We were so completely misled by the apparent correspondence of the estimates of past expenditure with the expenditure actually

brought to account, that, in spite of the doubts freely expressed on various occasions in public criticisms, we entertained no misgiving as to their soundness. At that time, the Financial Department had discovered no data whatever which could have justified interference with the estimates prepared by the responsible officers

I do not say this by way of apology It is clear to me that it is quite impossible, and would be altogether unfair, to throw the whole fault either on the system or on the Offices of Account The Military Department of the Government must accept the blame of having recommended to the Financial Department totally inadequate estimates, and the Financial Department must accept the blame of having adopted them If the system was bad, it was the business of the Government to have found this out and to have amended it Our responsibility is indisputable, it cannot be extenuated, nor must it be obscured by any investigations which are made either into the system of accounts or into the conduct of individual officers

But whatever blame may attach to the Government, or to any of its officers, for this want of precaution and foresight this, at least, is clear, that the occurrence of an error of the magnitude now discovered shows, beyond the possibility of doubt, not only that there is something radically wrong in our system of accounts but also, in my opinion, that this system cannot have been applied with proper care and intelligence It is our obvious duty to probe this matter to the bottom

27 The nature of our failure was not ascertained immediately upon our confidence in the estimates being disturbed Enquiries were, indeed, promptly instituted and as the result has proved, in the right direction But, although the figures in Statement C were obtained from the Civil Account Offices with a speed which is creditable to their efficiency, it took time to verify them in the Military Account Department Thus, we could not, at first, feel quite sure that we had discovered the true character of our error The gradual process by which we have satisfied ourselves on this point will explain some apparent inconsistencies between this Minute and our telegrams to the Secretary of State at different dates as well as some want of harmony between Sir Edwin Johnson's Minute of the 1st May and the Despatch No 143 with which it was sent to Her Majesty's Government In that Despatch our principal error was plainly indicated though not in such detail, or with such an absence of all hesitation, as in this Minute

28 My conclusion, then, is, that the failure of our estimate is due to our ignorance of the actual expenditure on the Army, rather than to an inadequate *à priori* appreciation of the probable cost of the field operations

In the absence of any independent investigations of their own it is not surprising that the advisers of the Government in either the Military or the Financial Department, should have failed to frame any approximately accurate estimate of the cost of the war, seeing that, as we now know was the case, not only were they without the assistance of accounts punctually completed, but the facts which appeared on the face of the accounts were, taken alone, wholly misleading Personally I never doubted that the estimates which I presented were framed upon a full and correct knowledge of our actual expenditure to a comparatively recent date As they were not so, I do not wonder that they have proved fallacious

29 I have, at the present moment, nothing more to say as to the past, except to express my great regret that so great an error should have found its way into the Budget

30 It is more satisfactory to turn to the future I cannot say whether our enquiries will result in the Government of India thinking it desirable to alter the record, in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of our military receipts and expenditure in the manner which I have indicated, or whether if the Government of India should advocate such an alteration, it will be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government I am aware that the obstacles in the way of this alternative, are formidable Among them is the impossibility of reconciling accounts based directly upon the treasury transactions with the classified and detailed record of the cost of the Army, which forms an important section of the Finance and Revenue Accounts as now

presented to Parliament These are questions which require careful consideration, and they must be treated separately It is plainly the immediate duty of the Government to subject them to the most thorough investigation. But I may, at once, say that, if the change in question be found practicable, it will, in my opinion, be highly desirable to make it, for the existing system is essentially defective

31 Whether, however, that system be maintained or altered, we are, I believe, now secure against being again surprised and discredited A simple check is already in operation which will effectually save us from such ignorance as that from which we have now suffered

Experience shows that it is no easy matter to reconcile in detail the transactions at the civil treasuries with the military accounts The Report of the English Commission in 1864 contains serious animadversions on the neglect of this duty in the past, and we are aware that the difficulty still continues The work involves tiresome, detailed, and apparently unimportant correspondence, which is apt to be neglected or overlooked, and, although much attention is constantly given to the subject, there are arrears of this kind now, as there were in 1864 But there is nothing to prevent the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments being made acquainted soon after the end of each month, with the actual amounts disbursed to the Military Department from all the treasuries all over India Arrangements have accordingly, been made for the prompt and regular compilation of these figures, and for their communication to the Accountant General, Military Department upon whom will devolve in future, the duty of comparing the expenditure of the Military Department with the departmental transactions at the civil treasuries throughout India

32 It will not, indeed be possible to ascertain by this method, the exact cost of any particular military operation or of any branch of the military service But, with such a return before itself and the proper Account officers, the Government of India may I think, be assured that any very large divergence between the estimates and the facts can never, again, evade prompt detection, and that the Government will be as well protected from a sudden surprise in respect to the military expenditure as I believe it to be already protected from any like surprise in respect to any of the civil revenues or expenditure No system can ensure us absolutely against the failure of one estimate or another but we ought to be secure against such a failure happening as it has happened on this occasion, without our immediately discovering it and I believe I may safely promise this degree of immunity from error in the military estimates in future

33 To sum up the whole matter the error in the estimate is, in my judgment, mainly due, not to any misapprehension as to the extent or character of the military operations but to the fact that we were ignorant of the actual current cost of the war I attribute this ignorance mainly to the defect which I have described in the military accounts, which although themselves perfectly correct, failed to give to the Government timely information of the expenditure which was really going on In this respect the whole history furnishes a fresh illustration of the fact that in regard to such matters as keeping accounts and framing estimates it is never safe to assume that the care and intelligence of individuals will afford sufficient safeguards against the dangers of a defective system

I admit that if instead of depending according to custom on the accounts alone, the Government of India had itself watched the current cost of the war, it might have, to a great extent, avoided the error into which it has fallen But I place the defect in the system of the military accounts in the forefront, because, but for that defect, no oversight omission or negligence by Departments or individual officers, whether in the Secretariat or in the Account Offices, could have prevented the earliest possible knowledge of the facts, and because such knowledge would itself have neutralised all individual and minor failures

SIMLA,
The 20th May 1880

JOHN STRACHEY

APPENDIX A (I)

Extracts from the Report of the English Commission of Enquiry into Indian Accounts, dated 30th August 1864

31 The Paymaster of each Circle is furnished by the Regimental Paymaster or other Disbursing Officer with an Estimate of the amount required during the ensuing month, for the payment of the Troops this Estimate is certified by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Battery The Circle Paymaster compiles these Estimates into a general Return, adding thereto the amount he requires for the payment of Staff and other allowances and he specifies the sum that he will require to draw upon each Treasury this document is furnished to the Military Accountant on the 1st of the month for the ensuing month's payments in whose Office the Returns from the several Circle Paymasters and other Accountants are compiled into a general Statement showing the amount to be drawn during the month at each Treasury in the several Presidencies this Statement is forwarded to the Controller, who transmits it to the Civil Department, from whence the necessary authority is issued to the Treasury Officers

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70 The aggregate amount of the Inefficient Balance was, on the 31st of March 1864, as follows, viz —

		Rs
Presidency Circle		2 81 819
Allahabad ,,		2 82 936
Lucknow ,,		3 89 101
Meerut ,,		5 63 000
Lahore ,,		2 39 211
Trans Rivi ,,		2 69 689
Hyderabad Contingent		56 683
	Total	20 85 799

71 The amount of the Inefficient Balance in the Madras Presidency is 8½ lakhs, and in the Bombay Presidency it is 9 lakhs or in all no less than upwards of 38 lakhs

72 The Inefficient Balance is an exceedingly embarrassing item in the Military Accounts and leads to great difficulties in adjusting them at the end of the year for whilst the Annual Account of Receipts and Disbursements made up by the Military Department exhibits the audited expenditure only the Account of Military Expenditure compiled by the Financial Department for the information of the Home Government shows the audited expenditure plus the amount of Inefficient Balance at the end of the year minus the amount of that item at the commencement of the year The two Accounts can never agree and *it is always a matter of opinion, and not one of fact* as to what has been the Military expenditure for any one year, moreover the Inefficient Balance' is differently treated in each Presidency

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74 We are in possession of a copy of the 'Preliminary Rules and Instructions for conducting the duties of the Military Finance Department' dated 18th October 1861 it is therein stated, article VII p 19— The Military Accountant will also take care that outstandings are not allowed to remain unsettled and he will carefully scrutinise the state of all Inefficient Balances

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III —Advances from Local Treasuries

211 The course pursued in regard to supplying the Disbursing Officers with funds has already been described in paragraph 31 We would here wish to draw attention to the manner in which a settlement is effected in regard to these advances between the Military and Civil Departments

212 The adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries for Military Services is a duty that appertains to the Military Accountants They alone have the information upon which the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers can be checked and they alone can certify that the sums claimed by Civil Treasuries on account of Military advances have been duly acknowledged by the officers to whom the advances have been made

213 Knowing the importance of a prompt settlement in regard to these transactions, we enquired very minutely into the course pursued in the office of the Military Accountant We found it unsatisfactory in the extreme The adjustment with the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General was considerably in arrear and no adjustment had been effected in regard to the advances from the Bengal Treasuries since April 1860

214 It would appear, from papers referred to us, that this important part of the business of Military Accountant is in an equally unsatisfactory state in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay The papers to which we allude contained a Report from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General Bombay, complaining that he had not received from the Military Accountant any Statement of Civil charges incurred in the Military Department, nor the reports of the result of the examination of the Statements furnished in regard to Military remittances

215 On the papers in question we suggested that the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies and Provinces should be called upon to report—

I —The period to which the Statement of advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military charges has been rendered to the Military Accountant

II —The period to which the Accounts between the two Departments have been adjusted

III —The differences if any that exist between the record in the Military Books and that in the Books of the Civil Department

IV —What steps have been taken to reconcile the differences

216 The replies to these enquiries are worth a careful perusal as they plainly indicate that the system adopted in the Military Department at least in regard to this important element has entirely broken down

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312 Before we proceed to the explanation we have to submit in regard to the record of the expenditure and the Books that should be kept we would direct attention to what we consider one of the most important elements in the Military Account

313 The funds necessary for carrying on the Military Service throughout the country are for the most part furnished from Civil Treasuries The manner in which Disbursing Officers draw upon the Civil Treasuries has already been described in paragraph 31 There can be no doubt that unless the Accounts between the Civil and Military Departments in regard to these transactions are promptly and regularly adjusted inextricable confusion will take place the whole system of Accounts will be compromised and frauds to a large extent might remain undetected

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351 The following arrangements are submitted with the view of obtaining a prompt settlement of the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers on the Civil Treasuries —

352 I —The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of each Presidency or Province should so soon as the Monthly Accounts of the several Treasury Officers shall have been received transmit to the Military Account Department Bengal Madras or Bombay as the case may be an Abstract List (see Appendix No 22) of all advances for Military Service in the previous month This list should be supported by copies of the original details furnished by the Officer in charge of each Treasury and by the original Drafts or Orders

353 II —The Disbursing Officer should debit himself in his Monthly Account Current or Pay List with the amount that he has *drawn* upon the several Civil Treasuries and he should transmit a list of all the Drafts or Orders drawn by him on the form given in Appendix No 20

354 The course to be adopted in order to record these transactions in the Books of the Accountant General may be as follows —

355 I —The Disbursing Officer will be debited in the principal Books with the amount stated by him as having been *drawn* during the month The aggregate amount *drawn* by Disbursing Officers will be passed to their debit and to the credit of an Account to be opened in the principal Ledger to be entitled Advances from Civil Treasuries

356 II —The Monthly List forwarded by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies or Provinces will be examined by the Accountant General Military Department so far as Bengal is concerned with the original Orders Drafts &c forwarded in support of the charge To facilitate this operation a Register as per form Appendix No 21, should be kept showing the amount that has been drawn from each Civil Treasury

357 III —The differences between the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers and that paid by the Civil Treasuries should be explained in detail monthly A copy of this explanation which should show all Drafts or outstanding Orders should be rendered to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of each Presidency or Province (See Appendix No 23)

358 IV —In concluding this subject we would suggest that there should be established under the immediate direction and control of the principal Book keeper a section of the Accountant General's Office specially charged with the duty of regulating and adjusting the entire transactions relating to cash advances from the several Treasuries

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II.—Register of Claims No. 2.—*Orders on Mofussil Treasuries.*
Appendix No. 13.

362. In this Book would be recorded all claims after they have been examined, which are made wholly payable by orders signed by the Accountant General on Mofussil Treasuries. This is also a branch of the business hitherto conducted by the Presidency Paymaster. The course to be followed in regard to the final record is similar to that suggested in regard to Register No. 1. The account to be opened in the Ledger, instead of being styled "Orders Payable," should be denominated "Advances from Civil Treasuries." It must be distinctly understood that these Orders have no connexion with the Drafts or Orders drawn by Disbursing Officers on the Treasuries in question. The Treasury Officers need, however, send to the Civil Department but one general list for all Drafts or Orders discharged during the month. The due appropriation of the Orders to the debit of the Accounts concerned would be conducted in the office of the Accountant General.

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X.—Register for the Record and Adjustment of Advances from Civil Treasuries.
Appendix No. 21.

375. In this Book will be recorded the particulars of every Draft drawn or Order issued by the several Disbursing Officers upon the Civil Treasuries. The orders will be carefully compared with the Returns furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and the transactions should be adjusted monthly on the Adjustment Sheet prepared for that purpose.

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408. We would again direct particular attention to the importance of adjusting every separate Account now standing unclosed in the Deposit and Advances Repayable Ledger. The Military Accountant should be directed to report the total number of unsettled Accounts, and a Monthly Return should then be forwarded by that officer to the Accountant General, showing the number of these Accounts which have been adjusted month by month.

409. The adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military Services is another subject that should demand the immediate and earnest attention of the Military Accountants of the three Presidencies. No time should be lost in obtaining a complete explanation in regard to every item of difference that may exist between the Military and Civil Books, and the Accounts should be adjusted to the latest date.

410. We regret that we have not had an opportunity of personally inspecting the Books and Accounts kept in the Military Account Offices of Madras and Bombay. It would appear that so far as relates to the adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries there is every reason to apprehend that the Books are in an unsatisfactory state. This, however, cannot be fully ascertained unless they are subjected to a searching investigation by an officer totally unconnected with the Department. This, so soon as an opportunity should arise, we would suggest should be done.

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Conclusion.

417. We will now proceed to summarise the principal recommendations contained in this Report.

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Disbursing Officers should render Monthly Statements of the Drafts or Orders drawn by them on the Civil Treasuries, and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies or Provinces should render corresponding Statements to the Accountant General, Military Department, in Bengal, and to the Controllers at Madras and Bombay respectively.

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The greatest importance should be attached to a prompt and careful adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military Services. A separate section of the Book-keepers branch of the Office should be established with the view of making these adjustments.

APPENDIX A (II).

Extracts from the Review (No. 1367, dated 29th February 1868) of the Commission's Report by Colonel Arthur Broome, *Controller General of Military Expenditure.*

20. The main object to which all the changes of system introduced by the English Commissioners have converged is the *timely* rendering of the account in a classified and intelligible form, and as these are required to be based on deliberately audited transactions, there is presumedly imparted to them a reliability which was wanting in the former system. This quality of reliability, however, does not pervade all the transactions exhibited, but only extends to the *classified charges* as set forth therein, they being merely that portion of the entire charges which on investigation has been found unobjectionable.

21. On the most favourable estimate of the present system it cannot be said either to give the charges under the prescribed classified heads *complete* for the year, or to ensure accuracy of description or certainty in respect of amounts in the *accounts* of the transactions of the year

This remark may need further explanation One of the fundamental principles of the present system of accounts is, that the *Annual Receipts* exhibited shall be the sums which come in course of receipt during the year and that the *Annual Expenditure* that is the charges falling against the budget grants shall be the sums which come in course of payment during the year But, in order to expedite the compilation of the monthly accounts, two courses are adopted—

1st —When disbursing officers are unable to produce complete vouchers for services involving cash disbursements —for instance monies advanced to commissariat agents for purchases &c —they are permitted to charge such disbursements to the head ' Advances Recoverable subject to future adjustment

2nd —When vouchers for services said to have been completed are found by the Auditors to be insufficient the amount is disallowed and deducted from the disbursements taken credit for by the executive officer and this sum also passes under the head Advances Recoverable The *classified charges* therefore are exclusive of these transactions and to that extent incomplete As however these unaudited or unauthorized disbursements under the head Advances Recoverable (to be afterwards adjusted) are necessarily admitted in the accounts of the year as a set off against the cash receipts from the civil treasuries, &c they form the *uncertain* element adverted to in the preceding paragraph

22 By this arrangement it will be perceived that there is a certain sum disbursed within the year that is neither a charge against the budget nor a balance not being practically treated as an asset of the Government The effect of this arrangement on the classified and recorded charges of a year may be favorable or unfavorable If the previous year had closed with a larger sum under the head Advances Recoverable and the following year with a smaller sum the difference which must necessarily have been adjusted in the interim will tend to swell the classified charge of that particular year and *vice versa* At the close of the last official year the amount standing to credit and debit of this head in the three Presidencies was

Cr 1518 312 [illegible] noted in the margin indicating that the legitimate charges
Dr 1122 [illegible] of the year were increased by a sum of Rs 9 [illegible] 62 appertaining properly to the charges of previous years In this instance the percentage of increase is small being only 06 per cent of the aggregate amount of charges but with any relaxation of audit or during extensive field operations the result might probably be inconvenient It may be as well to observe also that the amount disbursed in March 1[illegible] and exhibited under this head at the date of the closing of the accounts of the year 1866-67 was Rs 10 31 116 in the three Presidencies indicating that expenditure to that extent had remained unpassed and unclassified but which will appear as classified charges in the succeeding year's accounts

23 Without the slightest desire to revive previous objections or to criticise the present system in any carping spirit the undersigned feels bound to point out that the new head of Advances Recoverable is in reality the much abused Insufficient Balance under a new name with the same inconvenience and with no actual diminution of amount

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25 A perfect system is not to be hoped for and in noticing these drawbacks or defects the undersigned has no desire to suggest any change or modification in that so recently adopted The defect referred to being inherent could only be removed by complete reorganisation and of late the changes have been so many and their effects so unsettling and embarrassing that any further measures of the kind are greatly to be deprecated Moreover the present system has been introduced under special advantages A prominence was given to the question which no previous discussion of plans of accounting was ever fortunate enough to secure and this has been attended with energy of action and no little expenditure of money and labor The disruption of former modes of procedure has been radical establishments have been reformed and re-constituted printed forms reducing the duties to a definite and regular routine and prepared at considerable cost have been prescribed and all other [illegible] of military account have been or are being arranged in adaptation to the system It is very desirable therefore that it should be regarded as one of a permanent nature But while the undersigned conceives it his duty to make this recommendation in the interests of Government and [illegible] to it he believes it to be no less his duty to indicate the obvious but irreparable defect of the system It has struck him that in its arrangements despatch has been considered of more importance than accuracy and that a rigid check has been subordinated to the advantages anticipated from a combination of duties or as it is termed a systematic allotment of work and further that being a graft of the War Office system the difference between the character and qualifications of the subordinate agency available in India and England has not been sufficiently considered in the changes made

26 The fact however of being alive to the defects is next to their removal the best means of obviating evil results and by care and constant watchfulness the greater evil* may be guarded against, and the lesser one mitigated

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* NOTE —By the greater evil Colonel Broome here means the evil described in paragraphs 20 to 23 above

No 2

Minute by HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, *dated 26th May* 1880

1 I circulate herewith a Minute by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, on the failure of the Military Estimates for 1879 80 and 1880 81

2 Beyond the acknowledgment due to the clearness with which he has stated it I have but very few remarks to make on the case, as it now stands I must first however refer to the Minute written upon this subject by Sir Edwin Johnson on the 1st instant which reached my hands on the 4th instant, when it was forwarded to the Secretary of State, with our Despatch of that date

3 I could not with advantage make any comment on Sir Edwin Johnson s abovementioned Minute pending the completion thus far, of enquiries which the Financial Department had then in hand and of which the result has now been laid before us by Sir John Strachey I fully appreciate the chivalrous impulse of our Military Colleague in taking to himself personally whatever responsibility might rest on his Department But it is now obvious that both the impressions which inspired, and the explanations which accompanied, that Minute are inapplicable to the facts established by subsequent enquiry, and unknown to Sir Edwin Johnson when he wrote it

4 In whatever manner or degree, responsibility for the failure that has occurred may, hereafter be apportioned between persons or departments the immediate duty involved in the responsibility which rests collectively with the Government of India is to search out the whole matter down to the root of it, by prosecuting energetically and impartially the investigations initiated by Sir John Strachey and to lay before the Secretary of State, as soon as we can confidently do so, a complete statement of the final result of these investigations

5 What we have now to ascertain, with the utmost possible precision, is how and why this failure has occurred the extent to which the evil has reached, and the most effectual means of preventing its recurrence

6 It is, clearly, not to be explained by reference only to the defects of a system, or to the errors of individual subordinate officers whatever those errors or defects may have been Enquiry must also be directed towards every other aspect of the subject in connection with which a more active exercise of intelligence could have prevented what has occurred

7 The statements contained in Sir John Strachey s Minute appear to me as complete as they can possibly be, pending the replies still awaited by this Government to the references already made, on the subject of them, to its Officers of Account and Control

8 The absence of those replies need not meanwhile, delay the submission of our further report to Her Majesty s Government Nor do I think that the failure in the War Estimates serious and extensive though it is, can materially affect that real and substantial improvement in the Government of India s general financial position, which Sir John Strachey described in his late Financial Statement

9 Neither does this failure in any way affect the soundness of the general principles of our financial policy It has, however, misled the Government of India and it has caused us to mislead the Government of Her Majesty, as to the cost of the Afghan War For this we owe to the Secretary of State the expression of an unqualified regret But, in contemplating every other aspect of what has occurred, the Government should, I think, be upon its guard against premature assumptions, or exaggerated apprehensions

10 Whether, apart from the seriously mistaken estimate of it, the actual expenditure incurred on account of the Afghán War has been as reasonable and economical as we have striven to render it, and believed it to be, is a question which cannot now be determined It is one, however, which, in my opinion will hereafter demand searching and independent investigation on the part of the Government of India

11 Such an enquiry cannot be opened while military operations are still in active progress, and while our knowledge of the expenditure actually incurred, or to be incurred is necessarily imperfect But if, hereafter, conducted with wisdom and impartiality, it will not only give to the Government valuable information in regard to the past, but will also furnish means for utilising the lessons of the past, to the best advantage, for the guidance of the future

R B CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th July, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K G, P C, G M S I, *presiding*

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab, K C S I

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E

The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey G C S I, C I E

General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E

The Hon ble Whitley Stokes, C S I, C I E

The Hon ble J Gibbs, C S I

The Hon ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C S I

The Hon ble B W Colvin

The Hon ble C Grant

PETROLEUM BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the importation possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature He said that for some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country had engaged the attention of Government In November, 1878, the notice of the Governor General in Council was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay with a view if necessary to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings This Committee which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, had presented its report, in which it strongly urged the necessity for legislation and put forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which, in its opinion, such legislation should proceed

These recommendations followed with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special climatic and other circumstances of India the lines of 34 & 35 Vic, cap 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic, cap 47), which was the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom They appeared well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view namely practical security of life and property with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade which had grown, from 211 000 gallons imported in 1875 76, to 1,185,000 gallons imported in about eleven months of 1878 79

He would now state the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee —

First, they said that all petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103 F ,	According to Abel s close test
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83 and 103 F ,	
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83 F	

Secondly, they recommended that all petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which had recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic, cap 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879,) for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act The necessity for introducing an improved test had been recently shewn by a case which Hon'ble Members might have seen in the *Englishman* about a fortnight ago Two American ships, freighted respectively with forty and sixty thousand cases of kerosine oil, were consigned to two firms in Calcutta Immediately on their arrival the Police boarded the ships and secured samples of their freights which were examined by the Government Analyst, Dr Warden, by the old or open test The result of this gentleman's examination was that the oil was found to flash at considerably below 100 The landing was consequently stopped, with, it was believed great loss and inconvenience to the consignees These gentlemen, not being satisfied with the result arrived at by Dr Warden, placed a sample in the hands of another eminent analyst, Dr Waldie who, after careful testing made out the flashing point to be 105 and, in another experiment with the same sample 109 The consignees then applied to the Commissioner of Police to allow the cargo to be discharged This officer declined to comply with the application, but directed Dr Warden to make a second analysis, which he did with a result the same as his former one It was then thought advisable to refer the matter to a third person, Mr Pedler the Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College The result was that Mr Pedler came to a different conclusion altogether, and found that the oil flashed at 101 and, in a second experiment with the same sample, at 103 The difference of opinion was, however eventually settled and the cargo passed, but the case showed how absolutely necessary it was to introduce a more scientific system of testing these oils

Thirdly, the Committee said that, as second class petroleum flashed only at a temperature of 83 or 10 higher than the temperature (73) at which petroleum was considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic, cap 17) and might therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe the importation storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum should be left reasonably free while the importation storage and transport of dangerous petroleum should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be prohibited for purposes of ordinary use The importation of the last mentioned oil might of course be wholly prohibited by notification under the Sea Customs Act section 19, but as petroleum of this class might be required for certain legitimate purposes, it was thought better to adopt the Committee's recommendation The necessity of taking some such precautions would appear from an event which had occurred not very long ago, in the Hugli Six cargo boats were conveying kerosine oil, from two American ships *through the port* to godowns near the Chitpore canal On board of two of these boats an explosion and fire took place The fire was a most serious one lasting three or four hours and had it not been for the fortunate concurrence of a southerly wind with an ebb tide, the consequences might have been disastrous As it was the sheet of flame was driven down the river and to the north shore The ghats and buildings of the Botanical gardens were in great danger The jetty at the Superintendent's house was thrice on fire, and he only saved his office by bringing all his men to keep down the blaze Two of the boatmen were missing, and two or three others were badly burnt

The Government of India had considered this report and was disposed to concur generally in its conclusions, and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, were in favour of legislation the Government of India was willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodied generally the recommendations of the Committee, had been prepared

As it seemed desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum, and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum, the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum extended to the whole of India, but the other provisions of the Bill were only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government

The details of the measure had been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor General in Council as this seemed the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places had to be considered

The Motion was put and agreed to

KAZI BILL

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi be taken into consideration

The Motion was put and agreed to

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he should like to make an observation regarding one word in the Bill The Bill was very properly, of a permissive character and it conferred no official administrative or judicial powers upon the Kazis, but it was stated in clause (a) section 4 of the Bill, that it was not to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kazi or Naib Kazi appointed thereunder He thought it rather singular to enact that a man who was appointed should have no kind of power whatever

The Hon'ble MR STOKES remarked that the Bill would really only give religious or social powers

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT supposed that as the Kazi was to be appointed by the Government he was to have some sort of powers social or other He did not know whether it was worth while taking any notice of the matter but the point struck him on looking at the clause, which seemed to imply that no power of any kind was to be conferred

The Hon'ble MR STOKES thought that the substitution of the words "judicial, administrative or other legal powers" would meet the objection taken by His Excellency

His Excellency THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF doubted the advisability of giving legal powers under the Bill

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that he had no objection to the adoption of Mr Stokes' amendment but he agreed with the Commander in Chief that the Bill should not confer legal powers

The Hon'ble MR STOKES thought that the words "judicial or administrative powers" would cover the whole ground

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR believed that it was the intention of the Bill not to confer any powers

The Hon'ble MR STOKES remarked that the effect of his amendment would be to carry out that intention Every officer in India was supposed to be either judicial or administrative and the substitution in the clause of the word "administrative" for "other" would he thought quite meet the case

After some further discussion as to whether the designation by a Kazi was an administrative act, the Hon'ble MR STOKES moved that in clause (a), section 4, for the word "other" the word "administrative" be substituted

The amendment was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR GIBBS said he might mention, with regard to this Bill, that the inconvenience of not having Kazis had been experienced on the Bombay side In former years before the Act, No XI of 1864 had been passed, there were Government Kazis appointed in all the principal

places in Bombay, and they were often of great use in settling small disputes which might otherwise have troubled the Magistrates or Courts He had never been able to make out why, in that Act, there was a clean sweep made of all Kázís in the country but it had done harm in leaving the Muhammadans without any sort of head to whom they might refer their little domestic difficulties and this want had been much felt and had led often to their taking the law into their own hands and committing breaches of it He was therefore glad to see that the present Bill had been brought in.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Bill as amended be passed

The Motion was put and agreed to

VACCINATION BILL

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for giving powers to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments, be taken into consideration

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR GRANT said that as he had opposed the Bill when it was first brought before the Council he should, perhaps, now explain why he found himself able to withdraw that opposition He thought then, and was still of opinion that the preferable course both in the interests of vaccination itself and for other weighty reasons would have been to trust to the constant and gradual exercise of executive influence and the spread of education for removing the obstacles which impeded the progress of vaccination rather than to risk exciting the ignorant prejudices which were always set on the alert by any attempt at compulsory legislation and he was then able to refer to the opinions of all the Local Governments except Burma in support of his apprehension He imagined however, that any opposition which might have been anticipated from the desire to legislate had been already aroused, and that the modifications which the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill would go far to allay it

The Select Committee had proposed three very important safeguards against any abuse of the powers which the Bill conferred In the first place those powers could not be evoked at all except at the instance of the municipality which represented the town Then if it happened—as it sometimes did happen—that the municipality was not strictly representative in its character or that it was perhaps inclined to lean too much on authority a full opportunity was afforded to the town population to send in within a period of six weeks from the date of publication of the Bill, any objections which they might have to urge against its introduction As the Local Governments which the Bill would affect evidently realized to the full the responsibility which would be imposed upon them, we had every reason to be assured that those preliminary safeguards would not be allowed to sink into mere formalities And lastly, when the Bill had been formally brought into operation, a further precaution was provided against its being injudiciously worked, in the section which entrusted mainly to Native Honorary Magistrates the powers and responsibilities necessary for enforcing the Bill The Honorary Magistracies were generally held by leading and respectable members of the town communities, and he thought we might fairly look to them to introduce into the proceedings taken under the Act the sympathy which naturally flowed from minute local knowledge and acquaintance with the wants and feelings of the people Perhaps too when by means of practical experience they had thus become alive to the advantages of the Bill they would convey their impressions to their more ignorant neighbours and in course of time the municipalities of Upper India would follow the enlightened example of Calcutta and Bombay At first, perhaps, we should not be too hopeful of rapid progress, but should content ourselves with the knowledge that we had made an important advance, and should allow time to the people to follow in our footsteps

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee had been modified to an extent which enabled him to withdraw the opposition to it expressed by him when the measure was introduced He had not changed his opinion that the time was not yet come for the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Panjab but as the extension of the provisions of the Act would rest with the Local Governments it seemed to him that it might be safely allowed to pass and to come into operation in places where its action was expected to be beneficial He did not wish to extend it to any place in the Panjab, but as it was an Act of general application he did not wish to oppose its being passed and he trusted to its provisions to enable him to prevent its being introduced into any part of the Province over which he had the honour to preside until such time as the public mind was more fully prepared to receive such a measure

The Hon'ble MR GIBBS said that he had had this subject before him for some years and had introduced and passed two similar Bills while a Member of the Bombay Government The observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friends the Lieutenant Governor and Mr Grant, had been based chiefly on the alterations made by the Select Committee in the Bill by which its introduction became optional and also by which were provided considerable safeguards for preventing the Bill being introduced into any municipality where the people in contradistinction to the municipality itself, were not anxious to have it He might mention that with regard to the city of Bombay, the matter had been taken up some ten years ago by the Bombay Association, which was composed of the principal Native gentlemen of Bombay who met for the purpose of communicating from time to time to the Government their views on different political questions The then President was the late Hon'ble Jagannath Sunkersett, also a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and a leading man among the Natives, though a very strict indeed bigotted Hindu, but from what he had read of the progress of vaccination in other countries he was led to suggest to the Association the propriety of considering whether compulsory vaccination would not be beneficial in Bombay where every year large and increasing numbers of the population were cut off by small pox The Association asked the Government to assist them by appointing some officer who had made vaccination his study to advise them and the present Sanitary Commissioner was asked by Government to undertake the task He prepared a very able report on the subject which was duly laid before the Association and the result was that they passed an unanimous resolution that it was advisable that the Government should introduce a Bill for compulsory vaccination in the city of Bombay Communication was then made to the Bombay Municipality who unanimously approved of the proposal of the Bombay Association and expressed their readiness to find the means for putting it into effect This Bill was then introduced and discussed by the Bombay Council but the then Viceroy considered that the Council were going too far ahead and further reports were called for Much correspondence ensued and it ended in his (MR GIBBS) having in the year 1876 77 to re introduce the measure into the Council and he might mention that the only question raised at the time was as to whether the vaccination should be from arm to arm or from animal lymph The Select Committee heard everything that could be said on the subject and the result was that compulsory vaccination was to be conducted in the city of Bombay from animal lymph Up to the present time there had been no failure of animal lymph and from the latest accounts from Bombay it appeared that the Act had been working very well

The next occasion on which he (MR GIBBS) had to deal with the subject was that in which a petition was presented from Kurrachi in Sindh, requesting that a similar measure might be passed for the town of Kurrachi where also the deaths from small pox were every year becoming more alarming A Bill was accordingly introduced into the Council by him, which received the assent of the Viceroy and became law

He mentioned those instances to show that compulsory vaccination had been introduced into large places with the perfect consent of the people concerned, and that it was in consequence of his having urged that fact very

strongly in the Select Committee that some of the alterations had been made in the present Bill. Those alterations, so far as the introduction of the Act was concerned, left it wholly and solely at the will of the people affected, and he thought that, with such a safeguard, the Bill might safely be passed. He trusted that the result of its introduction into a large city like Bombay, and more especially into Karachi, which was comparatively a small place, might lead other municipalities and towns by degrees to see the advantages of this system, and to apply for the Act to be put into force.

With regard to the Note of one of our hon'ble colleagues not here to-day—the Raja of Jhind—he seemed to have overlooked or forgotten that vaccination from animal lymph was compulsory in many European countries, where compulsion as regards this matter was not regarded in the same light as it would be in regard to other important matters.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that what Mr. Gibbs had said afforded very satisfactory evidence that a similar measure to that now proposed had been introduced into a large city and into very small places with success, and with the approval of the people concerned. He was glad to see that the Bill had been amended and put into the shape in which it now stood. He thought that in legislation of this kind, particularly in India, it was very desirable to proceed in a cautious and tentative manner. In England we had had for a considerable time a Vaccination Act. There was a certain and rather increasing movement against it, and cases were cropping up from time to time in which even persons in a respectable position in life absolutely refused to comply with its provisions. He might mention a case in point which occurred within his own knowledge, that of the organist of Ripon Cathedral, who had positively refused to allow his children to be vaccinated, had been fined from time to time, had regularly paid the fines, but continued to refuse compliance with the provisions of the Act on the ground that one of his children had died and he attributed its death to vaccination. Cases of this kind, where such feelings were evoked, required to be very carefully dealt with, and of course if in this country any religious feelings were roused, there again was a very delicate matter which we should touch with a very light hand. It seemed, however, to His Excellency that the Bill as it now stood was so entirely of a permissive character, and gave such a complete opportunity to the inhabitants of each locality to state their objections if they entertained any, that the measure itself being extremely desirable might be safely passed into law, and he thought that the Council was very much indebted to the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad for having taken up the question and brought to notice that in generally extending vaccination we would be conferring the greatest possible benefit upon the people of India. His Excellency was inclined to think that when the Bill was passed it might be advisable to consider, as an executive measure, whether a circular should not be issued to the Local Governments impressing upon them the necessity of proceeding very cautiously and tentatively, of strictly conforming to the intentions of the Act, and seeing that not merely the views of the municipalities, but the feelings of the populations concerned, should be carefully considered.

There was one point to which he would wish to draw the attention of the Council, namely, the amount of penalty which it was proposed to inflict for continued non-compliance with the order for vaccination. Under section 22, sub-section (*d*), of the Bill it was provided that whoever—

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child, shall be punished as follows (that is to say):—

* * * * *

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

His Excellency was not sufficiently acquainted with Indian legislation to know what was regarded as ordinary severity in this country, but he certainly thought a punishment of six months imprisonment rather severe, and, if his memory served him right, there was no similar power taken in the

English law You could prosecute from time to time for continued disobedience, but there was no power that he was aware of for imprisonment

The Hon'ble Mr Gibbs explained that the section in question had been taken from the Bombay Act It had been found necessary to put in the provision to meet some cases that had occurred, of people who did not take the trouble to observe the requirements of the law and of others who, without any just cause, religious scruples, or any other reason, refused to obey the orders There was a good deal of discussion on the section at the time and it was unanimously agreed both by the Native members of the Council and by everybody else, that the best way of meeting the difficulty was by providing for it in this way It had been proposed that when the Magistrate gave the order, the child should be vaccinated, but no one could see how that could be done

The Hon'ble Sir Edwin Johnson was inclined to agree with the remarks of His Excellency the President and thought that we ought not to go beyond the maximum punishment allowed by the English law

His Excellency the President remarked that his only doubt was whether six months was not a very severe punishment

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes said that the provision in the Indian law most analogous to that now under discussion was section 291 of the Penal Code which provided against the continuance of a nuisance after an injunction had been made to discontinue it In that case the penalty was simple imprisonment for a term which might extend to six months or fine or both Under the Bill however as the General Clauses Act No 1 of 1868 section 2 clause 18, would apply, the 'imprisonment' would be either simple or rigorous

His Excellency the President thought that simple imprisonment as provided for under clause (a) of the section was of itself a very serious matter but the penalty under clause (d) now that Mr Stokes had pointed it out became more severe

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes suggested the insertion of the word 'simple' before 'imprisonment' in the last clause of section 22 of the Bill That he thought would remove His Excellency's objection on the ground of extreme severity

His Excellency the President and the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khan having agreed to the proposed amendment —

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes moved that in the last clause of section 22 of the Bill, the word 'simple' be inserted before the word 'imprisonment'

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khan moved that the Bill as amended be passed

The Motion was put and agreed to

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Colvin introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876 and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Stokes and Gibbs and the Mover

The Motion was put and agreed to

He also moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes introduced the Bill to exempt Parsis from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and moved that it be

referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Colvin and Grant and the Mover

The Hon'ble Mr GIBBS was not aware whether this was the proper time for him to offer an observation regarding the Bill, but he might perhaps be allowed to state with regard to what his hon'ble friend Mr Stokes had said when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, that one difficulty which had arisen—and it was the principal one which brought the matter up—was this It was the custom when a Parsi died in the mufassal, for the Administrator General to move through the Police and it was found that in one or two cases the Police had entered a house where a Parsi had died and had taken inventories of the property much to the distress of the family in the house It was a case that took place in the Surat district which had led first of all to steps being taken for the present measure He did not know if his hon'ble friend Mr Stokes was aware of that circumstance

The Hon'ble Mr STOKES said he had now heard it for the first time It was only another illustration of what he had often found to be the case, that much of the unpopularity of the Legislative Department and its measures was due to the action of the Executive

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr STOKES moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments thought fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Council adjourned till Friday, the 23rd July, 1880

SIMLA } D FITZPATRICK,

The 9th July, 1880 } *Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH JULY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the week has been on the whole good and general, but in parts of the Burdwan and Patna divisions in Bengal, of the Deccan, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain has been insufficient. There was no rain in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab where it is required. In the Central Provinces a break is still desired in some districts. In Burma the Ngawoon embankment has been breached and the floods have done some damage to paddy nurseries.

Prospects on the whole remain satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for the week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— **(July 14th)—**		
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurnool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ganjam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kistna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chingleput (Madras)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tanjore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madura	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malabar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travancore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay **(July 14th)—**		
Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nasik	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba (Bombay)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur, Dharwar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanara	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	[illegible] 87	[illegible]

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal— **(July 14th)—**		
Chittagong	·85	Weather at times hot with high wind; harvesting of *pania aus* [illegible] favourable cattle disease continues
Dacca	·91	[illegible] early paddy nearly completed; outturn very good [illegible] and [illegible] public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·86	[illegible] more than an average [illegible] continue; seedlings in [illegible] excessive rain; rivers full [illegible] at Barip[illegible]
Moorshedabad	2·16 general rain	[illegible] health generally good; fever [illegible]
Rajshahye	4·8	[illegible] twelve anna crop [illegible] an average crop [illegible] transplanting [illegible] well; public [illegible]
Burdwan	1·47	[illegible]
[illegible]	1·2	[illegible] rain wanted; early [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] commenced in some [illegible]
Purneah	1·14	[illegible] autumn crop of twelve annas [illegible] health [illegible] rivers full [illegible]
Patna	1·3	[illegible]
Durbhunga	1·[illegible]	[illegible] being sown and [illegible] in progress [illegible]
Hazaribagh	3·98	[illegible] transplant- [illegible] small-pox cases [illegible]
Cuttack	3·78	[illegible] prospects favourable [illegible] [illegible] wanted in [illegible] Singh [illegible] [illegible] manufacture [illegible]
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
[illegible] (July 13th)	[illegible] little [illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad (")	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1·0 at [illegible]	[illegible] fair [illegible]
[illegible] (July 1[illegible]th)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra (" 13th)	Average 2·4 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (" 14th)	[illegible]	[illegible] on
[illegible] (")	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (" 13th)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucknow (" 14th)	[illegible]	[illegible] Mahamad [illegible]
[illegible] (" 12th)	[illegible]	[illegible] few isolated [illegible] generally good
[illegible] (" 14th)	1·[illegible]	[illegible] prospects good [illegible]
[illegible] (" 12th)	[illegible] sufficient	[illegible] rainfall of the week has been pretty [illegible] quantity agricultural [illegible] backward but prospects are on the [illegible]
Punjab— **(July 13th)—**		
Delhi	·3	Health fair; prices falling
[illegible]	2·[illegible]	[illegible] health and prospects good
[illegible]	·[illegible]0	Health fair
[illegible]	1·[illegible]	[illegible] health good
[illegible]		[illegible] health good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab—*continued*		
Ferozepore	3 at Ferozepore 4 at Zira.	Pr ces steady
Siálkot	3 at Siall[illegible] 3 5 at Za[illegible]rwal	Health good prices steady
Ráwalpindi	4	Health fair
Peshawar	*Nil*	Pri es steady and hi h agricultural prospects still bad
Mooltan		Cr ps flourishing health good pri es fluctuating
Dera Ismail Khan		Sowings progressing mall p x continues with fatal result
		General Remark — H alth generally good sowings progressing rain would be beneficial in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 11th)	2 2	Rainy sowings in progress break needed prospects favourable
Jubbulpore	[illegible] 96	Wet rain crops l ing ultivat l small pox continues pri es easy
Saugor	4 1	Sowing continue cattl disease and small pox prevalent prices d lining
Seoni	[illegible] 1	W ath r l u ly break much required
Hoshangabad	2 16	S wings mmen ed p i e static nary
Raipur (July 10th)	2 38	Rainy sowings r tarded br ak ne ded cattle-disease continues pri e station ry
Sambalpur (9th)	2 82	Rainy padly and tt n sowings progressing prospects good ch lera sli htly prevalent pri falling
		General R mark — Rain in all di tricts sowings general break n l in me parts cattl di a and small pox prevalent in many districts pri es ea y pro pects favourable
British Burma— (July 10th)		
Akyab	7 85	T tal rainfall 104 04 public health good cattle disease increasing in tw town hips w athe f vourabl agricultural operations pro eeding
Rangoon	4 17	T tal rainfall 42 0 publi h alth g od
Bassein	8 97 (f r fortnight)	T t l rainfall 3 [illegible] 1 publi health g od cattle-disease continues weath r s i nil l pl ughing proceeding
Prome	78	T tal rainfall 24 98 publi h alth g od floods subsided paddy nur ri s mu h damag l still dis ase slight
Amherst (Moulmein)	3 85	T tal r infall 3 61 publi h alth g od pr spects of crops good li ht still l
Toungoo	1 78	Total rainfall 3 32 publi h alth g od ploughing and sowing pr eeding
		C n ral R mark — Cattl dise se increasing otherwise general h alth g d w ather fav urabl N gaw n embankm nt breached extent f injury n t kn wn floods subsided but have damaged paddy nurseries
Assam— (July 14th)—		
Gauhati	1 98	Weather hot *aus* paddy being reaped ploughing lands for *sali*
Sylhet	7 82	Pr spect g nerally g od *aus* harvest comm ncing
Cachar	2 84	W ather s nall reaping f *aum li* and *murali* rice commenced in m part of the distri t an av rage outturn expected half of *sali* rice s wn tra d ning w ll common ri e 16 seers per rupee public health g od
Dibrugarh	4 87	Som m re rain wanted for transplanting paddy unseasonably hot distri t fairly healthy
Mysore and Coorg— (July 14th)—		
Bangalore	3 25	Agricultural operations progressing everywhere coffee prospects in C rg p or health generally good murrain prevalent prices stati nary
Mysore	[illegible]2	
Mercara	18 21	
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 14th)—		
Amráoti	91	Sowings continue more rain wanted
Akola	1 3	Sowing operations pr gr ssing
Hyderabad	78	Total rainfall sin e 1st January 9 24 *kharif* sowings continue no sickness
Central India States— (July 14th)—		
Indore	11	Health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)	1 14	Prospects and health good wheat 15½ gram 20 *jowar* 28 *bajra* 28 seers
Sutna	1 77	*Jowar* 34 seers

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India States— *continued*		
Rutlam	34	Public health good crops promising
Neemuch	1 92	Sowing retarded in some places by rains
Goona	2 6	Grain prices slightly rising health and prospects good
Bhopal	5 15	Prospects favourable public health good
Agar	1 07	Health good sowing continues
Nowgong	11 04	Health fair cultivation prospects good
Manpur	8	Sowing still progressing
Rajputana		No report received
Nepal— July 6th)—		
Katmandu	2 36	Rice being generally transplanted cholera has not disappeared

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight

E. J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No 8 of 1880

INDIA—WEST COAST

DABHOL OR ANJANVEL

Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar

Notice is hereby given that a light will be exhibited on Tolkeshwar headland (the south shore of Dabhol creek known also as Anjanvel or Gopalgad creek) from the 1st October to 1st June, commencing on the 1st October 1880

The light will be a *fixed white light*, elevated 333 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of 178, or between the bearings N by W ½ W (nearly), and S by E ½ E, from a distance of about 15 miles

The column, or post, from which the light will be exhibited, is constructed of iron, is 6 inches in diameter, 24 feet high, and painted white, it is enclosed at its base by a circular iron house, also painted white, and is situated about 100 yards W by S from Tolkeshwar temple

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the fifth order

POSITION —Lat 17 33′50″ N, Long 73 7 45 E

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward Variation 1°0′ Easterly in 1880*]

By Direction of the Government of India,

A DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr* (*late I N*),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 10th July 1880

This Notice affects the following —

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos 738, 2736, 826 and 7485 Sailing Directions, West Coast

of Hindostan Pilot, page 121, and Light List for 1880

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos 1234 and 15 Hydrographic Notice No 20 Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I page 387 and Light List for 1880

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 12th July 1880

No 13—Mr F G Maclean an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd April 1880

R MURRAY, *Colonel*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

INDIAN MUSEUM

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 9th July 1880

No 20—Under Act 22 of 1876, Section 3 the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has appointed Mr A Pedler a Trustee of the Indian Museum, in the place of Mr J Crawfurd, left for England

By Order of the Trustees,
H B MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Mussoorie, the 8th July 1880

No. 178—Mr W H D Ewing, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant

The 12th July 1880

No 179—Mr H E T Keelan, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th August next

No 180—Mr F E Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1s instant

The 13th July 1880

No 181—Mr A W Smart Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months leave on medical certificate under Section 4, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th instant

J T WALKER, *Major Genl, R E,*
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P W D

NOTIFICATION

Mount Abu, the 10th July 1880

No 1855—Mr J W Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, returned to his duties from the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1880

Mr Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, and Mr J W Brassington, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Mayo College Division on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1880

By Order,
J P STEEL *Major, R E,*
Secy to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr in the P W D, Rajputana

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Meerut Command

Meerut the 7th July 1880

No 16—Major T O Wingate Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Bareilly Division, Military Works Major Wingate reported his departure from Morar on the 7th May 1880 and joined the Bareilly Division on the 8th June 1880

The transfer is made in the interests of the public service

G P DEPALEZIEUX FALCONNET *Lt Col R E.,*
Supdg Engr Meerut Command Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command

Rawalpindi, the 12th July 1880

No 1501—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works Notification No 29, dated 30th June 1880, posting Lieutenant J Burn Murdoch, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works this Officer is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works

H McV CRICHTON *Major, R E,*
Offg Supdg Engr, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 7th July 1880

No 91—Lieutenants J Neville and S A E Hickson, R E, and Messrs J A Lewin and F H Collett, Assistant Engineers, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraphs 16—18

No. 92.—Messrs S Rebsch, J A Lewin, C J Cole and F H Collett, Assistant Engineers have passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani

The 8th July 1880

No. 93—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 220, dated 3rd instant, the under mentioned posting is made —

Mr F Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade,—to the Indus Valley State Railway

The 10th July 1880

No 94—Referring to this Office Notification No 37, dated 25th February 1880, Mr J Elston Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of three months leave on medical certificate

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*
Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Mooltan, the 20th June 1880

No 31—With reference to Consulting Engineers, Lahore, Notification No 9 dated 17th June 1880, Mr J Barron Executive Engineer 3rd Grade (temporary rank) reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of 7th May 1880 and is posted to special duty of verifying the stock of this line

R T MALLET
Engineer in Chief

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATIONS

Mooltan, the 9th July 1880

No 11.—Mr I Sherlock Hubbard Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his departure on three months' privilege leave, granted in Public Works Department Notification No 99 dated 18th March 1880, on the forenoon of 26th April 1880

No 12—Mr W H Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent transferred temporarily to the Punjab Northern State Railway in Consulting Engineer's Notification No 11, dated 25th June 1880 was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of 28th June 1880

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R F,*
Offg Manager

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways Pay Rs 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan

NIMACH NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section

NOTIFICATIONS

Nimach, the 8th July 1880

No 23—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department, Notifications Nos 156 and 157 of 15th May 1880, Mr H Bell Superintending Engineer 2nd Grade (temporary rank) availed himself of the furlough granted to him and Mr W B Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge as Engineer in Chief of the Southern Section Nimach and Nasirabad State Railways, on the forenoon of the 5th instant

The 9th July 1880

No 24—Mr J W Buyers, Executive Engineer 1st Grade on return from the two months and twenty three days privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 7, dated 24th March 1880 resumed charge of the 1st Division, Nimach Nasirabad State Railway from Mr W B Carter, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 7th July 1880

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz*, four days, is hereby cancelled

WM B CARTER,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 6th July 1880

No 9—Mr C J Keene, Traffic Superintendent, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st July, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

The 8th July 1880

No 10—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No 13 of 23rd July 1879, Mr A B Thomson, Locomotive Superintendent returned from the three months' privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 18th October 1879, and resumed charge of the duties of Locomotive Superintendent from Mr F J Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, from the forenoon of the 21st idem

No 11—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No 11, of 25th June 1880 Mr W H Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival in this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st July 1880, and took over charge of the Office of Traffic Superintendent of this line, from Mr C J Keene, Traffic Superintendent, on the afternoon of the 5th current

The 9th July 1880

No. 12—With reference to Manager's Notification No 9 of 7th July 1880, Mr C J Keene, Traffic Superintendent, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave therein granted, from the forenoon of the 6th current

W SEDGWICK *Capt, R E,*
Offg Manager

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office

NOTIFICATION

Agra the 9th July 1880

No 16—CORRIGENDUM—In Manager's Notification No 7, dated 23rd March 1880, *for* "on the forenoon of the 10th March 1880" *read* "on the forenoon of the 8th March 1880"

W S S BISSET *Capt R E,*
Manager

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information —

The following foot note has been appended to the word 'school' in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) —

It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words 'History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words 'Natural Theology," and the words '(a) Natural Theology" for the words (a) History of Philosophy

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words 'the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined,' the following words have been substituted —

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination for the words 'on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination" in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words on the first Monday in December, in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F A Examination, for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination,' in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations for the words 'in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination, for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations, for the words "in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations, for the words 'on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts, for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law, for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, for the words "in the first week of May" in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, and for the words 'in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

At such time as the Syndicate shall determine the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year

CHARLES H TAWNEY,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE
The 24th June 1880

The following Text book in English Literature has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1881 —

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III

CHARLES H TAWNEY,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE
The 10th July 1880

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs 50 per month

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants

J H CROWDY, *Major, R E,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1880

PARTICULARS.	3½ L 1853-54	Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832 33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842 43	Of 1854-5	Transfer 1865	Reduc 4 1 9	Of 18 0	Of 1871	Of 1878	Transfer Loan of 1854 option	Ten Loan 1879 Shi Rupees	5 per cent Deb 15 years Rep ay June 1862	5 per cent Loan of 1856-5	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance f 15th J ne 1880	54 100	38 506	2 348	16 40 990	0 9	2 64 1 00	1 1 5 600	1 8 83 100	3 1 5 500	4 69 0 0	4 3 0	9 400	8 7 400	1 01 00	34,05 000	67 800	1 48,200	19 73,94,732
Add—																		
Amo f t Madras betwee 16th d 30th J 1880								1 700										18,700
Am t f d t B mb y between 16th d 30th J 1880						00		6 000				11 000	42 900					60,600
Amo t fa d t C lcutta b tw 16th and 30th J 1880						2 900	500	4 800		000	00		8,500		9 000			3, 4,000
	54,100	38 506	2 348	15 46 990	30 9 00	2 54 39 300	1 1 100	1 8 58 500	3 1 5	4 3 600	4,43 000	9 400	8 69 98 800	1 01 00	34 14 000	67 800	1 48,200	19 78,48,032
Deduct—																		
Amount written off i th Lo don Regi ter						2 100	1 0 600	95 100	4 500				38 000					9 72,300
Balance 30th J ne 1880	54 100	38 506	2 348	15 46, 90	30 90 00	2,51 8 800	1 1 00 500	1 8 1,400	3 1 51 300	4 3 600	4 43 000	9 88 400	8 69 60 800	1 01 00	34 14 000	67 800	1 48 200	19 68,75 732

NOTE —From 9th I 188 t 30th April 1880 laced f I d 3 301 kh e-t a d f m L d 3 248 l kh
1 t M 1880 t 15th M y 3 16
16th t 31st 1 9
1 t Jun t 15th J 34 13
16th t 30th 4 9

3 915 l kh 3 295 lakhs
3 29

Bal nc agai st I d a 620 l khs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 12th July 1880

R HARDIE
Secretary and Treasurer

2 b

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that, on the 21st May 1879 treasure consisting of 20 pagodas (gold coins) a gold ring, and a nose jewel, valued at Rs 88 8, was found in the premises of Pallapotu Pitchugadu, in the village of Taugella in the Kandukur Taluk in the Nellore District in the Madras Presidency

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his Office, on the 18th day of November 1880 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

Acting H A Collector
for *Acting Collector*

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd June 1880

Report of a Deserter from the B Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery dated at Allahabad this 9th day of July 1880

Name —Fred Coyle
Age —28 years 2 months
Size —5 feet 7 inches
Color of—
Complexion fresh hair sandy eyes grey
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained —Star and bowie knife on left breast tattoing both arms and hands
Date of Desertion —8th July 1880
From whence deserted —B 4th R A Allahabad
Date of Attestation —9th December 1879
Place of Enlistment —Portsmouth
Parish where Born —Norwich
County —Cheshire
Former Trade or Occupation —Fireman
Dress at the time of Desertion —
Coat or Jacket —
Waistcoat —
Br l r
Trowsers —
REMARKS stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion —None

A E GARNAULT *Major R A*
Commdg B 4th R A

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered for Mint value	Currency Certificates issued: General Treasury	Currency Department	Bullion: Undergoing Assay	Assayed	Held at the disposal of the Currency Department
1880	Rs	Rs	R	R	Rs	R
July 5		1 21 806			7 61 552	45 96 377
6	4 04 800	1 26 712		4 64 800	60 690	44 12 310
7	13 400	2 04 356		4,7 2 0	7 0 360	4 14 2 0
8		39 852		4 7 2 0	64 107	41 71 34
9		1 12 834		4 77 200	70 67 14	40 3 1 7
10		75 436		4 77 2 0	75 19 1	39 96 906

CALCUTTA MINT
The 12th July 1880
J F TENNANT *Col R E*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 15th July 1880 Rs 61 33 887 7 5

J WESTLAND
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA
The 16th July 1880

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Akola Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
K 4—23443	100	Wani Mahadeo Babajee Shop keeper Malegaum
K 3—18272	50	Luxuman K Chiplunker Schoolmaster Akola
—18 53	50	

AKOLA
The 13th July 1880

C W A DAVIES
Asstt Commr of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
197	D 12—2 026	5	Baboo Jugal Ishwar Chatterjee Ghazipur
	D 10—2 4	10	
	D 14—43021	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
122	D 12—28 09	5	Hanuman Prasad Allahabad
	—28210	5	
123	D 1 —20318	5	Mr C W T Seyers Mussoorie

ALLAHABAD
The 14th July 1880

W H EGERTON *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W 46	M 50—03119	10	S Rose & Co Bombay

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H111	M 4 —46330	10	Shri Krishna Ranchode Kapadvanj
	M 50—4 36	10	
	—49226	10	
	—50157	10	
	M 49—92378	10	
H112	M 17—06 309	10	Robert Higgie Sahur Muttea
H113	M 35—31585	50	Mahomed Hoosain Jabalpur
H114	M 34—74040	20	Motee Ram Jhelam
	—87032	20	
M39	M 7—58315	5	Krishnarao Sadasive Sholapur
	—58316		
M40	M 32—69567	10	Bhimji Ramji Dalal Bombay
	—69569		

BOMBAY
The 13th July 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
126	O 31—65018	50	The Agent Chartered Bank of India Australia and China
128	O 68—56156	100	Messrs Matthews & Son
129	O 68—51797 O 31—64303	100 50	Mr H F Drummond

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
88	I 48—34516 —34519 L 32—09059 —09061 L 87—79739 —79758 L 34—29481 —29482 L 54—65571 —65574 I 9—74118 —74027 L 81—32868 —30468	20 10 10 10 5 5 5	The Assistant Superintendent in charge Calcutta Signal Office
89	O 48—04.04 —04908	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Roy
90	I 46—75756 —75759	20	Babu Chandra Nath Mukerje
91	O 59—02102 —02103	20	Babu Ishan Chundra Gupta
140	O 68—66788	100	Munnoo Lal Chuni Lal
141	O 18—49285	10	M Kelly
142	O 47—03638	10	Dr F R Lloyd
143	O 81—41821	50	The Superintendent of Central Prison Agra
144	O 73—77790 O 70—55601 O 68—57838 —16273 —43841 O 77—34702	1,000 500 100 100 100 100	Shah b Ram Goburdhun Das
145	O 37—49184 —69207	5 5	Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee
146	O 36—06737	5	Babu Pitambur Singh

CALCUTTA }
The 16th July 1880 }

R A STERNDALE

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 5—99030	20	Commissioner Madras for Inspector of Post Office Bangalore Division

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 8—09283 J 9—45728	5 10	Faeck Haji o Iyoob Door No 61 Armenian Street, Madras
I 12—00587	50	Mohamed Salaghtulla No 19 Vanadamuthiap pa Street Black Town Madras
J 9—29198 —29199 *	10	M P C R sario Pleader District Court Mangalore

* Wrongly joined

CALICUT }
The 7th July 1880 }

J C WINSCOM

Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
52	E 2—44647	500	Baboo Poorno Chunder Mazumdar Calcutta
54	E 16—34556 —58015	10 10	Ram Kishen Vishnoo Rajpur

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
29	E 17—2 651 F 12—27651	20	Jagannath Lahore
91	E 16—23353 E 17—13223	10 20	Madho Ram Agra
98	E 15—56808	50	Lieutenant J McDonnall R H A Meerut

LAHORE }
The 10th July 1880 }

C G VANSITTART

Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
30	B 47—18202 B 60—63897 B 57—75230	5 10 20	Mr T Shortt, Goods Office Madras Railway Raichore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
34	B 62—43512	100	Jivaji Malhar Desi pandi Kotur Taluk Dharwar
56	B 60—50250	10	Sanjo Arugaswami Chettiar Palamcottah
57	B 46—13873	5	The Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District
58	B 46—30252	5	B G Manikam Mudali Depôt Store keeper Arkonam
59	B 57—66283	20	R. Vijiaraghava Pillai No 6 Virudamutiappen Street Black Town Madras

FORT SAINT GEORGE }
The 7th July 1880 }

H S GROVES

Offg Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Paper Currency Dept for Offg Commissioner

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Nagpur Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880 81			
117	F 7—92312 I 13—36348	10 5	Gaurur Chand Cash keeper Jaitmall Banker Nagpur

NAGPUR }
The 8th July 1880 }

H G COWIE

Asstt to Depy Acctt Genl Central Provinces in charge of Paper Currency

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POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 24th June 1880

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the 'value payable' system, will be reduced to half what they now are, and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders The new rates will be as follows —

		Rs	
On sums not exceeding Rs 10		0	2
25		0	4
50		0	8
75		0	12
100		1	0
125		1	4
150		1	8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs 25 or fraction thereof

The value of the contents of a value payable article will be limited to Rs 600

Value payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices The former restriction limiting the posting of value payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded

The amounts realized from the addressees of value payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders

When a value payable article is presented at a Post Office it must be accompanied by a memo randum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application

The 9th July 1880

No 4076—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India —

POSTAL CIRCLF CENTRAL INDIA

Mr W J Ham has been appointed *sub pro tem* Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central India

1OSTAL CIRCIF MADRAS

Mi G E Wall ci has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices Mount Division, *vice* Mi Kinsley, deceased

POSTAL CIRCIE BRITISH BURMA

Mr L deC Williams has been appointed to act as Chief Inspectoi of Post Offices, Bii tish Buima *vice* Mr J W Bruwise

POSTAL CIRCIE BOMBAY

Mi Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to act as Inspectoi of Post Offices Guzrat Division, *vice* Khan Sahib Cursetji Pallonji

Mi Cowasji Jamshedji has been appointed Su perintendent Post Master General s Offic , Bombay *vice* Rao Saheb Gunpat Rao Ra ghoba deceased

Mr R Olivei has been appointed *sub pro tem* Post Master Aden *vice* Mi L G Watt

Mi V M Cabral has been appointed Assi tant Post Master Bombay General Po t Office

Mi Narain Chimnaji has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspectoi, *vice* Moresh war Raghoba

Mi H J Hewett has been appointed to act as Marine Officer *vice* Mi R Olivei

Mi G A 1 Bennett has been appointed to act as Marine Officei *vice* Mi H J Hewett

Mi L Jardine has been appointed to act as Marine Officei *vice* Mr F Ingle

Mr Dinsha Jijibhai has been appointed In spectoi Post Offices Kanaw ir Division

Mi Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed Supernumerary Inspectoi

Mi C H Watts has been appointed to act as Marine Officei *vice* Mi L P Walsh

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Calcutta the 16th July 1880

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22 (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St Denis, Réunion Island
(2) Harbour Light at St Pierre
23 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar)

No. 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour
25 Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa
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34 Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar)
36 Telegraph Buoy south of Aden
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880

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PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1866 AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 21th day of June 1880 on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No 7 Garden Reach, in the 24 Pergunnahs Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins of No 14 Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited" should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and that Mr A R Mackintosh, of No 3 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next at the hour of 11 o clock in the forenoon at the Court House should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above named Company Dated this 25th day of June 1880

R BELCHAMBERS,
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JOSCELINE F WATKINS
No 2, Old Post Office Street Calcutta, Solicitor for the first named Petitioners

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Lost

Government Promissory Note No 042761 dated 1st May 1865 of 4 per cent loan for Rs 500 originally standing in the name (not known) and last endorsed to Tacooidass Mookerjee the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN
No 39 Gooroopersaud Chowdhry's Lane Bar Simla Calcutta

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 094776 of the 4 per cent of 1842 43, for Rs 1,000 originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 29 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XVII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railway	[illegible] week: [illegible] May 1879	[illegible] week: [illegible] May 1880	Total [illegible]: [illegible] May 1879	Total [illegible]: [illegible] May 1880	[illegible] 1880	[illegible] 1880
	Guaranteed	R	R	R	R	R	R
1[illegible]th June 1880	East Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 90 [illegible]		6 [illegible] 109
1[illegible]th ditto	Eastern Bengal	60 [illegible]	[illegible]	113 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 08 663	
1[illegible]th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		4,44 307
1[illegible]th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44 7 111	[illegible] 12 208	
5th ditto	Madras	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	21 [illegible]		87 [illegible] 70
12th ditto	South Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	1 29 14[illegible]	
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 34 [illegible]	6 37 1[illegible]	1 13 36 362	[illegible] 10 03		14 26 1[illegible]
1[illegible]th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	2 01 18	2[illegible] 10	3 [illegible]	31 4[illegible] 336		1 20 [illegible] 9
	TOTAL	24 [illegible] 184	[illegible] 178	[illegible] 13 [illegible]	[illegible] 91 79 [illegible]20		21 77 [illegible]
	State						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	3 18[illegible]	2 1[illegible]	48 [illegible]	45 930		2 733
19th ditto	Nalhati	1 7[illegible]	1 38[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7 71		3 98[illegible]
19th ditto	Rajputana	80 713	[illegible] 98[illegible]	15[illegible]	1 [illegible] 9	20 4[illegible]8	
19th ditto	Holkar	16 133	1[illegible]	2 84 [illegible]	2[illegible] 005	1 445	
12th ditto	Kh[illegible]gaon	1 [illegible]	1 0[illegible]	[illegible]	18 494		6 [illegible]
12th ditto	Amra[illegible]t	2 0[illegible]	1 [illegible]7	3[illegible]	9 03[illegible]		7 [illegible]
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	[illegible]0	4 011	4 [illegible]	9[illegible]	51 3[illegible] 7	
5th ditto	N[illegible]	14 40[illegible]	[illegible]	2 38 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 710	
19th ditto	[illegible]hoot	[illegible]	10[illegible]	1 7 [illegible]	1 8[illegible]	16 149	
12th ditto	[illegible] Northern	35 840	[illegible] 800	6[illegible]	10 86 0[illegible]	4 7[illegible]	
19th ditto	[illegible]	[illegible] 971	[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	1 4[illegible] 107	[illegible] 881	
12th ditto	[illegible] Valley	[illegible]	41 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	5 97 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 52	[illegible]
19th ditto	North[illegible]	22 0[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]08	1 [illegible]	
22nd May 1880	[illegible] (Northern Sec)	[illegible] 486	[illegible]	40 [illegible]	[illegible] 813	1 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
19th June 1880	[illegible] (Southern Sec)		1 [illegible]		18 408	18 408	
19th ditto	[illegible] Mahmud	1[illegible] 032	1[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]		12 1[illegible]
5th ditto	[illegible] Valley	43 44[illegible]	1 70 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	18 [illegible] 11	9 [illegible] 1	
19th ditto	[illegible]	2 83[illegible]	9 8	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]8 969	
19th ditto	[illegible] Hathras	3 114	2 [illegible] 70	48 8[illegible]	[illegible] 488		10 877
5th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		21 487		2 1[illegible]	2 1[illegible] 66	
12th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		[illegible] 403		(a) 8 [illegible]13	8 [illegible]13	
	TOTAL	2 8[illegible] 718	4 8[illegible]	51 07 [illegible]7	[illegible] 70 9[illegible]7	2[illegible] 63 30[illegible]	
	GRAND TOTAL	27 11 93[illegible]	28 65 547	4 64 64 046	4,65 49 997	85 [illegible]1	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			2 28 [illegible]	[illegible]8 09 499		
	NET RECEIPTS			2 3[illegible] 99 089	2 37 40 498	1 41 409	

(a) Total receipts from 6th April to 1st May 1880

No XVIII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Date to which made up	Railway	For week ending 10th May 1879	For week ending 8th May 1880	From 1st January to 10th May 1879	From 1st January to 8th May 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
19th June 1880	East Indian	[illegible]	8 31 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 11 332	1 64 [illegible] 178		7 89 154
19th ditto	Eastern Bengal	57 9[illegible]6	58 [illegible]78	11 [illegible]0 041	12 99 06[illegible]	1 09 025	
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	95 662	1 15 006	[illegible]1 07 8[illegible]4	16 8[illegible] 8[illegible]1		4,24,963
12th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1 [illegible]7 9 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible] 8 882	[illegible]	3 50 853	
5th ditto	Madras	1 [illegible] 337	1 09 814	23 08 [illegible]	[illegible] 679		53 093
12th ditto	South Indian	6[illegible] 630	[illegible]	10 91 [illegible]34	1 [illegible] 0 [illegible]76	1 29 [illegible]12	
1[illegible]th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 48 373	5 82 884	1 19 81 73[illegible]	1 04 93 087		14,91 648
19th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	[illegible]00 [illegible]43	2 40 080	[illegible]	93 85 416		80 392
	TOTAL	[illegible] 86 75[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		22 50 130
	State						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	[illegible]	2 106	51 108	48 0[illegible]6		3 372
19th ditto	Nalhati	1	1 382	33 4[illegible]0	29 094		4,856
19th ditto	Rajputana	[illegible]	[illegible]8 710	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 917	
1[illegible]th ditto	Holkar	18 60	11 6[illegible]1	3 0[illegible] 16	3 11 6[illegible]	8 [illegible]31	
1[illegible]th ditto	Khamgaon	1 783	1 138	[illegible]70	[illegible]		7 638
1[illegible]th ditto	Amraoti	[illegible]381	1 80[illegible]	[illegible]	30 840		8,325
1[illegible] ditto	Wardha Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]396	4[illegible]7[illegible]1	[illegible]	51 491	
5th ditto	Nizam's	1[illegible] 8[illegible]7	13 6[illegible]3	[illegible] 83	[illegible]	2 506	
1[illegible]th ditto	Tirhoot	9 918	10 946	1 8[illegible]	1 [illegible] 869	17 477	
1[illegible] ditto	Punjab Northern	4[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible] 8	11 43 44	4 87 187	
1[illegible]th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	7 166	10 816	1 18 3[illegible]	1 [illegible]09[illegible]3	3 [illegible]31	
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	23 111	38 017	4[illegible]110	6 3[illegible]8	2 06 8[illegible]8	
1[illegible]th ditto	Northern Bengal	43 7[illegible]	2[illegible] 86[illegible]	4 06 018	5 27 370	1 [illegible] 35[illegible]	
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2 011	2 327	[illegible] 69[illegible]	44 140	1 445	
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)		1 8[illegible]		20 237	20 [illegible]37	
1[illegible]th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	14,9[illegible]0	14 [illegible]86	2 [illegible] 873	2 15 583		12 290
5th ditto	Indus Valley	7 [illegible] 133	[illegible]	[illegible] 723	1[illegible] 49 389	9 83 616	
1[illegible]th ditto	Patna Gya	2 818	9 411	7 [illegible] 06	1 72 768	1 6[illegible] 562	
19th ditto	Muttra Hathras	3 663	2[illegible] 66	5[illegible] 28	10 754		11 774
5th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		22 7[illegible]1		2 36 057	2 36 057	
12th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh		5 686		(a) 14 399	14 399	
	TOTAL	3 47 6[illegible]7	4 03 843	54 5[illegible] [illegible]9	77 74 820	23 19 491	
	GRAND TOTAL	26 34 411	2[illegible] 17 821	4 [illegible] 7	4 91 67 818	69 361	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			2 41 61 3[illegible]1	2 40 32 231		
	NET RECEIPTS			49 37 106	2 50 75 587	1 38 481	

(a) [illegible] from [illegible]th April to 8th May 1880

No XIX of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 17th May 1879	For week ending 15th May 1880	Total from 1 Jan to 17th May 1879	Total from 1 Jan to 15th May 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
19th June 1880	East Indian	9 43 932	7 71 936	1 81 55 64	1 71 3[illegible] 114		9 08 150
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal	56 411	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 60 461	1 14 009	
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	99 235	1 01 987	22 07 0[illegible]	17 84 848		4,22 11
12th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	[illegible] 30 367	2 77 [illegible]81	4[illegible] 13 2[illegible]	4[illegible] 11 316	3 98 067	
5th ditto	Madras	14 [illegible]	1 10 518	24 4 411	23 66 2 7		89 184
12th ditto	South Indian	[illegible]1 016	7[illegible] 0 3	11 [illegible]2 [illegible] 0	[illegible]	1 13 [illegible]4[illegible]	
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 79 395	[illegible] 7[illegible] 04[illegible]	1 26 64 130	1 10 68 13[illegible]		15 9[illegible] 994
19th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 88 539	2 32 [illegible]	[illegible] 4 147	[illegible] 47		36 600
	TOTAL	24 04 5[illegible]	2 [illegible] 0	[illegible]	1 36 01 818		24,[illegible] 814
	State						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 191	2 [illegible]1	5[illegible]	50 [illegible]67		3 332
19th ditto	Nalhati	1 [illegible]3	1 101	[illegible]	30 [illegible]		4,718
19th ditto	Rajputana	[illegible]166	63 [illegible]	[illegible] 08	[illegible]		143
19th ditto	Holkar	18 601	16	3 [illegible] 66	3 7 [illegible]	6 15[illegible]	
12th ditto	Khangaon	1 368	[illegible]	[illegible] 38	20 [illegible]		8 133
12th ditto	Amraoti	2 [illegible]7	1 [illegible]11	41 43	3 [illegible]		9 081
12th ditto	Warda Coal	4 110	2 131	18 [illegible]	1 01 6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	
5th ditto	Nizam's	13 3[illegible]3	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3	
19th ditto	Tirhoot	[illegible] 667	10 [illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible] 10 [illegible]	[illegible]8 1[illegible]	
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	2[illegible]	73 0[illegible]	6 [illegible] 81[illegible]	[illegible] 40	5 31 [illegible]	
12th ditto	Sindia Northern	[illegible]6 7	11 310	1 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	21 01[illegible]	[illegible] 036	[illegible]	[illegible] 064	[illegible] 0 [illegible]39	
12th ditto	Northern Bengal	20 [illegible]	2[illegible] [illegible]7	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 687	1 [illegible] 1 [illegible]	
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Section)	1 [illegible]1	2 [illegible]00	44 416	46 440	20 4	
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 84[illegible]		2 079	2 0[illegible]9	
19th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	1[illegible]3 8	1[illegible]	[illegible] 01	2 8 17		18 484
5th ditto	Indus Valley	1 37 7 [illegible]	1 0[illegible]	11 03 448	[illegible]	9 [illegible]2 937	
19th ditto	Patna Gya	2 083	7 535	[illegible]	1 80 303	1 71 014	
19th ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 9[illegible]	2 350	5[illegible] 500	43 101		1 39[illegible]
5th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		11 738		2 47 7[illegible]	2 17 795	
12th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh		6 [illegible]		( ) 0 [illegible]8	[illegible]0 993	
	TOTAL	3 [illegible]	4 12 [illegible]	58 28 3[illegible]	81 8[illegible] 80	[illegible]3 5[illegible] 189	
	GRAND TOTAL	2[illegible] 5 1	[illegible]6 1 [illegible]	[illegible] 18 [illegible]	5 1[illegible] 89 6[illegible]		86 32[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			[illegible]5 8 16[illegible]	[illegible] 3 [illegible]6 930		
	NET RECEIPTS			63 4[illegible] 809	[illegible] 64 12 [illegible]23	64 914	

( ) Total receipts from 6th April to 15th May 1880

No XX of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railway	For week ending 24th May 1879	For week ending 22nd May 1880	For half year from 1st January to 24th May 1879	For half year from 1st January to 22nd May 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
19th June 188[illegible]	East Indian	[illegible] 101	7 [illegible] 101	1 [illegible] 74 3[illegible]	1 7[illegible] [illegible] 51		11 27 850
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal	67 9[illegible]	61 [illegible] 8	13 14 384	1[illegible] 08[illegible]	1 07 70[illegible]	
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	1 09 [illegible] 7	1 10 [illegible]18	[illegible]3 1[illegible] 816	18 [illegible] 366		4 21 450
12th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1 8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4[illegible] 9[illegible] 7[illegible]	51 23 [illegible]	4[illegible]7 9 0	
5th ditto	Madras	1 17 01	1 22 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 612	24 88 160		83 152
12th ditto	South Indian	68 [illegible]11	91 008	1 [illegible]1 361	1[illegible] 90 007	1 68 [illegible]46	
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	6 [illegible] 187	5 [illegible] 0[illegible]	1 [illegible] 90 317	1 1[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible]43		16,54,674
19th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 88 [illegible]80	2 [illegible]0 80	38 13 1 7	38 68 [illegible]	2 [illegible]12[illegible]	
	TOTAL	80 11[illegible]	21 [illegible]	1 83 [illegible]	1 5 [illegible] 318		2[illegible] 5[illegible] 430
	State						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 303	2 [illegible]1	90[illegible]	5 08		3 394
19th ditto	Nalhati	1 813	1 485	3 086	3 980		5 106
19th ditto	Rajputana	71 [illegible]	6 301	17 [illegible] 1 3	17 [illegible]		9 387
19th ditto	Holkar	20 [illegible]	1 418	3 1[illegible] 0 8	3 [illegible]	1 311	
12th ditto	Khamgaon	1 [illegible]	1 0 [illegible]	30 0 8	21 81		8 44
12th ditto	Amraoti	1 831	1 [illegible] 1	43 [illegible]	34 0		3 244
12th ditto	Warora Coal	4 11[illegible]	2 301	53 30	1 04 [illegible]	[illegible]1 [illegible]	
5th ditto	Nizam's	1[illegible] 030	16 996	2 8 [illegible]	2 83 4	3 [illegible]9	
19th ditto	Tirhoot	9 4[illegible]	11 99[illegible]	2 01 188	2 [illegible] 18	[illegible]0 760	
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	3[illegible]0 3	48 [illegible]27	7 13 8[illegible]2	1 [illegible] 267	[illegible] 4 395	
19th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	7 [illegible]	10 561	1 31 [illegible]31	1 [illegible] 31	40 863	
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	19 [illegible]6	25 46	4 [illegible]9 831	6 9[illegible] 310	2 6 419	
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	23 643	28 1 4	4 [illegible]0 33	[illegible] 83 331	1 33 99	
22nd May 1880	Sind Sagar (Northern Section)	1 [illegible]34	2 294	4[illegible] 170	48 734	2 64	
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)		1 519		23 [illegible]98	23 98	
19th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	16 [illegible]21	13 [illegible]	2 63 [illegible]2	2 4[illegible] 133		21 289
5th ditto	Indus Valley	26 626	73 851	11 30 0[illegible]4	21 30 36	10 00 162	
19th ditto	Patna Gya	2 8 0	9 058	11 609	1 8[illegible] 3[illegible]1	1 77 752	
19th ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 68[illegible]	[illegible] 710	[illegible]8 187	45 814		12 378
5th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		17 [illegible]90		2 6[illegible] 385	[illegible] 6[illegible] 38[illegible]	
2[illegible]th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		2 780		(a) 3 [illegible]73	23 773	
	TOTAL	[illegible] 4 3[illegible] 4	3 5[illegible] 2[illegible]	60 [illegible] 680	8[illegible] 40 062	24 17 382	
	GRAND TOTAL	2 [illegible] 14 480	2 [illegible] 0 757	[illegible] 44 20 4[illegible]8	[illegible] 43 10 410		1 10 048
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			2 67 80 307	66 1 101		
	NET RECEIPTS			2 76 40 1 1	2 [illegible] 48 [illegible]9	58 158	

(a) Total receipt from 6th April to 22nd May 1880

No XXI of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railway	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
		31st May 1879	29th May 1880	to 31st May 1879	to 29th May 1880		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
19th June 1880	East Indian	9 37 978	7 08 92[illegible]	2 00 1[illegible] 343	1 86 55 440		13 56 903
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal	74 288	58 257	13 8[illegible]	14 80 316	91 674	
1[illegible]th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 03 770	93 30[illegible]	24 20 [illegible]86	19 88 608		4 31 918
1[illegible]th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1 73 866	2 07 [illegible]00	48 [illegible]9 [illegible]	53 31 416	4,61 754	
5th ditto	Madras	1 30 619	1 0[illegible] 38[illegible]	[illegible]7[illegible] 31	25 93 84[illegible]		1 08 382
1[illegible]th ditto	South Indian	81 6[illegible]1	8[illegible] 217	13 0[illegible] 012	14 [illegible]3 2[illegible]	1 70 212	
1[illegible]th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	[illegible]3 134	[illegible] 8 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 8[illegible] [illegible]	1 21 94 587		16 88 864
1[illegible]th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 8[illegible] 88[illegible]	[illegible] 2[illegible]	40 [illegible]	41 [illegible] 0 797	9[illegible] 78	
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]8 38 [illegible] 7		27 68 612
	State						
1[illegible]th [illegible] 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 9[illegible]		[illegible]67
1[illegible]th ditto	Nalhati	[illegible]	1 3[illegible]	[illegible] 11	33 317		6 2[illegible]4
1[illegible]th ditto	Rajputana	[illegible]	[illegible]71[illegible]	18 32 417	18 15 080		17 337
1[illegible]th ditto	Holkar	1[illegible]87	1[illegible]	[illegible]6 [illegible]15	[illegible]61 [illegible]7		738
1[illegible]th ditto	Khamgaon	8[illegible]8	[illegible] 0	30 [illegible]	2[illegible] 501		8 3[illegible]
1[illegible]th ditto	Amraoti	1 211	1 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	35 416		9 061
[illegible]th ditto	Wardha Coal	1[illegible]	[illegible]9[illegible]	71[illegible]0	1 07 [illegible]71	36 517	
[illegible]th ditto	Nizam	1 [illegible]	1 8[illegible]	[illegible]8 0	[illegible]0 [illegible]	7 137	
19th ditto	Tirhoot	1[illegible] 430	11 3[illegible]	11 [illegible]18	[illegible] 33 [illegible]7[illegible]	21 [illegible] 6	
1[illegible]th ditto	Punjab Northern	— 88	51 [illegible]17	7 1[illegible]	13 1[illegible]	6 0[illegible]	
1[illegible]th ditto	[illegible]	[illegible] 811	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 8 [illegible] 061	1[illegible] 286	
1[illegible]th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	17 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]0	[illegible] 8[illegible] [illegible]88	7 18 080	2 30 192	
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	2[illegible] [illegible]	30 [illegible]	4 [illegible]2 63[illegible]	6 14 5[illegible]	1 41 887	
[illegible] May 1880	Sindia (Northern Section)	1 64[illegible]	( )	[illegible] 81[illegible]	48 73[illegible](*b*)	919	
19th June 1880	Sind (Southern Section)		[illegible]5		5 1[illegible]0	25 120	
19th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	10 11[illegible]	13 [illegible]	2 71 135	[illegible]		17 711
5th ditto	Indus Valley	[illegible]	80 [illegible] 0	11[illegible] 137	[illegible] 10 [illegible]	10 48,619	
1[illegible]th ditto	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	13 8 [illegible]	1 9[illegible] 044	1 82 [illegible]18	
19th ditto	Muttra Hathras	111	[illegible]	60 [illegible]8	48 113		11 88
[illegible]th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		17 615		2 83 030	2 83 030	
1[illegible]th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh		4 [illegible]		28 4[illegible] [illegible]( )	8 429	
	TOTAL	[illegible] 103	3 [illegible]7 [illegible]	6[illegible] 1 783	89 07 [illegible]	25 86 121	
	GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 8 7[illegible]2	[illegible] 231		1 82 [illegible] 1
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			80 11 639	2 78 05 65[illegible]		
	NET RECEIPTS			[illegible] 89 11 113	2 89 40 5[illegible] 8	26 4[illegible]	

(*a*) Return [illegible] received
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd May 1880
(*c*) Total receipts from 6th April to 29th May 1880

No XXII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest returns received	Railways	For week ending 7th June 1879	For week ending 5th June 1880	Total from 1st January to 7th June 1879	Total from 1st January to 5th June 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
19th June 1880	East Indian	8 16 929	6,47 712	2 08,2[illegible] 272	1 93 03 152		15 26 120
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal	68 820	49 319	14 57 492	15 29 6[illegible]5	72 173	
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	89 931	[illegible]3 76[illegible]	25 10 [illegible]17	20 8[illegible] 430		4,28 087
12th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 69 650	3 [illegible]0 500	[illegible]0 39 31[illegible]	6 51 916	6 12 604	
5th ditto	Madras	1 47 475	1 0[illegible] 110	28 49 70[illegible]	2[illegible] 99 9[illegible]9		1 49 747
12th ditto	South Indian	81 091	72 [illegible]	13 84 103	1[illegible] 45 578	1 61 475	
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5 35 017	5 [illegible] 5 83[illegible]	1 44 18 468	1 [illegible] 7 [illegible]0 421		16 68 047
1[illegible]th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 97 097	2 [illegible] 2 285	4[illegible] 2[illegible] 00[illegible]	43 43 08	1 18 073	
	Total	21 06 910	[illegible]0 67 87[illegible]	5 [illegible]7 13 879	1 93 06 [illegible]0[illegible]		28 07 676
	State						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 [illegible] 41	1 78	62 [illegible]30	60 [illegible]07		1 5 [illegible]
19th ditto	Nalhati	2 046	1 16	41 6[illegible]7	34 479		178
19th ditto	Rajputana	65 406	5[illegible] 7 8	18,[illegible]7 8[illegible]3	18 74 808		[illegible]3 01[illegible]
19th ditto	Holkar	21 29[illegible]	19 020	[illegible] 83 308	3 80 [illegible]97		[illegible] 011
1[illegible]th ditto	Khamgaon	6 [illegible] 2	[illegible]4	31 [illegible]68	23 4 5		8 14[illegible]
12th ditto	Amraoti	1 148	1 493	4[illegible] 62[illegible]	36 90[illegible]		8 [illegible]16
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	4 02[illegible]	2 715	75 07[illegible]	1 10 28[illegible]	35 210	
5th ditto	Nizam's	15 466	12 101	3 13 971	3 17 74[illegible]	3 775	
19th ditto	Tirhoot	9 074	10 706	2 [illegible] 0 9[illegible]	[illegible] 14 280	23 288	
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	39 340	44 951	7 53 8 [illegible]	13 64,93[illegible]	6 11 610	
19th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	7 96[illegible]	11 100	1 46 [illegible]37	1 36 161	49 424	
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	18 187	21 83[illegible]	5 05 77[illegible]	7 39 912	2 34 137	
1[illegible]th ditto	Northern Bengal	20 [illegible]70	2[illegible] [illegible]30	4,93 009	6 42 456	1 4[illegible] 447	
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1 964	(a)	49 77[illegible]	(b)18 734		1 015
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)		1 68[illegible]		26 805	26 8[illegible]5	
19th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	[illegible] 0[illegible]0	[illegible]2 030	2 80 20[illegible]	[illegible] 68 4[illegible]4		11 751
5th ditto	Indus Valley	74 317	1 09 84[illegible]	12 [illegible]6 4 4	23 20 601	10 84 147	
19th ditto	Patna Gya	3 873	6 4 7	17 69[illegible]	2 0 [illegible]501	1 84 802	
19th ditto	Muttra Hathras	[illegible] 063	[illegible] 4 1	63 [illegible]61	50 834		12 527
5th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		1[illegible] 114		3 00 144	3 00 144	
12th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		1 662		(c)30 091	30 091	
	Total	2 95 814	3 66 664	66 18 597	92 74 568	26 55,971	
	Grand Total	24 02 724	21 34 540	5 93 [illegible] 476	5 91 80 771		1 51 70[illegible]
	Gross Estimated Expenses			2 91 97 511	2 89 98 878		
	Net Receipts			3 01 34 96[illegible]	3 01 81 893	46 928	

(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible] from [illegible] to 22nd May 1880
(c) [illegible] from [illegible]th April to 5th June 1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

[RAILWAY—TRAFFIC]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1879

No I

GENERAL RESULTS

Names of Railways	Mean Mileage	Train Miles	Earnings	Expenses	Net Receipts
			R	Rs	Rs
East Indian Main Line	*a* 1 283¾	3 41 [illegible]	1 8[illegible] 52 966	56 13 [illegible] 20	1 2[illegible] 39 346
Jubbulpore Line	3¾	[illegible] 37	14 71 414	7 3[illegible]	7 31 742
Eastern Bengal	*b* 171¾	363 910	26 61 417	10 [illegible] 143	15 95 274
Oudh and Rohilkhand	[illegible]46¾	58[illegible]	15 [illegible] 4 7	1 1 [illegible]91	3 84 73[illegible]
Punjab and Delhi	553¾	1 149 30	46 [illegible] 4 7 12	21 50 911	2[illegible] 23 801
Indus Steam Flotilla			1 98 485	3 98 [illegible] 3	—2 00 438
Sind	109¾	174 771	8 71 7 7	4 38 [illegible]9	4,33 46
Madras	8 7	1 0 8 05	3 [illegible] 138	2 18 [illegible]17	10 43 521
South Indian	[illegible]18¼	5[illegible] 743	1[illegible] 31 [illegible]	10 3[illegible] 839	6,94,652
Great Indian Peninsula	1 275¾	2 1 11	[illegible] 1 0	67 21 986	27 04 194
Bombay Baroda and Central India	444	54 3 [illegible]	2 [illegible] 34	15 04 140	10 2 034
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	28	1 [illegible]0 4	60 [illegible]93	4[illegible] 330	14 663
Nalhati	27	0 [illegible]	43 31	30 0[illegible]	13 229
Northern Bengal	230	247 21	7 41 38	6 98 [illegible] 1	4 587
Tirhoot	8[illegible]	[illegible]0 113	20 [illegible]7	1 88 [illegible]	16 501
Patna Gya	7	34 [illegible] 9	00 33	1 0[illegible] 195	92 738
Punjab Northern	103	915 30[illegible]	10 03 744	9 8 380	45 364
Indus Valley	*c* 08	53 [illegible]	18 46 13	1[illegible] 014	3 40 469
Muttra Hathras	3	21 8[illegible]	[illegible] 7	32 101	24 656
Rajputana	413	70 [illegible]80	13 [illegible]	11 [illegible] 7	2 19 89[illegible]
Sindia	3[illegible]	24 45	31 1 7	63 7[illegible] 7	—2[illegible] 610
Western Rajputana	*d* 8 ½	21 11	4 810	41 0 6	6 [illegible]54
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	1[illegible]1¾	1[illegible]	5 3[illegible] 311	4 31 [illegible]35	1 07 516
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)	10	14 [illegible]8	3 80	0 131	12 449
Khamgaon (*e*)	7¼	1 4[illegible]	4 13[illegible]	11 4[illegible]	—7 313
Amraoti	5½	9	20 1 6	24 48	—4,326
Wardha Coal	1[illegible]	18 000	81 [illegible]	57 384	27 341
Dhond and Manmad	10 ¾	51 [illegible] 44	1 33 180	2 3 [illegible]36	—96 256
Nizam s	117	11[illegible] 7	3 38 80	[illegible] 84 983	53 [illegible]91
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	1 1 64	3 9[illegible]	3 6 36	20 364
Total	8 362	131 3 987	5 38 46 [illegible]	2 96 70 348	[illegible] 41 75 877

(*a*) Include 3 miles of the [illegible] State Railway fr[illegible] [illegible] t[illegible] th[illegible] Gan[illegible]
(*b*) Includes 13 [illegible] of the Northern Bengal Railway fr[illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]
(*c*) Includes 7 miles of the [illegible] and [illegible] Railway from Muzaffar[illegible] to [illegible]
(*d*) The line was opened for public traffic from 15th November 1879
(*e*) The line was closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879

No II

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS

Names of Railways	Coaching	Goods	Electric Telegraph	Steam boat	Sundries	Total
	R	R	R	Rs	R	Rs
East Indian Main Line	48 37 018	1 [illegible]87 63	25 82	14 3 9	89 044	1 82 52 966
Jubbulpore Line	5 17 325	8 2 1 0	1 3 [illegible]		1 [illegible] 404	14,71 414
Eastern Bengal	6 [illegible]8 142	1[illegible] 7 435	3 381	2 98 330	24 1 [illegible]	26 [illegible]1 417
Oudh and Rohilkhand	7 78 [illegible]17	6[illegible]0 [illegible]31	5 1[illegible]3		1 5[illegible]	15 97 427
Punjab and Delhi	17 00 036	2[illegible] 70 491	9 861		2 [illegible]94	46 74 [illegible]42
Indus Steam Flotilla				1 98 485		1 98 48
Sind	87 813	6 [illegible]7 8	43[illegible]		1 [illegible] 7	8 71 7 7
Madras	1 8 440	18 21 61	[illegible] 9		1 1[illegible] 1 8	32 [illegible] 138
South Indian	9 88 [illegible]96	[illegible]	10 8[illegible]3		1 3[illegible]	17 31 491
Great Indian Peninsula	2[illegible] 53 101	[illegible] 3 6[illegible]4	23 340		2 [illegible] 5	94,2[illegible] 1[illegible]0
Bombay Baroda and Central India	10 36 [illegible]49	13 [illegible]7 83	9 196		1 13 06	25 [illegible]6 234
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	36 [illegible]1	14 1	44		10 1	60 993
Nalhati	27 73	14 860	493		3[illegible]	43 291
Northern Bengal	2 062	4 07 [illegible]64	3 003	61 14[illegible]	4[illegible] 3	7 44 538
Tirhoot	3[illegible]6[illegible]0	[illegible] 2	2[illegible] 1	38 346	6 498	2 05 267
Patna Gya	1 47 542	41 8[illegible]	8[illegible]7		9 9 2	2 00 233
Punjab Northern	3 88 [illegible]43	[illegible]3 94	2 4		39 483	10 03 744
Indus Valley	3 84 606	12 54 134	3 138	40 734	1 [illegible]3 901	18 46 513
Muttra Hathras	41 961	14 88			208	[illegible]6 [illegible]5[illegible]
Rajputana	3 83 038	[illegible]33 516	5 0[illegible]		51 51	13 73 163
Sindia	[illegible]1	[illegible]83	6[illegible]1		—3 33	31 1 7
Western Rajputana	[illegible]1 8[illegible]7	2 3[illegible]			3 5 7	4 810
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	1 3[illegible] 31	3 14 18[illegible]	1 488		2[illegible] 407	5 39 311
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)	13 203	10 310			3 037	3 80
Khamgaon	[illegible]	1 319	23		1 5 9	4 13[illegible]
Amraoti	5 313	4[illegible]3[illegible]	68		138	20 156
Wardha Coal	12 886	37 1[illegible]4	343		34 032	84
Dhond and Manmad	53 105	34 03	2 533		4[illegible] 801	1 39 480
Nizam s	1 4[illegible] 172	1 8 [illegible]39	546		[illegible]3	3 38 80
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	3 12 233	76 010	612		7 5	3 96 600
Total	1 73 72 470	3 32 27 429	1 22 676	6 54 970	24 [illegible]8 680	5 38,46 2 5

No III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC

Names of Railways	Passengers: First Class: Average fare	First Class: Number	First Class: Receipt	Second Class: Average fare	Second Class: Number	Second Class: Receipt	Third Class: Average fare	Third Class: Number	Third Class: Receipt	Fourth or Lowest Class: Average fare	Fourth or Lowest Class: Number	Fourth or Lowest Class: Receipts	Total: Number	Total: Receipt	Season Tickets: Number	Season Tickets: Receipt	Miscellaneous, including Parcel, Luggage, &c.	Total	Deductions	Net Total
	Pies			P		R	P		Rs	P		Rs		R		R	P	R	R	Rs
East Indian Main Line	13 00	1 32	1 ?3	9 00	6 ?93	30 ?38	4 50	2?? 503	2 00 403	3 00	3 1?5 120	3? ??	3 ?14 ?94	4 44 ?19	? 863	26 019	5 6??	48 37 ?73	225a	48,37 048
Jubbulpore Line	18 00	? 00	41 3	9 00	12 909	6 4	4 50	9	11 1?8	3 00	131 ?6	2 94,2?1	149 4	4,08 9??			1 08 9 ?	? 17 9		5 17 925
Eastern Bengal	1 00	11 ?4	? ? ?	6 00	2 ? 3	1	4 50	1?9 9??	16? 3?	3 00	?88?	3 6?3	91 1??	?? 8	1 196	? 90	?5 294	? 8 1?		6 58 142
Oudh and Rohilkhand				9 00	? ?	33 4? 4				?00	1 6 43?	6 88 810	1 ?? 1?	? ?4			6,343	? 8 61		? ?8,?17
Punjab and Delhi	?	? ?	6? 498	? ?	37 81	1 41 9? ?	4 13	??	161 3	11	1 34? 1 2	11 0? 3	1 39 3??	13 3 9??			3 64 1 6	1 00 09		1?00 096
Sind	14 ?	1? ?	? 0	?	3 ?? 9	? ? ?	3 ?	810	10 3	?0	6? 311	?9 9	? 3	?3 6			14 ?3?	8 813		87 813
Madras	18 00	? 91	74 06?	00	0 3	? ? ?				3 00	1 9 18	9 84 119	1? 3 ?	11 1? ?	??	84	1 33 438	1?8? 4?0		1?8 440
South Indian		8 092	181 ?		4 0?0	34 8?					? 48? 3 0	8 94 3 ?	? ?19	9 1? ?90			41 806	9 88,?96		9 88 ?96
Great Indian Peninsula	18 00	16 1	1 89?	9 00	69 6 0	?1? 1	4 00	1 ?? 209	4 ?? ?11	2 ?0	1 843 1? 3	12 83 ?? 9	1 ? 43	24 19 6 7	5 3	7 219	5 ?? ?0?	29 ?3 101		29 53 101
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1 ??	10 91?	29 309	? 00	?1 ?3?	5 8?0				10 ??	2 ?04 33?	8 53 70	?? 8?6	9 38 4?9	3 61?	23 074	?5 046	10 36 ?49		10 36,?49
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	18 00	16?	00	?00	1 80	9 3	3 00	19 ?	2 828	64	8 861	? ?	?? 180	3? 606			1 16?	36 7?1		36 771
Nalhati (State)	1 ?1	411	99?	5 1	2,?1?	? ?				3 0?	4 ?13	21 ?1	? 13	?4 ???			2 618	2? ?7?		27 ?73
Northern Bengal	18 00	1 ??0	1? 41?	9 00	3 306	12 70?				2 ?0	33? ??	1 ?9 ? ?	33? 338	0 ? 8			1? ?94	2 ?? 06?		2 27 062
Tirhoot	16 0	1 ??1	?0?3	9 ?8	1 ?11	9?4				2 38	2?1 93?	81 ? ?	? ? ?	?? ?1			7 889	97 6?0		97 6?0
Patna Gya	1 ??	4??	1 ?8	9 00	1 ???	3 0				3 00	21 34	1 38? 0	?1 ?64?	1 43 ?1?			3 6?4	1 4 ?42		1 47 542
Punjab Northern	14 ??	0?6	9 ?9?	9?	1? 60?	14 31				1?	??? 3 1	? 3 8	??0 03	? 60 131			1 8 61?	3 88 743		3 88,743
Indus Valley	13 ??	1 3?8	11 0?0	6 ?4	? 30	1? 3??				2 31	4?3 0 ?	? ? 3 8	4 0 3?7	3 0 8 6			78 ?50	3,84,606		3 84,606
Muttra Hathras	13 40	496	9 1				4 90	? ?	248	? 49	1 3 114	38 8?	1 ? 13	39 ?61			2 000	41 961		41 961
Rajputana		?5?3	?1?3		? 34	1 09?					6?? 1 3	3? ? ?	6 ?40	3?3 3			4? 551	4,21 324	38,286 b	3,83 038
Sindia	9 ?3	4?4	84?	?11	1 18	91?				2 01	68 696	21 8 3	0 3? 8	23 613			4,0??	27 668	456b	27,212
Western Rajputana	11 36	70	21?	5 ?4	?8	10 4				2 ?9	50 403	19 ?13	51 60	0 4?			1 425	21 877		21,877
Holkar & Sindia Neemuch (State)	16 84	1 5?3	? 314	8 4?	4,916	? 9?1	2 81	18 ?33	10 474	?11	360 ? 0	1 5 5 8	38? ??2	1 ?6 ?6?	19	4?4	19 ?40	1 96,231		1 96,231
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi)				7 00	718	563				3 00	66 3?0	18 148	6 068	18 711			492	19 203		19 203
Khamgaon (State)	18 00	130	82	9 00	132	1	4 00	53?	92	?50	4 ?13	590	5 310	715			250	965		965
Amraoti	18 00	42?	19?	9 00	1 38?	33?	4 00	29 03?	3 634	2 50	3 118	249	33 966	4,412			901	5,313		5,313
Wardha Coal	18 00	86	232	9 00	300	312	4 00	1 021	61?	? ?0	3? 346	10 1?1	33 7?3	11 280			1 606	12,886		12,886
Dhond and Manmad	18 00	447	1,820	9 00	1 921	4,064				2 ?0	69 999	42,304	72 367	48,188			4,917	53,105		53,105
Nizam's	18 00	1 ?6?	7 628	9 00	5 142	14 69?	4 00	6 081	12 197	2 0	120 067	94 691	132,55?	1 29 211			15,961	1 45 172		1,45 172
Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley (State)	14 90	1 675	5,981	7 4?	6,814	8 233				2 ?3	449 00?	2 83 938	4?? 494	2 98,1?7			14,076	3 12,233		3,12,233
Total		103,?85	?79,232		431 419	12,74,940		920 999	9 47 270		19 466,?32	1 20 28 797	20 922 614	1 50 30,239	11 238	63,872	23,17,326	1 74,11,4?7	38,??	1,73,7?,4?0

(a) Irrecoverable outstanding ... (b) ... previous half year.

No IV

DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Names of Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton miles	General Merchandise. Receipts	Military Stores. Ton miles	Military Stores. Receipts	Railway Materials for Construction Ton miles	Railway Materials for Construction Receipts	Minerals Ton miles	Minerals Receipts	Miscellaneous	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ..	226,724,283	97 41 016	4,718 356	3 61 430	5?9 560	12,090	91 497 457	23 80 717	92,015	1,35,87,268	(a)5	1,35,87,263
Jubbulpore Line	18,339 185	7 64,451	241 346	21 157	20 211	579	1 611 885	37 132	1,831	8,25,150		8,25,150
Eastern Bengal	25,316,349	16,48,211	71 962	5 640	1 1?6	24	485 969	16,440	7 120	16,77 435		16,77 435
Oudh and Rohilkhand ..	16,962 770	6 25,793	154 750	11 588	677 176	14 197	15 870	543	8 570	6,60 691		6,60,691
Punjab and Delhi	38 805 235	20 19 9?1	3 956,588	3 04,611	2 343 743	70 180	2,722 199	67 701	2,08 078	26,70 491		26,70,491
Sind	11 029 469	5 93,812	427,857	34 866			503,3?1	24,196	4,711	6,57 585		6,57,585
Madras	37 019 737	17 67 565	3 ?4	29 909	8 ?19	834	1 ?81	64	23 189	18,21 561		18,21,561
South Indian	16 134,220	7 03 655	13 380	1 261	481 506	13 796			935	7 19 647		7,19,647
Great Indian Peninsula	118 150 977	59 7? 442	966.545	83 550	4 73?6	14 918	1 409 6?8	5? 856	93 388	62 23 654		62,23,654
Bombay Baroda and Central India	23,619 4?3	12 47 310	?? 017	7 196	960 006	30 000	343 1?7	10 409	73 263	13 68 183	(a)900	13,67,283
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	300 118	13 816							235	14,051		14,051
Nalhati (State)	170 6?3	14 206					?910	491	163	14,860		14,860
Northern Bengal "	5 796 877	4,00 883	13 008	1 294	97 115	3 431	46 940	1 659	1 022	4 08,?89	(a)625	4,07 664
Tirhoot	?08,964	58 761					7 026	445	416	59 622		59,622
Patna-Gya	706 894	39 201			13 43?	740	30 66?	1 504	407	41 852		41,852
Punjab Northern	7 118,3 3	4 34 635	180 393	1? 947	961 839	?2 77			53 435	5 73 294		5,73,294
Indus Valley	19 2?3 9?2	4 99 6?3	11 5 107	8? 184	17 9?7 ? 9	64? 521	1 2 532	63?3	28,3?8	12 54,134		12,54,134
Muttra-Hathras	145 662	14,205							383	14,588		14,588
Rajputana	12 728 19?	8 1? 1 7	?3 46?	7 025	2 ??9 915	1 4? 994	51 018	3 538	2,352	9 73 086	(b)39,570	9,33,516
Sindia	73 549	5 ?68	4,117	461	4? 873	2 394	13 675	1 026	252	9 904	(b)121	9 783
Western Rajputana	202 624	16,979	2 ?84	224	138 ?04	5 09?			61	22 356		22,356
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch (State)	3 156 792	? 58,096	33 680	3 600	1 057 064	45 064	2 375	172	7 253	3,14,185		3,14,185
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi)	147 2?4	9 895			10 940	342			103	10,340		10,340
Khamgaon (State)	11,401	1 282					787	28	9	1,319		1 319
Amraoti	45 528	13 934	28	9			2,236	300	394	14,637	..	14,637
Wardha Coal ..	156,153	12 025			4.074	217	569 602	21,919	303	37 464		37 464
Dhond and Manmad	545 033	29 337	7 754	761	33 027	2 285	23 307	1 151	501	34,085		34,085
Nizam's "	3 008,649	1,75,270	65,643	6,060	4,476	631	2,280	157	1,121	1 82,939		1 82,939
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	1,109,588	65 883	1,207	94	7 126	253	214	28	9 775	76 032	(a)2	76,030
Total ..	587,217 794	2,79,51,206	12,509,081	9,80,870	28,412,417	10,79,559	99,531,431	26,86,849	6,20,168	3,32,68,652	41,223	3,32,27,4[illegible]

No. V

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Names of Railways	Maintenance of way works and stations	Locomotive expenses	Carriage and wagon expenses	Traffic expenses	General charges.	Steam boat service	Special and miscellaneous expenses	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
East Indian, Main Line	14 28 751	15 28 942	5 73 939	11 73 804	6 55 340	15 921	2,36 923	56,13,620
" Jubbulpore Line	1 47 465	2 66 453	86 690	7, 567	61 238		1 00 329	7 39 702
Eastern Bengal	1 61 368	2 24,345	1 02 317	2 46,552	1 51 565	1 61 952	18,044	10 66,148
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,79 0"7	3 "3 784	1 14 053	50 655	1 84,060		19 062	12 12,691
Punjab and Delhi	4 01 161	9 43 558	1 93 785	4 2, 4?3	2 54 089		2 30 925	24,50,941
Indus Steam Flotilla						3 98 9 3		3,98 923
Sind	1 13 916	1 55 545	24 139	61 376	48 235		35 084	4 38,295
Madras	6 35 493	46 040	2 00 169	3 47 02,	2 18 540		71,348	22,18,617
South Indian	2,849 6	3 "0 483	,30 4	1 58 339	1,25 296		24,691	10 36 839
Great Indian Peninsula	19 18,600	22 48 450	7 17 "95	9 94 ?19	5 33 ?47		3 10 675	67,21,986
Bombay Baroda and Central India	3 33 240	4 9 0?7	1 45 081	2,61 084	2 41 130	6	31 5,2	15 04 140
Calcutta and South Ea tern (State)	12 403	13 138	6 421	6 478	, 499		391	46,330
Nalhati	5 102	8 847	5 7,1	3 958	6 186		198	30 063
Northern Bengal	1 5, 190	1 65 644	2 63,	11 6	1 6? 564	49 860	28,294	6,98,951
Tirhoot	44 368	3 337	8,?80	?, 040	31 014	39 041	1 186	1 88,766
Patna Gya	20 945	2? 982	4,087	18 6 1	18 475		22 332	1 07 495
Punjab Northern	1 08,?21	3 35 591	26 87	1 00 177	5, 921		3 29 093	9 58,380
Indus Valley	? 5 07	5 10 22	"1 38	2 8 ,03	1 20 225	45 492	?90 157	15 06,044
Muttra Hathras	7 "41	9 160	866	6 9 9	5 122		2 343	32,101
Rajputana	2 ?9 983	5 48 440	79 352	1 ,3 947	1 1" 261		4,284	11 53,267
Sindia	19 4 5	14 421	982	6 488	6,163		16 288	63,767
Western Rajputana		21 056	1 441	9 248	6,793		2 518	41,056
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	80 436	1 38 802	93 216	70 144	48 7"5		422	4,31 795
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)	4,310	8 174	1 135	4 903	1 609			20 131
Khamgaon	2 671	2 307	18	1 534	3 597		1,332	11 479
Amraoti	1 528	4 669	18	5,958	4,038		8,271	24,482
Wardha Coal	12,495	12 116	2 046	13 369	7 892		9 466	57,384
Dhond and Manmad	51,515	87 047	4,475	40 167	31,764		20,768	2,35,736
Nizam's	58 825	1 09 053	4,403	47 673	34,484		30,601	2,84,969
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1 15,144	1,13 262	11,988	65 716	66,823		3,308	3,76,226
Total	68,84,836	95 41,395	25,77 193	49,95,934	32,09 895	7,11,195	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. VI.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY WORKS AND STATIONS.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	General Superintendence	Maintenance of permanent way and works	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	2 33 417	18,39 126	1 09 692	21 82,235	7 53,484(a)	14,28,751
" Jubbulpore Line	29 708	1 53 ‾84	4,214	1,87 ,06	40 241(b)	1 47 465
Eastern Bengal	34.7 1	1 °4 211	6,238	1 65,220	3,852(b)	1,61,368
Oudh and Rohilkhand	92 187	1 56 757	23 133	2,72,077		2,72,077
Punjab and Delhi	1 01 611	2 85 366	14,959	4 01 936	775(c)	4,01 161
Sind	11 108	1 00 107	2 01	1 13,916		1 13,916
Madras	1 29 342	4 5 293	30 858	6 35 493		6,35,493
South Indian	1 13 39	1 6° 386	1 905	3 00 688	15 732(c)	2,84,956
Great Indian Penin ula	1 93 9‾0	16 43 ‰5	8, 954	19 5 ,79	7 179(d)	19 18,600
Bombay Baroda and Central India	,‰ 61	2 31 56	22 ‾23	3 33 240		3,33,240
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1 308	10 39	856	12,403		12,403
Nalhati	669	,4 184	249	5 102		5,102
Northern Bengal	6° °92	90 35..	4 546	1 57 190		1,57,190
Tirhoot	11,949	20 8‾5	11 544	44 368		44,368
Patna-Gya	8 915	1° 030		20 945		20,945
Punjab Northern	12 48	94,30ſ	1 667	1 08 21		1,08,721
Indus Valley	1 11 ,0	1 38 506	4 31	2 55 007		2,55,007
Muttra-Hathras	5 391	2 2	98	, ,41		7 741
Rajputana	45 646	1 53 9 6	30 411	2, 9 983		2,29,983
Sindia	1 33	17 466	226	19 425		19,425
Western Rajp: na						
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	18 35	5, 832	3 869	80 436		80 436
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)	1 ..39	3 0,1		4 310		4 310
Khamgaon	4	2 649	18	2 671		2 671
Amraoti		1 502	26	1 528		1 528
Wardha Coal	3 073	9 215	207	12 495		12,495
Dhond and Manmad	3 614	39 049	8,852	51 515		51 515
Nizam s	8,241	43 904	6,680	58,825		58,825
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	16,491	92 162	6,491	1 15,144		1 15,144
TOTAL	13,32 090	59 ,3 161	4,00,848	77 05 099	8,21,263	68,84,836

(a) Includes Rs. 1 5(843 gain on stores, Rs 6 01 253 value of stores returned to stock and Rs. 1,389 cost of working Sindia State Railway (b) Value of stores returned to stock (c) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. (d) Charged to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. (e) Of this, Rs. 5 131 were for value of stores returned to stock Rs 8,448 transferred to Capital on account of expenditure incurred on Protective works, Southern Extension, and Rs. 2,153 recovered on account of clothing supplied to employés.

No. VII.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Names of Railways	General Superintendence	Wages of Drivers and Firemen fuelling cleaning engines &c	Fuel	Water Oil, Tallow and other Stores	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery	Other items	Total	Deductions	Net Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
East Indian Main Line	2 17 663	4 84,658	3 69 763	1 05 563	2,80 658	1 23 734	15,82,039	(b)53,097	15,28,942
" Jubbulpore Line	41 829	52,946	92 564	13,149	65 545	825	2 66,858	(c)405	2,66,453
Eastern Bengal	29 434	63 866	76 587	16,259	35,737	2,462	2,24,345		2,24,345
Oudh and Rohilkhand	46,274	77 595	1 54 9 4	22 245	68 962	3 484	3 72 784		3,72,784
Punjab and Delhi	49 1,0	1 ,2 536	5 5_ 506	35 676	1 31 004	2,666	9 43,558		9 43,558
Sind	14 310	29 669	53 339	12 923	43 610	1 694	1 55,545		1,55 545
Madras	61 1,4	1 55,330	9 – 0 7	36 051	2 08,392	13 066	7 46 040		7 46 040
South Indian	3 45	74,928	1 60 894	16,994	83 835	19 397	3 87 593	(d)17 110	3,70 483
Great Indian Peninsula	1 46 964	5 35 58,	8 59 580	1 96 288	4 98 495	88,536	22,48,450		22 48,450
Bombay Baroda and Central India	4, 602	9, 863	2 96 015	2, 387	85 ,17	7 443	4 92 027		4 92,027
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1 543	2 005	5 843	1 47	2 500		13 138		13,138
Nalhati	1 001	953	? 961	8 1	3 069	12	8,847		8,847
Northern Bengal	18,609	3, 295	60 949	19 663	21 0_9	15 099	1 65 644		1 65,644
Tirhoot	3 088	13 557	11 517	4 047	5 178		37 337		37,337
Patna Gya	3 088	7 915	8,,53	2 540	686		22 982		22,982
Punjab Northern	16 3,5	48 394	2 39 617	16 736	13 927	542	3 35 591		3,35,591
Indus Valley	47 115	1 10 003	2 180 2	49 ,01	1 12,458	3 308	5 40 22		5 40,722
Muttra Hathras	1 067	731	6,125	809	388	40	9 160		9 160
Rajputana	35 014	1,33,826	2 2 631	35 365	1 1, 123	4,481	5 48,440		5,48,440
Sindia	667	3 ,91	7 510	1 672	616	165	14 421		14,421
Western Rajputana	1 300	5,423	11,121	1 685	1 527		21 056		21,056
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	14,713	39 834	56 4,2	10 501	15 617	1 665	1 38,802		1,38,802
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)	271	1 559	3,064	1 000	2,280		8,174		8,174
Khamgaon	291	671	1 117	223	5		2,307		2,307
Amraoti	467	1 676	2 038	440	48		4,669		4,669
Wardha Coal	1 501	4,688	3 829	1 493	554	51	12,116		12,116
Dhond and Manmad	7 552	18,641	54,460	6 181	5,294	43	87 171	(a)124	87,047
Nizam's	6,845	14,771	74 557	6,551	5 844	485	1 09 053	..	1,09,053
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	20,250	31,677	26,204	5,029	30,023	79	1,13,262		1,13,262
Total	8,67 422	22,17 483	38,27 339	5 70 539	18,40 071	3,89 277	96,12,131	70,736	95,41,395

(a) [illegible] for work done in workshop for other Departments. (b) Includes Rs. 39 643, being the credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c., Rs. 7,986 being the proportion of [illegible] to Jubbulpore Line, &c. (c) Includes Rs. 378, being credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c., and Rs. 27 chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund. (d) Includes [illegible] Fuel, and Rs. 10 being value of stores returned to stock.

DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	General Superintendence	Repairs & Renewal of Vehicles & Machinery	Cleaning and Oiling	Other items	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	55 829	4 41 019	38,732	46 857	5,82 437	8,498 a	5,73,939
Jubbulpore Line	7 749	68,831	6,589	3 481	86,650		86,650
Eastern Bengal	13 366	79 678	8,607	666	1 02,317		1 02,317
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10 175	84,033	18 372	1 473	1 14 053		1 14,053
Punjab and Delhi	10 410	1 53 637	24 93_	4 806	1 93 785		1,93,785
Sind	4 589	14 631	3 041	1 8 8	24,139		24,139
Madras	16 68	1 41)70	37 840	4 148	2 00 926	57 b	2 00,169
South Indian	4,511	58 595	5 439	4 632	73 107	33 c	73,074
Great Indian Peninsula	40 066	5 70 4 1	89 106	25 0	7 24 795	7 000 b	7 17 795
Bombay Baroda and Central India	15 9 9	1 21 198 d	15 5	2 2 3	1 58 1_5	13 044	1 45 081
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1 363	4 99	7 9		6 421		6,421
Nalhati	813	4 590	368		5 771		5,771
Northern Bengal	5 334	11 344	5 959		22 637		22,637
Tirhoot	1 009	6 20	1 49		8 780		8,780
Patna Gya	1 099	1 5	6 9	854	4 087		4,087
Punjab Northern	735	18,978	6 40	9 4	26 877		26,877
Indus Valley	4 143	40 201	19 913	7 481	71 738		71 738
Muttra Hathras	118	438	88	16	806		806
Rajputana	10 74	49 10	6 500	12 868	79 352		79,352
Sind a "	140	639	203		982		982
Western Rajputana		166	19		1 441		1 441
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	64 0	55 644	4 498	6 654	93 216		93 216
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)	90	5	40		1 135		1 135
Khamgaon		2	16		18		18
Amraoti		7	11		18		18
Wardha Coal	1 496	263	287		2 046		2 046
Dhond and Manmad		2 533	1 786	156	4,475		44 5
Nizam s	554	2 268	1 581		4,403		4 403
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	3 563	4,275	3 852	298	11,988		11 988
TOTAL	2,15 998	19 40 762	3,04,257	1 44 813	26 05,825	28 632	25 77 193

(a) Includes Rs. 8,026, being the credits in adjustment of overcharges for material issued from workshops, &c Rs 65 charged to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 408 cost of working Sindia State Railway (b) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. (c) Credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments, &c. (d) Includes Rs. 45,849 being the amount reserved in advance for renewal of vehicles. (e) Transferred to Wagon Renewal Reserve account.

No. 14

DETAILS OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES

NAMES OF RAILWAYS	General Superintendence	Station Staff	Train Staff	Fuel Lighting and General Stores	Printing Stationery and Tickets	Charges for delivery and collection of goods	Payments to other lines for expenses of joint stations	Other items, including Clothing	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	R	Rs	R	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs
East Indian Main Line	1 54,051	6 64 439	2 1 89	6" 868	41 504			30 136	11 "5 ,87	1 983a	11,73,804
" Jubbulpore Line	4 0 5	4" 315	17 22	6 038	2 233			914	7, ,4,	1805	7 567
Eastern Bengal	2" 885	1 65 9?,	19 504	20 260	6 455			1 21	2 46 55		2 46 523
Oudh and Rohilkhand	"6,180	1 33 945	34 "49	21 ,99	15 535	3,2	12 180	6,395	2,50 655		" 50 655
Punjab and Delhi	63 340	1 9 108	"0 400	631 0	36,309	2,2"0		12 8 6	4, 423		4 27 4 3
Sind	7 57	-9 035	8 5	9 97	5 539			1 183	61 3,6		61 3 6
Madras	63 933	1 53 -95	3 306	49 "66	19 6 3	1" ,		9 354	3 47 034	7c	3 47 027
South Indian	23 314	85 904	1 163	11 107	1(498		5 283	6 2,3	1 58 342	35	1 "8 339
Great Indian Peninsula	1 1 95	3 98 6"3	- 5 755	98 395	44 296	1 649	22 346	13 188	" 94 219		9 94 219
Bombay Baroda and Central India	38 318	1 4" 602	18 05	33 , 3	14 431	1 89		5 169	2 61 084		2,61 084
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1 091	3 449	766	,03	344			12	6,478		6,478
Nalhat	814	1 942	397	6 6	141			38	3 958		3,958
Northern Bengal	1, 345	62 463	9 ,48	190 8	2 534			1 644	1 12 ,62		1 12,763
Tirhoot	5 -6,	14 851	3 322	1 149	9,5			14 6	27 040		27 040
Patna Gya	5 267	9 531	2 161	540	,27			448	18 674		18,674
Punjab Northern	11 ,53	28 947	12 09	9 066	1 393		36 269	637	1 00 177		1,00,177
Indus Valley	"31 193	81 060	23 654	33 653	82 648		14,153	11 342	2 82 703		2,82 703
Muttra Hathras	1 591	2 5 8	93	107	166	1 070	1 053	71	6 929		6,929
Rajputana	2 646	," 911	26 155	38 68	4 354			4, 49	1 73 947		1 73,947
Sindia	8"9	3 155	1 364	802				278	6 488		6,488
Western Rajputana	1 715	2 360	1 243	,03	"53		2 198	276	9 248		9,248
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	11 364	25 699	12 009	7 199	3 40,		9 083	13,8	70 144		70,144
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi)	361	2 168	497	309	280		1,202	86	4,903		4,903
Khamgaon	591	389	127	91	169		83	104	1 554		1,554
Amraoti	716	1 954	577	291	247		2 131	42	5,958		5,958
Wardha Coal "	1 504	4,737	908	2 968	118		2 474	665	13,369	..	13,369
Dhond and Manmad "	7,924	8,805	4,626	2,514	1 730		5,902	8,666	40,167		40,167
Nizam's "	8,287	16,929	8,271	4,295	5,137		3,406	1,348	47 673		47 673
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley "	11 100	37 412	7,285	4,366	3,347			2,216	65,716		65,716
TOTAL	6,70,564	23,96,513	8,59 294	5,08,505	3 04,888	19,857	1,17 768	1,20,718	49,98,107	2,173	49,95,934

(a) Includes Rs. 1,188, being the value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 795, the cost of working Sindia State Railway (b) Value of stores returned to stock. (c) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

DETAILS OF GENERAL CHARGES.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Home Expenditure	Indian Management	Police	Electric Telegraph	Other items	TOTAL	Deductions	NET TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
East Indian, Main Line	1 17 150	4 05 242	67 017	1 52,343	20 194	7 61 946	1,06,606(a)	6,55,340
" Jubbulpore Line	8 818	32 301	7 139	20 224	1 157	69 639	8,401(b)	61 238
Eastern Bengal	25 393	82 664	15 134	23 087	5,287	1 51 565		1 51 565
Oudh and Rohilkhand	31 567	8_,531	13 83	46,469	9 710	1 84,060		1 84,060
Punjab and Delhi	18 "77	1 58,910	191 _	54,084	3 146	2,54 089		2,54,089
Indus Steam Flotilla	796	4 520				5 316		5,316
Sind	3 50_	9 219	5 480	6 368	6 99	48 868	5 949(c)	42 919
Madras	36 196	1 19 4[illegible]	18 9_5	37 104	6 865	2 18 540		2,18,540
South Indian	28 76	[illegible] 143		20 687	7,805	1 25 297	1(d)	1,25,296
Great Indian Peninsula	45 [illegible]	9 61 5 8	86 38	1 21 633	13 919	5 3 ,247		5,32,247
Bombay Baroda and Central India	30 3 3	1 5 93	40 16	39 11"	5 181	2 41 130		2,41,130
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)		5 500		1 913	56	7 499		7 499
Nalhati		5 6		899	18	6 186		6,186
Northern Bengal	14 0	1 14 417		31 59	2 138	1 6 564		1 62,564
Tirhoot	1 100	19 8 0		6 9 6	963	31 014		31 014
Patna Gya	9 800	11 68		3 537	401	18 4,5		18,475
Punjab Northern	19 0.0	38 410		315	195	57 921		57 921
Indus Valley		8 581	1 44	30 506	693	1 20 95		1,20,225
Muttra Hathras	1 1	3 671	1)		1	5 122		5,122
Rajputana	8 012	89 148	—10 6_3	99 39	1 485	1 17 261		1 17,261
Sindia	—35	2 515	—67	3 713	37	6,163		6 163
Western Rajputana		3 9,5	120	1 056	1 312	6,793		6,793
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	2 597	38 958	—4,465	11 315	370	48,775		48 775
Gaekwar of Baroda s (Dabhoi)		812	797			1 609		1 609
Khamgaon		2 932	60	1 2	433	3 597		3 597
Amraoti		3 1_5	60	420	433	4,038		4 038
Wardha Coal	500	6 298	1	1 082	11	7 892		7 892
Dhond and Manmad		22 569	278	7,292	1 625	31 764		31 764
Nizam s	627	28 017	—3 392	8,911	271	34 434		34,434
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	2,701	45,297	2,264	16,164	407	66 8_3		66,823
TOTAL	3 97 986	18 98,449	2,61 265	6,83,388	89 764	33,30 852	1 20 957	3_ 09 895

(a) Includes Rs 91 170 gain on Stores, Rs 12,197 proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways for Store Department expenditure for landing materials, &c
(b) Includes Rs 6,859 gain on Stores, Rs 1 441 proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways for Store Department expenditure for landing materials, &c., &c.
(c) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund
(d) Value of stores returned to stock.

No XI

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1879

NAMES OF RAILWAYS	LOCOMOTIVES		VEHICLES							
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Coaching		Goods including Miscellaneous		Brake vans		Total	
			Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
East Indian Main Line	[illegible]05		779		6 [illegible]64		249		7 692	
Jubbulpore Line	40		64		40		34		508	
Eastern Bengal	48		159		9 [illegible]3		3[illegible]		1 142	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	92		2[illegible]5		23[illegible]		57		2 659	
Punjab and Delhi	12[illegible]		404		24[illegible]7		80		2 961	
Sind	29		[illegible]9		858		23		940	
Madras	158		480		[illegible]4 7		10[illegible]		4,01	
South Indian		106b		3 8		1 4 3		77		1 858b
Great Indian Peninsula	427		93[illegible]		7 81[illegible]		418		[illegible] 16[illegible]	
Bombay Baroda and Central India	80		2[illegible]7		[illegible]C01		57		2 935	
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	9		[illegible]		e248		7f		310	
Nalhati (State) g		[illegible]		11		23				34
Northern Bengal (State)		3[illegible]		110		710		40		860
Tirhoot		10		45		23[illegible]		12		289
Patna Gya	4		1[illegible]		72		3		88	
Punjab Northern	[illegible]3		81		4[illegible]7		[illegible]		5[illegible]	
Indus Valley	81		1		1 512		[illegible]1		1 738	
Muttra Hathras		5		[illegible]		61				86
Rajputana		136		2[illegible]2		1 88[illegible]		7		2 179
Sindia	4				20				20	
Western Rajputana		[illegible]		26		24[illegible]		6		275
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch (State)		3[illegible]		11[illegible]		[illegible]32		4		883
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) h		[illegible]		11		136		4		151
Khamgaon (State)	2		9				3		12	
Amraoti	1		[illegible]		[illegible]		3		12	
Wardha Coal			9		60		6		75	
Dhond and Manmad (State)	24	[illegible]	4		211		18		274	
Nizam's	[illegible]		13		[illegible]		10		125	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)		31		134		[illegible]		30		[illegible]3
TOTAL	1 [illegible]	3[illegible]	3 86[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	30 11[illegible]	[illegible] 7	1 183	286	35 201	7,388

(a) Includes 80 third class carriages with brake [illegible] (b) Besides these there are 4 engines and 20 low-sided wagons of 3′ 6 gauge which have not been converted (c) Two passenger engines lent to the Patna Gya Railway
(d) 3 Coaching vehicles lent to the Patna Gya Railway ( ) 72 Goods vehicles lent to the Patna Gya Railway
(f) 2 Brake vans (passenger and goods) lent to Patna Gya Railway (g) The gauge of the line is 4 feet
(h) Includes 4 combined brake vans (k) The gauge of the line is [illegible] 6

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1880 81 UP TO 31st MAY 1880

Canal Division	Water distributed during May 1880 — Depth in canal at regulating gauge: Full supply	Actual throughout	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Full supply	Actual average throughout	Navigation return canal — Principal item of traffic: Up	Down	Land irrigated (approximate): Zila	Acres	Rainfall: Average	During month	Chief crops (approximate): Name	Area in acres	Remarks
Bari Doab Canal — 1st Division	4 9	4 19	3073 60	1220·49			Gurdaspur	8 604	0·87	0 47	Cotton	12 981	The volume entering at canal head was 2716·24 cubic feet per second, of which 2670·62 was utilized and the balance 45 62 cubic feet per second passed through escapes in 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.
2nd Division Main Branch Lower	4 6	2 9		806 51			Amritsar	17 417	1 1		Rice	3 260	
2nd do. Lahore Branch	3 3	3 1		643 62			Lahore	24,736	1 1	1 5	Sugarcane	10 727	
											Others	23 819	
Total Bari Doab Canal			3073 60	2670 62				50 78				50 787	
Corresponding period of last year			3073 60	2354 41				4 710				45 710	
Western Jumna Canal — Karnal Division	4 33	4 33	2 546	303		[illegible] 186 52	Umballa	245	0 5	0 11	Cotton	2 748	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,558 cubic feet per second, of which 261 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 120 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Tail Escape. Superintending Engineer reports that "in spite of full plantations the cultivators were frightened at the owner's rate and scarcely any sugarcane has been planted in the newly settled districts, but now there are signs of regret." The cotton sowings are late this year
Delhi do	5 70	5 32		7 72		[illegible] 114 [illegible]	Karnal	5 725	1 45	0 42	Rice	121	
Hánsi do	3 00	7 70		869			Delhi	8 507	1 20	0 10	Sugarcane	20 227	
Do Bulla Head	4 80	8 51		283			Rohtak	7 928	0 50		Others	2 987	
							Hissar	1 707	0 70				
							Jhind	1 756					
							Bikaner	16					
							Kalsia	55					
Total Western Jumna Canal			2 546	2 177		186 527		26 083				26 083	
Corresponding period of last year			2 546	2 175		147 125		68 173				68 4 3	
Inundation Canals — Upper Sutlej Division							Lahore	2 490			Detail not obtainable for want of establishment		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab							Montgomery	4,000					
Indus Canals							Mooltan	45 130					
							Dera Ghazi Khan	13 532	0 51	0 02			
Total Inundation Canals								65 722				65 722	The increase in the area irrigated on the Inundation Canals is due to early admission of water into canals. The area, though much larger than that of the corresponding month of last year, is much below that for May 1878 which was 145 429 acres.
Corresponding period of last year								6 622				6 622	
Najafgarh Jhil							Delhi		1 30		Cotton		
							Gurgaon				Rice		
											Sugarcane		
											Others		
Total Najafgarh Jhil													
Corresponding period of last year													
Perennial Canals, Grand Total								76 870				76 870	
Do., corresponding period of last year								114,183				114 183	

J W OTTLEY, *Captain, R E,*

Offg Asst Secy to Govt., Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR 1878 79

Executive Divisions and Talukas	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres	Irrigated Area. Fasl Kharif 1878 79 Total Acres	Fasl Kharif In comparison with 1877 78 Increase	Fasl Kharif In comparison with 1877 78 Decrease	Fasl Rabi 1878-79 Total Acres	Fasl Rabi In comparison with 1877 78 Increase	Fasl Rabi In comparison with 1877 78 Decrease	Whole Year Total Acres	Whole Year In comparison with 1877 78 Increase	Whole Year In comparison with 1877 78 Decrease	Percentage of Increase or Decrease	Rainfall 1877 78	Rainfall 1878 79	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1878 79	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G	A G					
Desert Canal Division																
Kashmor	64,159 25	41 066 25	35 804 1	13 971 25		5,262 24	5 118 24		41 066 25	19 090 9		8 7	2 58	11 21	334 50	
Thul	45 000 0	29 962 11	18 705 1		1 580 5	11 257 10	11 246 37		29 962 11	9 666 32		4 8				
Khelat		32 893 30	10 478 33	8 638 22		22 414 37	22 414 37		32 893 30	31 053 19		16 87				
Total	1 09 159 25	1 03 922 26	64 987 35	22 610 7	1 580 5	38 934 31	38 780 18		1 03 922 26	59 810 20		1 36	2 58	11 21	334 50	Desert Canal.
Begari Division																
Jacobabad, Thul, Khelat territory	3 53,208 0	1 43 067 0	78 387 0	30 975 0		64 679 0	42 193 0		1 43 067 0	73 168 0		104 68	1 51	11 21	642 38	
Shikárpur, Naushahro, Rato-dero, Kambar, Sujáwal	12 902 0	9 480 0	5 089 0	1 682 0	752 0	4,391 0	2 965 0	715 0	9 480 0	3 180 0		50·47	3 07	10·22	232 57	
Total	3 66,110 0	1 52,547 0	83 476 0	32 657 0	752 0	69 070 0	45 158 0	715 0	1 52 547 0	76 348 0		100·19	2·29	10 71	437 47	Begári Canal
Sukkur Canal Division																
Sukkur, Naushahro, Rato-dero, Sujáwal, Lárkhána, Kambar	1 27 693 0	84,408 0	52,545 0	5 866 0		31 863 0	16 767 0		84,408 0	22 633 0		36 63	1·90	11·63	512	
Total	1,27,693 0	84,408 0	52 545 0	5 866 0		31 863 0	16 767 0		84,408 0	22 633 0		36 63	1 90	11 63	512	Sukkur Canal.

SHAR DIVISION Naushahro Kato-dero Lárkhána Kambar Nasirabad Ngr Meher	2,98,593 0	2,19,939 0	1 81,043 0	25 136 0		38 894 0	6 669 0		2 19 937 0	25 007 0		12 83	3 51	11 79	236	
TOTAL	2,98,593 0	2,19,939 0	1,81 043 0	25 136 0		38 894 0	6 669 0		2 19 937 0	25 007 0		12 83	3 51	11·79	236	Ghar Canal and branches.
EASTERN NARA.																
Nára Umarkot Dipla	2 09 737 0	79 769 0	4,551 0	668 0	4,884 0	75 218 0	68 657 0		79 769 0	64 442 0		42 44	4 5	9·14	126	Char Nara.
Umarkot Khipra Shadadpur Hyd. Col. Mirpur do	2,20 160 0	87 315 0	67 913 0	21 921 0	320 0	19 402 0	1 087 0	13 090 0	87 315 0	18 844 0	9 245 0	12 35	4 70	12 23	160	Mitrao Canal.
TOTAL	4,29 897 0	1 67 084 0	72 464 0	22 589 0	5 204 0	94 620 0	69 744 0	13 090 0	1 67 084 0	83 286 0	9,245 0	54 79	9 20	21 37	286	
Táluka Nára	6 000 0	164 29	164 29	64 29					164 29	64 29		64 73				Dinwah
Táluka Nára	3 000 0	349 12	349 12	344 12				12 15	349 0	332 0		19 53				Herarwah.
Táluka Umarkot	1 53 600 0	4,778 0	4,754 35		805 28	23 5		3 051 35	4 478 0		3 857 0	41 87				Thar Canal Decrease
ROHRI CANAL DIVISION Sakarand Shahdadpur Hála Mirpur Tando Alayar	1 42 516 0	52 395 0	42 002 0	1 888 0	4 329 0	10 393 0	9 655 0	1 900 0	52 395 0	5 861 0	547 0	11·29				
TOTAL	1 42,516 0	52 395 0	42 002 0	1 888 0	4 329 0	10 393 0	9 655 0	1 900 0	52 395 0	5 861 0	547 0	11 29				Great Marak & branches.
FULELI DIVISION Hyderabad Tando Alayar Dero Mohbat Guni Badin Tando Bágo Nára	21 06 569 0	2 17 030 0	2 05 831 0	53 311 0		11 199 0	6 223 0	4 563 0	2,17 030 0	54 971 0		33 92	73 20	23 60		Total fall in all Talukas.
TOTAL	21 06 569 0	2 17 030 0	2 05,831 0	53 311 0		11 199 0	6 223 0	4 563 0	2 17 030 0	54 971 0		33 92	73 20	23 60		Fulel and its branches
KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE CANALS Mirpur Batora Sujawal Jathi	6 11,262 0	51 796 0	45 975 0	2,289 0	1 201 0	5,821 0	3,260 0		51 796 0	5,249 0	901 0	9·16	19 99	64 87	680 60	
TOTAL	6 11,262 0	51 796 0	45 975 0	2 289 0	1,201 0	5 821 0	3,260 0		51 796 0	5 249 0	901 0	9 16	19 99	64 87	680 60	[illegible]

J LeMESURIER, *Colonel, R E*

Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first three months of the official year 1880 81 and of the nine preceding years

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

YEAR	FOR THE THREE MONTHS APRIL TO JUNE																		YEAR
	BENGAL			BOMBAY			SINDH			MADRAS			BRITISH BURMA			TOTAL			
	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Export	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	
	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1871 72			24,68			10 76			83			7 27			8 15			51 69	1871 72
1872-73			24,45			12,6			1 27			7 01			14,03			59 52	1872-73
1873 74			21 21			11 28			74			7 77			13 13			54,13	1873-74
1874-75			22 86			11 28			67			7 40			10 99			53 20	1874-75
1875-76	22 89	4,36	27 25	12 26	2 88	15 14	56	66	1 22	4 73	3 92	8 65	2 18	14,60	16 78	42 62	26 42	69 04	1875-76
1876-77	19 08	2 66	21 74	11 20	44	11 34	48	7	55	4,77	2 26	7 03	2 70	9 92	12 62	38 23	15,35	53 58	1876-77
1877 78	22 87	3 06	25 93	13 51	47	13 98	77	13	90	3 20	48	3 68	2 04	8 49	11 43	43 29	12 63	55 92	1877 78
1878-79	19 52	3 24	22 76	12 89	58	13 47	59	9	68	4 11	1 14	5 25	3 96	9 96	13 92	41,07	15 01	56 08	1878-79
1879-80	18 12	1 93	20 05	10 72	63	11 35	92	7	99	3 21	1 30	4,51	3 30	12 40	15 70	36,27	16 33	52 60	1879 80
1880-81	16 33	1 85	18 18	13 04	56	13 60	1 46	8	1 54	3 90	2 44	6 34	3 19	12 64	15 83	37 92	17 57	55,49	1880-81

N B—1 The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April and May only
2 Collections for the years previous to 1875 76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, the returns no distinguishing refunds separately
3 The figures for the years previous to 1875-76 do not includde Land Customs Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH
Calcutta, 14th July 1880

R B CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

UTILIZATION OF CITY REFUSE AS MANURE

The following papers regarding the utilization of night-soil and city sweepings by the Poona Municipality are published in continuation of papers regarding similar arrangements at Amritsar, printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 19th May 1877 —

No 1161 dated Poona the 31st March 1880
Endorsed by W H E Hart Esq C E Superintending Engineer for Irrigation

Submitted for the information of Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, with a copy of this office No 5026, dated 12th November 1879, and Government Resolution No 3222, dated 20th November 1879 (General Department)

2 The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation is induced to draw the special attention of Government in the Irrigation Department to the importance of the information furnished in these reports by the officers of the Poona Municipality on the subject of the use of poudrette as a manure

3 The précis of correspondence, circulated under Government memorandum (General Department) No 2633, dated 31st August 1875 shows that the use of poudrette was up to that time almost entirely unknown in this Presidency, except on a restricted scale in a few places

4 The development of the revenue realized by the Poona Municipality from the sale of poudrette, since the opening of the Mutha Canals, is of great importance The manure supplies a want essential to any great extension of garden cultivation and the revenue realized by the Municipality is so considerable that it may fairly be hoped other Municipalities will make some endeavour to turn to account the sewage of their towns, more specially in places like Sholapur, Káiár, Sátára &c, situated in the vicinity of large irrigation works It is believed that at the instigation of Mr Burke the manufacture and sale of poudrette has been taken in hand by the Sholapur Municipality within the last few years and with satisfactory results Detailed reports on the subject might be asked for

5 It appears from the papers that originally a system of preparing the poudrette by heating the night soil in furnaces was experimentally tried at Poona, but was subsequently abandoned as being too elaborate The "sun drying" process was then resorted to, and the result is approved both by Sanitary and Medical officers and by the purchasers It may be noted that this process is almost exactly that described as followed in Nasik, *vide* the précis referred to in para 3

6 The following are some of the most important matters on which information is obtainable in connection with the manufacture and sale of poudrette in Poona —

Population of City 90,436

Night soil 41 cart loads = 575 cubic feet per day This shrinks in drying to 430 cubic feet

Street sweepings 65 to 75 cart loads = 1,950 cubic feet per day When burnt and sifted produce is 300 cubic feet of ashes

Poudrette 430 cubic feet of night soil mixed with 300 cubic feet of ashes produce 730 cubic feet of poudrette per day or 2 66,450 cubic feet per annum

The price realized is 1 rupee per cubic yard or 27 cubic feet The annual value of the poudrette is thus Rs 9,870 at current rates This is incorrectly stated by the Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, as Rs 4 931

The cost of conveying night soil and sweepings to the depôt is shown as Rs 11,736 The cost of manufacturing the poudrette is stated as Rs 6,264 The cost of conveyance has of course to be incurred in any case The manufacture of the poudrette will yield a very handsome

F

profit to the Municipality The Municipal Secretary notes that the price of the manure is susceptible of increase and the cost of manufacture of reduction

The revenue from the sale has increased from Rs 766 in 1874 75 to Rs 7,438 during the first 9 months of the current year (1879 80)

7 The remarks in para 10 of the Secretary's letter are worthy of particular attention He states that 5 years ago cultivators "would not touch the poudrette" and "could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state, which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from 4 to 6 months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply"

8 The Superintending Engineer recommends that Mr Plunkett's letter and the report by Mr Narso Ramchandra, Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, be printed, and copies circulated to all Presidents of Municipalities and to Cantonment Committees Also that the papers be printed in the *Government Gazette* Copies might also be furnished to the Government of India *vide* Government Resolution (General Department), No 850 of 23rd March 1880, and to the Inspector General of Prisons

J H E HART, C E
Superintending Engineer for Irrigation

No 98 dated Poona Municipal Office the 14th January 1880
From—A H Plunkett Esq City Magistrate and Chairman Poona Municipality
To—J B Richey Esq C S I Collector and President Municipality Poona

With reference to Government Resolution No 2222 of the 20th of November last, in the General Department, I have the honour to report that the following sums were realised by the sale of poudrette manufactured by the Poona Municipality during the past five years —

Years	Approximate quantity manufactured in cubic feet	Amount realised in Rupees	Remarks
1874 75	60,000	766	All sold during the year
1875 76	90 000	1,308	
1876 77	120 000	2 632	
1877 78	150 000	2 840	About 2 500 cubic feet remained unsold
1878 79	220,000	4,356	About 100 000 cubic feet remained unsold The selling price was increased 50 per cent
1879 80 (up to 1st January 1880, 9 months)	200,000	7,438	About Rs 2,300 were obtained from the sale of old stock

2 The mode of preparing the poudrette advocated by Rao Bahádur Professor Keru Luxman Chhatre in his report (copy of which is appended for ready reference),* was abandoned as too elaborate and expensive after a very short trial The mode now adopted is described in the accompanying report of the Municipal Secretary

* Not printed

3 I beg to remark that the present mode of preparing the poudrette has the approval of the Medical profession and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, and to add that the value of the poudrette as a manure is recognised by the agricultural classes the demand for it being steadily on the increase since the opening of the Mutha Canals

Report on the disposal of the night soil of the City of Poona and its preparation into Poudrette

1 The process adopted may be called the "sun drying process" It consists in exposing night soil in shallow beds covered with ashes to the sun to dry, and when perfectly dried in heaping it away to be sold to agriculturists for manure

Night soil

2 About forty four cart-loads of night soil are daily collected in the city and carted out to a depôt at the village of Dhankodi, 2½ miles away to the south of the city from its extreme limits Twenty two carts each of a capacity of 18 cubic feet are employed They make two trips a day They are barrel shaped (5′ 9 long and 2′ diameter) and are perfectly air tight They have a mouth for filling on the top at the fore end covered with an air tight trap lid and an opening at the left end at bottom for emptying, covered by a close fitting short piston, which is worked up and down by a screw worked from the top of the cart

3 The carts are taken away three fourths full, each containing about thirteen cubic feet of matter The space left vacant is required partly for the location of the gas which is generated in the night soil when exposed to the sun and stirred by the jolting of the carts and partly for preventing the night soil from spilling or overflowing as it rises while fermenting and while the gas is produced

4 The night soil collected is in a semi liquid state, as a great quantity of water used by people for ablution, mixes with it, from which it cannot be separated About 575 cubic feet of such soil is collected daily

Ashes

5 Street and house sweepings collected from the dust bins of the city are carted out and burnt into ashes, which are afterwards carted out to the depôt referred to in para 2 above The carts are of open box form, 5 feet long 3 feet broad and 2 feet deep which make a capacity of 30 cubic feet 25 carts are employed, and they make three trips daily Allowing for stoppages, accidents, &c, about 65 cart loads of sweepings consisting of house ashes stable litter, sweepings, and a quantity of road dust and brick bats are taken out daily The total refuse thus taken out is about 1 950 cubic feet When burnt, it is reduced to $\frac{2}{13}$ths of its bulk, or about 300 cubic feet of pure ashes

Deodorisation

6 At the depôt beds are formed with a floor made of moorum or other hard substance to receive the night soil, the beds are 18 feet square and 1 foot deep A layer of ashes one inch thick is first spread over the floor of the beds, night soil is then poured on about 5 inches deep and is covered over with a layer of ashes also an inch deep It is then allowed to remain for 24 hours in the sun during the fair season and for three days under sheds during the rainy season The night soil is after the lapse of the time mentioned above stirred and well mixed with the ashes spread above and below it, and a fresh layer of the latter ½ inch thick put on when it is allowed to lie for 3 days further in the fair season and 8 days during the rains The mixture is then again stirred, taken out of the beds, and spread on dry open ground exposed to the sun to complete its drying It is then stored in heaps for sale, and is in dry weather fit for immediate use

7 In the rainy season the drying has occasionally to be done under cover, and consequently the process occupies as many as 12 days, whereas in the cold season it takes 6 days and in the hot season only 4 days

Remarks

8 Experience has shown that ashes form the most efficient and cheapest deodoriser of the noxious gases generated from night soil, and the depôt when there is no uncovered night soil in it, is free from stinks at a distance of 50 yards on its windward and not more than 150 yards on its lee ward side, provided always that the supply and use of ashes is sufficient

9 It will be observed that 575 cubic feet of semi liquid night soil is obtained daily from the city, and only 300 cubic feet of ashes, that is, the latter is a little over one half of the former Experience has shown that to ensure thorough deodorisation, complete freedom from stink, and the best poudrette, the proportion of ashes to night soil should be about equal, and the Municipality are trying to augment their collection of ashes to the required quantity

Poudrette

10 The manure prepared in this manner is much valued by cultivators, and is in great demand Applications for the manure have been increasing since the opening of the Mutha Canals, and consequent extension of wet cultivation Five years ago, agriculturists would not touch the poudrette then prepared, and could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state which the cultivators some times attempt to do They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from four to six months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply

11 The poudrette manufactured by the Municipality is clean and free from brick bats, broken glass and other rubbish, or common earth This is secured by the ashes being sifted before being mixed with night soil

12 It may not be out of place here to quote a paragraph from a letter No 618 T, dated 8th November 1879, from the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, on the mode of preparing the poudrette now followed by the Poona Municipality —

Before the depot is removed it is only fair to place on record that hitherto its management reflects the highest credit on all concerned I have visited it often and unexpectedly, and remembering how rude are the means as they generally are in India I can answer for it that every process is very carefully conducted

Quantity manufactured

13 575 cubic feet of semi liquid night soil and 300 cubic feet of ashes are collected daily at the depôt and mixed together The night soil shrinks in drying to $\frac{3}{4}$ths its bulk or about 430 cubic feet The daily outturn of poudrette is therefore 430 + 300 = 730 cubic feet, or 266,450 cubic feet in the year

Financial results

14 Before concluding this report, it will be of interest to note the financial results of this branch of work of the Poona Municipality—

44 cart loads of night soil conveyed daily to the depôt by 22 pairs of bullocks at Rs 24 per pair with driver per month, cost per annum	Rs	6,3 6
65 to 75 cart loads of street sweepings conveyed daily to the depôt by 25 pairs of bullocks at Rs 18 per pair with driver per month cost per annum	„	5 400
Cost of sifting refuse, burning preparing ashes mixing night soil and preparing poudrette per annum	,	2,664
Maintenance of sheds and beds at the depôt, per annum	,	900
Repairs to night soil and refuse carts, per annum	,	2,500
Tools, plant and contingencies	,	200
Total cost per annum	Rs	18,0(0

15 The poudrette is now sold at 27 cubic feet forming 96 ordinary iron baskets full for a rupee, the annual revenue from the 266,450 cubic feet of poudrette prepared is Rs 4,934 say 5 000

16 There is thus at the present moment a net loss to the Municipality of Rs 13,000 per annum It should be borne in mind that the Municipality would have as its first duty to remove the night soil and refuse of the city in some way or other, what therefore has been mentioned as a net loss to the Municipality is only what it costs them to get rid of the filth of the city in the best manner possible The price of poudrette is yet susceptible of increase and the cost of preparing it of decrease, and it is possible that the cost to the Municipality might be reduced in three or four years to Rs 7,500 only by reducing charges from 18 000 to 15,000 and increasing sale proceeds of poudrette to Rs 7,500 The sale of poudrette will thus pay half the cost of the removal from the city of its night soil and street and house sweepings

NARSO RAMCHANDRA,
Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1880 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 974 AND 975 AND 1st HALF OF JUNE 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1134 AND 1135 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 12th JUNE AND 10th JULY 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

(Each cell gives S C = seers, chittacks.)

Province	District	Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Past fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Last fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Last fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Common: Present fortnight	Rice, Common: Last fortnight	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight	Great Millet: Last fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year
	1st Half of May 1880															
	ARAKAN DIVISION															
British Burma	Akyab	6 8	6 10	5 4				1 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	10 [illegible]			
British Burma	Kyouk pyoo							17 6	17 4	1[illegible] 1[illegible]	18 13	18 1[illegible]	14 1			
British Burma	Sandoway							1[illegible] 0	18 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	3 0	0 [illegible]	10 1			
	PEGU DIVISION															
British Burma	Rangoon	9 1	9 1	7 4				9 11	9 11	9 0	11 3	11 3	10 5			
British Burma	Thonkwa							10 11	10 1	6	12	1[illegible] 0	8			
British Burma	Bassein							11 7	11 5	1[illegible] 0	13 [illegible]	13 6	1 1[illegible]			
British Burma	Henzada							1[illegible]	10 5	10 5	1 4	1 4	1 4			
British Burma	Tharrawaddy							6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	14	7 14			
British Burma	Prome	7 0	9 0	9 0				14 0	12 2	[illegible] 0	15 0	15 [illegible]	10			
British Burma	Thayetmyo	9 0	7 4	7 8				[illegible] 4	[illegible] 0	8 4	10 8	14 8	8 4			
	TENASSERIM DIVISION															
British Burma	Amherst	10 0	8 8	6 11				10 0	8 8	10 0	1 0	1 0	1 0			
British Burma	Tavoy							11 4	11 4	11 [illegible]	14 1	14 1	15 0			
British Burma	Mergui							1[illegible] 14	10 1	10 0	13 4	13 4	13 4			
British Burma	Shway gyeen							[illegible] 5	[illegible]	10 2	11 3	11 3	1 4			
British Burma	Toungoo			3 11	– 8	3 11	3 11	13 1	3 11	14 0	15 8	14 0	11 1			
	1st Half of June 1880															
Bombay	Upper Sindh Frontier	9 12	1[illegible] 1½	9 12	1[illegible] 6	15	41 0	0	– ¼	(0	8 10	10 11	7	8 14	11 14	12 10

Province	District	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Last fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millet [illegible]: Present fortnight	Lesser Millet: Last fortnight	Lesser Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Last fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Last fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt: Present fortnight	Salt: Past fortnight	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Remarks
	1st Half of May 1880																
	ARAKAN DIVISION																
British Burma	Akyab							8 0	8 0	6 4	156 0	154 0	111 8	22 12	20 0	39 0	
British Burma	Kyouk pyoo							4 0	4 0	4 0	80 0	320 0	40 0	4 0	36 0	36 0	
British Burma	Sandoway										*	*	*	[illegible]3 0	22 0	[illegible]3 11	* Rs 2 per 100 billets.
	PEGU DIVISION																
British Burma	Rangoon							16 2	16 2	1[illegible] 5	†	†	†	14 6	18 12	[illegible]2 4	† Rs 2 to 10 per 100 billets.
British Burma	Thonkwa										‡	‡	‡	– 0	– 0	17 6	‡ Rs 4 per 100 billets
British Burma	Bassein							8 6	8 6	8 5	7 8	227 8	49 11	[illegible]1 0	19 4	17	
British Burma	Henzada										175 0	175 0	175 0	24 8	28 0	35 0	
British Burma	Tharrawaddy							7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
British Burma	Prome							9 0	10 2	11 2	350 0	350 0	351 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
British Burma	Thayetmyo							8 1[illegible]	14 8	8 1	130 0	1[illegible]0 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION																
British Burma	Amherst							7 8	8 8	6 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	[illegible]1 0	21 0	26 0	
British Burma	Tavoy										293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	2[illegible] 6	
British Burma	Mergui										4[illegible]8 0	498 0	428 0	23 11	22 3	[illegible]	
British Burma	Shway gyeen													14 0	14 0	13 [illegible]	
British Burma	Toungoo							8 13	8 13	5 1	303 0	300 0	296 0	13 9	13 9	11 13	
	1st Half of June 1880																
Bombay	Upper Sindh Frontier	[illegible] 14	8 15	0				13 9	13 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	

R B CHAPMAN

Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 30] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No 30

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla, the 23rd July 1880

No 1168—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 to modify as follows the exemptions made in Notification No 518 dated 6th March 1879 —

(*a*) Clause (3) of the exemptions made by the aforesaid Notification is cancelled, so far as regards the Punjab,

(*b*) Clause (8) of the same exemptions shall so far as regards the Punjab run as follows —

(8) All commissioned officers of the Native Army, pensioned or on active service pensioned officers of the Civil Department, who when actively employed were exempt, and all non commissioned officers and men of the Native Army under the circumstances provided for and subject to the conditions prescribed in section 12 paragraphs 71, 72, 73, 74, and 77, of the Bengal Army Regulations

(*c*) Clause (11) of the same exemptions is cancelled, so far as regards the Punjab

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 22nd July 1880

No 315—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr H W Primrose to be Private Secretary to His Excellency, with effect from the 17th instant

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 23rd July 1880

No 317—*Appointment*—The Hon ble C Grant, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces at present an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 17th June 1880

Mr Grant will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department until further orders

F C DAUKES,
Under Secy to the Govt of India

MEDICAL.

The 19th July 1880

No 321—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades and with effect from the dates specified, opposite their names —

Names	To what grade promoted	Date of promotion
Haran Chunder Banerjee	2nd Grade	1st May 1880
Mehtab Singh	Ditto	Ditto
Chunnee Lall	Ditto	Ditto
Mehr Chand 1st	Ditto	Ditto
Thakoor Dass	Ditto	1st August 1880.

The 23rd July 1880

No 325—The services of Surgeon G A Dundas, Civil Surgeon of Thayetmyo in British Burma are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd July 1880

No 761—The Hon ble A Wilson a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has obtained privilege leave from the 16th November next to the 8th January 1881, both days inclusive

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—MILITARY

Simla, the 22nd July 1880

No 74 *G M*—The following promotions in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force are made with effect from 1st May 1880 —

Jemadar Punneea to be Subadar *vice* Daleea, transferred to the Pension establishment

Jemadar Bucksha, to be Subadar *vice* Gomla, transferred to the Pension establishment

Havildar Girdharee to be Jemadar, *vice* Punneea promoted to Subadar

Havildar Natheea to be Jemadar, *vice* Buckcha promoted to Subadar

Havildar Hindoora to be Jemadar *vice* Maneea, transferred to the Pension establishment

Havildar Velleea, to be Jemadar *vice* Salum Sing transferred to the Pension establishment

JUDICIAL

The 20th July 1880

No 115 *I J*—Major T H T Chalon Commanding the station of Sutna is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class as described in sections 20 and 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exercised within the limits of the Sutna Cantonment

No 118 *I J*—The Governor General in Council delegates to Lieutenant Colonel J C Berkeley Political Agent in Baghelkhand the powers of a Court of Sessions under the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the Cantonment of Sutna in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within the said Cantonment

GENERAL.

The 22nd July 1880

No 1468 *G G*—Lieutenant R Seton Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant F M Rundall

The 23rd July 1880

No 1479 *G G*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1201 G G, dated 16th June 1880 Mr H M Durand c s, resumed charge of his duties as Under Secretary, Foreign Department on the 20th July 1880 from which date Lieutenant T Hope reverted to his duties as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class

No 1480-*G G*—Lieutenant H L Ramsay, Senior Attache Foreign Department officiated as Political Agent 3rd Class and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department from the 9th June to the 19th July 1880, both days inclusive, *vice* Lieutenant Hope

No 1483-*G G*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Merwara Battalion, dated 25th June 1880, is confirmed —

Lieutenant J A Bell, Adjutant is appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command until further orders in addition to his own duties *vice* Major O Moore Creagh v c on field service with effect from the 9th October 1879

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 24th July 1880

No 1921—Mr T W Rawlins resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore before noon on the 16th July 1880

Mr T W Biss resumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, North Western Provinces and Oudh after noon on the 9th July 1880

No 1922—Mr F T Simkinson resumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance before noon on the 17th July 1880

No 1967—Mr R E Hamilton, having been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Local Offices of Account, received charge of that office before noon on the 13th July 1880

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 23rd July, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 415 —STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India —

Rank and Names.	Corps	Presidency to which posted
Lieutenant G A. Carruthers	31st Foot	Madras
Lieutenant J C Swann	45th	Bombay
Lieutenant M T Lyde	57th	Bombay

No 416 —VOLUNTEER CORPS

In G G O No 394 of 1880, for 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, read *10th Regiment of Native Infantry*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 417 —Lieutenant Colonel J V Hunt C B S C, Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class is allowed leave in India (m c) for 273 days under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868 with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same

This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hunt in G G O No 104 of 1880

LONDON GAZETTE

No 418 —The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd June 1880, *pages 3591 and 3592*

BREVET

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant General George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps placed upon the Retired List on 25th May 1880 —

Major General Henry Nicoll Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General Dated 25th May 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps to be Major General Dated 25th May 1880

To be Honorary Captains

The undermentioned Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment —

John Roberts (since deceased) Dated 23rd May, 1879

Patrick Riordan Dated 23rd May 1880

Henry Edward Mitchell Dated 4th December, 1879

To be Honorary Lieutenant

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe Dated 4th December, 1879

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonels

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macdonald Birch Dated 4th April, 1880

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Withers McQueen, C B Dated 4th April, 1880

Major George Henry Welland Hoggan Dated 4th April, 1880

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Stewart Dated 14th April, 1880

Major Thomas Cadell, V C Dated 17th April 1880

To be Majors

Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney Dated 7th February, 1880

Captain Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd Dated 4th April, 1880

To be Captain

Lieutenant Robert Henry Forrest Dated 11th April 1880

BENGAL ARMY

INFANTRY

To be Major

Captain Hatley Frere Woodcock Dated 27th March, 1880

* * * *

BREVET

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 4th April, 1880

To be Majors

Captain (now Major) Richard Octavius Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry in succession to Lieutenant General A Boyd Bengal Staff Corps Dated 25th January, 1880

* * * *

PENSIONS

No 419 —Conductor William Higler Public Works Department is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 420 —The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Captain

Lieutenant James Frank Rivett Carnac —22nd July 1880

No 421 —BREVET—

G G O No 87 of 1880, promoting Captain A J T Welchman General List, Infantry to the rank of Major is cancelled

No 422 —VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps

Captain H R Cooke, to be Major

No 423 —NATIVE ARMY—

8th Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Jethoo Misser to be Subadar, *vice* Bulbeer deceased Havildar Manh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jethoo Misser, promoted, —8th June 1880

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry

Subadar Dessa Sing to be Subadar Major *vice* Gunesha Sing Sirdar Bahadur,' invalided, —2nd June, 1880

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry

Jemadar Boolakie Sing to be Subadar *vice* Diproo invalided Havildar Juddobir Sein to be Jemadar *vice* Boolakie Sing, promoted, —1st June, 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 424 —Sub Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval

REWARDS

No 425 —ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit —

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class

JEMADAR GANESHA SING AND No 52 NAICK SHAM SING both of the 3rd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mir Karez on the 10th December, 1879, on which occasion they were most forward in the attack on the enemy's position, and set a brilliant example to the men of the regiment

To the 3rd Class

No 5, HAVILDAR GURDIT SING, 3rd Sikh Infantry For conspicuous gallantry in action near Kabul on the 14th December, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was retiring from the Conical Hill near the Aliabad Kotal, he ran back under a heavy fire and rescued a wounded man, who would otherwise have been killed by the enemy

No 134, HAVILDAR SAIAD GUL, 3rd Sikh Infantry For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mir Karez on the 10th December, 1879, when with Jemadar Ganesha Sing and Naick Shám Sing he was very forward in the attack on the enemy's position, setting the men a brilliant example, and receiving a severe wound in hand to hand conflict with the Afghans

No 232, SEPOY PANJAB SING, 3rd Sikh Infantry For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht i Sháh Hill near Kabul, on the 12th December 1879 in proceeding under a heavy fire to the assistance of Lieutenant E J N Fasken who was severely wounded, remaining with him, and eventually carrying him out of fire

SECOND CLASS HOSPITAL ASSISTANT NEHAL CHAND, 3rd Sikh Infantry For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht i Sháh Hill, near Kabul, on the 12th December 1879, in twice proceeding under a heavy fire to the assistance of Lieutenant E J N Fasken, who was severely wounded

No 426 —The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No 148, Private Fáll Mir Khan 29th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kaj-Boz near Khelat-i Ghilzai on the 2nd May, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward in the storming of the position taken up by the enemy, several of whom he killed

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, THE 19TH JULY, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 13th to 19th July 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
R H Bolton (a)	Surgeon Major	Army Medical Department	27th February 1880	Intestate	696 6 4		19th September 1880

(a) *Widow* —Julia R Bolton

Children —Mary Russell Arthur Westroff Watkins Ethel Rose Cecil Henry Maria infant (name unknown)

Father —Dr Bolton Donnerville Buttevant Co Cork

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla the 23rd July, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 40—Mr F H Fenn Commander I G S *May Frere* to be Store Keeper Bombay Dockyard

No 41—Mr J F D Wise to be 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on probation and is posted to the I G hulk *[illegible]*

No 42—Mr W A Dingerfield R N (retired) to be Agent for Government Consignments Calcutta on probation for one year

PROMOTIONS

No 43—Mr T H Butterworth 3rd Grade Officer to be 2nd Grade Officer *vice* Mr Jones

Mr R D C Brownlow Officiating 3rd Grade Officer to be 2nd Grade Officer

Mr F J Beaumont 4th Grade Officer to be 3rd Grade Officer, *vice* Mr Barwick

RESIGNATIONS

No 44—Mr J H [illegible] 3rd Class Engineer having resigned his employment his name has ceased to be borne on the roll of Her Majesty's Indian Marine from the 11th June 1880

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 15th July 1880

No 239—Major K A Jopp, R E, is promoted from Executive Engineer 2nd to 1st Grade with effect from 31st May 1880

The 20th July 1880

No 243—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 232 dated 12th July 1880 *for* 'Government of India,' *read* 'Government of Bombay

No 244—The following officers are transferred from the North Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal —

Mr M J Monckton Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Babu Rajkissen Banerjee, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

No 245—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 232 dated 12th July 1880 the undermentioned officers attached to the Serohi Division Western Rajputana State Railway and on the establishment under the Director General of Railways are placed under the orders of the Government of Bombay for service in the Railway Branch —

Mr F B Walker	Executive Engr	1st Grade	
" W A Desmond	"	4th "	temporary rank
" J J Callett	Assistant "	2nd "	
" C F Gilbert	"	2nd "	
" J W Pur[illegible]	"	2nd "	

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA SATURDAY JULY 24, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV

Acts of the Governor Generals Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XII OF 1880

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kázi

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No XI of 1861 (*An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindu and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kazi ul Kuzat and of Kazi and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kazi ul Kuzat or of City Town or Pargana Kazis should be made by the Government and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kazis appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kázi It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called The Kazis Act, 1880,

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Local extent

It extends in the first instance only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St George in Council But any other Local Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration

Appointment of Kázis

2 Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kazis should be appointed for such local area the Local Government may if it thinks fit after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kazis for such local area

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kazi under this section the decision thereon of the Local Government shall be conclusive

The Local Government may if it thinks fit suspend or remove any Kazi appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere or is declared an insolvent or desires to be discharged from the office or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit or personally incapable to discharge the duties of the office

Naib Kazis

3 Any Kázi appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his naib or naibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed and may suspend or remove any naib so appointed

When any Kázi is suspended or removed under section two, his náib or naibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or administration powers or

4. Nothing herein contained and no appointment made hereunder shall be deemed—

(a) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kázi or Naib Kázi appointed hereunder, or

to render the presence of Kázi necessary or

(b) to render the presence of a Kázi or Náib Kázi necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony, or

to prevent any one acting as Kázi

(c) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kázi.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July 1880 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XIII OF 1880

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880

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19 Power to make rules for municipalities
20 Power to make rules for cantonments
21 What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for
22 Punishment of offences
23 Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title. 1 This Act may be called The Vaccination Act, 1880 ' and

Application. it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governors of the North Western Provinces and the Panjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh the Central Provinces British Burma Assam Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided

Interpretation clause. 2 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context —

Municipal Commissioners. (1) the expression Municipal Commissioners ' means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force

parent. (2) parent means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child

guardian. (3) guardian includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child

unprotected child. (4) unprotected child means a child who has not been protected from small pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination

inoculation. (5) inoculation ' means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small pox in any person by means of variolous matter

vaccination circle. (6) vaccination circle ' means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination

vaccinator. (7) vaccinator means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation and includes a Superintendent of vaccination '

vaccination season. (8) 'vaccination season " means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act

4 b

Extension of Act to municipalities

3 A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality and thereupon the Local Government may if it thinks fit by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may within six weeks from the date of such publication send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration When six weeks from the said publication have expired the Local Government if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient may by like notification effect the proposed extension

Extension to cantonments

4 The Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by notification in the local official Gazette extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act

5 The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette withdraw any local area in a municipality or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act

Prohibition of inoculation

6 In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply inoculation shall be prohibited and

Inoculated person not to enter without certificate local area subject to Act

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small pox by contact or near approach

Vaccination circles

7 Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination circle or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles

Vaccinators

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle and

Superintendent of vaccination

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area

Private vaccinators

8 The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license

Unprotected children to be vaccinated

9 When any unprotected child having attained the age of six months has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator to be vaccinated or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it

Vaccinator to vaccinate children or deliver certificate of postponement

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination season

Inspection after vaccination

10 The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum take the child or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator for inspection or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, and

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection

Procedure when vaccination is successful

11 When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful

12 When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful the parent or guardian shall if the vaccinator so direct cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination

13 A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein and on the termination of that period, or if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over when the next vaccination season begins the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator to be vaccinated or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator

Renewal of postponement certificates

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination

14 If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated

What lymph to be used

15 The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act

Provided that,

1st, if animal lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated and

2nd if in any local area in which animal lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal lymph and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee not exceeding one rupee as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf such child shall be so vaccinated

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator

16 No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act

Proviso

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed

Duties of Superintendent of Vaccination

17 The Superintendent of Vaccination in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act shall ascertain whether all unprotected children under the age of fourteen years if boys and under the age of eight years if girls within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated and if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection and has omitted so to do he shall personally

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act

go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry and shall if the fact is proved forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection at a time and place to be specified in such notice

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with

18 If such notice is not complied with the Superintendent of Vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall if such explanation is not satisfactory make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order

Procedure when order not obeyed

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty two

Magistrates to be non official natives

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall as far as is conveniently practicable be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government

Power to make rules for municipalities

19 When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies Such rules shall be made in the manner in which under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality and shall when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette have the force of law

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule

Power to make rules for cantonments

20 When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof the Local Government may from time to time subject to the control of the Governor General in Council make such rules

21 The rules to be made for any local area under

What rules may provide for

sections nineteen or twenty may among other matters provide for—

(a) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination

(b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination circle as a public vaccine station and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station

(c) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendent of vaccination

(d) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest

(e) the times of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine stations and their residence within the limits of the vaccination circles

(f) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them

(g) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties

(h) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses

(i) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination

(j) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph

(k) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal lymph under section fifteen

(l) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child

(m) the preparation and keeping of registers showing —

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act and who are at the time this Act is applied under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls,

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month

the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates if any

(n) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers and in other matters and

(o) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns

Punishment of offences

22 Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) —

(a) violates the provisions of section six

(b) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen

(c) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty or

(d) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) —

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (a), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (d) with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both

Municipal fund to receive fines and bear expenditure

23 The amount of all fees and fines realized and the amount of all expenditure incurred under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India

Legislative Department

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July 1880 and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 9 of 1880

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871 It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1880

Commencement

and it shall come into force at once

Repeal of sections 8 9 10 and 17 of Act No X of 1876

2 Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876, are hereby repealed

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause

Addition to section 32 of Act No XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No X of 1876

3 To section thirty two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act No XIV of 1869 as amended by section fifteen of the said Act the following words shall be added —

Proviso as to [illegible]

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No VI of 1873 or any other enactment for the time being in force is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation"

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No XXVI of 1871

4 The Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871, but connected with agricultural objects

Act X of 1879 s 3

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette

Recovery of such advances

5 Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules shall when it becomes due be recoverable from the person to whom it was made or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety

Act X of 1879 s 3

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE passing of the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act No V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No X of 1876) superfluous Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases are covered by the provisions of the Code which provide for such appeals and reviews generally Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827 to which the second paragraph of the same section refers is entirely repealed by the Code sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land revenue

2 The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act Care, however has been taken when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed

3 The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government

4 Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830 section 1 clause 6 but as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear and as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill

5 It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J and Kemball J), in the case of the Ahmadabád municipality (I L R 3 Bom p 146), that in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No VI of 1873) every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876 and that consequently if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court A proviso has therefore been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are as such members of such municipalities

6 Lastly the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871, recoverable as arrears of land revenue is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons This is an evident defect in the law Instead however of merely amending the paragraph it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879

The 6th July, 1880 B W COLVIN

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India
Legislative Department

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 10 of 1880

A Bill to exempt Parsis from certain provisions of the Administrator General s Act, 1874

Preamble

WHEREAS Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General s Act (No II) 1874 but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from and be subject to the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindus Muhammadans and Buddhists It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Administrator General s Act, 1880"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once

Amendment of sections 16 17 18 36 and 64 of Administrator General s Act 1874

2 In sections 16, 17 18 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act between the word Muhammadan and the words or Buddhist wherever they occur the word "Pársí shall be inserted

Saving of letters and certificates already granted

3 Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act

— —

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1 As the law now stands all the provisions of the Administrator General s Act (No II of 1874) apply to Parsis to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow subjects On the other hand Hindus Muhammadans and Buddhists though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions

2 So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received the Pársis are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists

3 Briefly stated the chief grounds on which the Pársis base their claim to exemption appear to be first that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs

4 With regard to the former ground there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country whereas Pársis are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration It is thus clear that Pársis are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársis on this ground

5 As to the second ground it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General s Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome but looking to the repugnance with which Parsis regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation

6 The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General s Act 1874 puts Pársis in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindus Muhammadans and Buddhists

SIMLA
The 19th June 1880

W STOKES

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Department

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 11 of 1880

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL, 1880

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Abbreviations used in the margin

Nos 1 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill

B 1 B 2 &c refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr Jones Bill prepared by Mr F Cockerell

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and the powers of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and to the powers of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land revenue Act, 1880

Local extent

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act 1874

Commencement

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf

Enactments repealed

Act XX of ... s 2 pro

2 The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed and all rules regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land revenue are repealed

Pending proceedings brought under Act

3 All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed so far as may be to have been commenced hereunder

Interpretation clause

4 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context the following words and phrases shall be construed as next herein after provided that is to say —

Assistant Commissioner

(1) Assistant Commissioner includes Extra Assistant Commissioner

Legal Practitioner

XVIII of ... s 3

(2) 'Legal Practitioner means an advocate vakil or attorney of any High Court a pleader, mukhtár or revenue agent

Village cess

(3) "Village cess' means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid

Village servants

(4) Village servants ' does not include the patwári

Recognized agent

Act X of ... s 37

(5) "Recognized agent means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf

Agricultural year

(6) ' Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe New

Sir-land

Cf B 161. No 2 ¶ 2 to 7

(7) ' Sir land' means (a) land recorded as sir" in the papers of the last preceding settlement or (b) land not so recorded but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years or (c) land which being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years,

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement or the expiry of such period of twelve years or six years (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor

Explanation 1st —Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir rights

Explanation 2nd —Sir land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpur

Mahál

(8) "Mahál" means— New

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty three or section one hundred and thirty three clause (c)

Village

(9) Village includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act

Málik makbuza

(10) "Málik makbuza" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál New

Provincial cess

(11) Provincial cess means the road cess school cess and dák cess as assessed under this Act

Málguzár

(12) Málguzár means a person who under section fifty five has accepted or under section fifty six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál

Lambardár

(13) Lambardar means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahal in its relations with the Government New

Sub lambardár

(14) ' Sub lambardár means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahal in its relations with superior proprietors New

Mukaddam

(15) Mukaddam means the executive head man of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act New

Tenant

(16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer, Taken from Tenancy Act.

thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof

Explanation —An inferior proprietor is not, as such a tenant

Taken from Tenancy Act. (17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered in money, kind or service by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land

Rent

Do (18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable"

Pay and payable

Do (19) "Absolute occupancy tenant" means in reference to any land, a tenant who at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act was recorded in respect of such land as an absolute occupancy ryot or in terms equivalent thereto

Absolute occupancy tenant

(20) "Record of rights" includes the supplementary administration paper prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act

Record of rights

PART II

CHAPTER II

OF REVENUE OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES

B 5 5 The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue authority

Chief Controlling Revenue authority

6. 6 Besides the Chief Commissioner there shall be the following classes of Revenue officers (namely) —

Revenue officers

(*a*) Commissioners who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue authorities within their respective divisions

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners who, subject to the control of the Commissioners, shall be the chief Revenue authorities within their respective districts

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached

(*d*) Tahsildárs who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioners, shall be the chief executive Revenue authorities in the tahsils to which they are respectively attached

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs of the tahsils to which they are respectively attached

7 Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed from their appointments by the Chief Commissioner

Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners

8 The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs, and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs B 8

Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs

9 All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder New

Persons holding office when Act comes into force

10 The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsil or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed B 11

Appointment of additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár, as the case may be

11 The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners B 9 Act XIX of 1873 s 12

Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner

12 Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsil to another he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsil to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was invested under any provision of this Act in the district or tahsil from which he is transferred B 13 Act XIX of 1873 s 21

On transfer, officer to retain powers

13 If a Deputy Commissioner dies or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer to whom, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of the district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled has been appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office B 11 Act XIX of 1873 s 20

Interim Deputy Commissioner

14 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsil, and may create new tahsils or abolish existing tahsils B 1 Act XIX of 1873 14

Creation, alteration and abolition of tahsils

15 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules — B 260 Cl Act XIX of 1873 ss 97 and 98

Power to make rules

(*a*) conferring upon any Revenue officer for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act any powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees,

(b) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of and

Determining by whom cases to be disposed of

(c) empowering any Revenue officer to delegate to any Revenue officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act

Allowing delegation of powers

17 **16** Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work

(a) refer any case to any Revenue officer subordinate to him for investigation and report or if such officer has power to dispose of such case for disposal or

(b) direct that any Revenue officer subordinate to him shall without such reference deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area and either investigate and report on such case or class or if he has power dispose of it himself

The subordinate Revenue officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise as may be directed in the order of reference and the officer receiving such report may if he has power to dispose of the case dispose of the same or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report or may hold such investigation himself

B 19 **17** The Chief Commissioner the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue officer subordinate to him and either dispose of it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue officer subordinate to him and having power to dispose of the same

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer

18 Revenue officers and persons acting under their orders may in the performance of any duty under this Act enter upon and survey land and demarcate boundaries and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged

Power of Revenue officers to enter on land &c.

No. 2 ¶ 16 **19** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue officers in matters not provided for by this Act and may by any such rule direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue officers

Power to make rules to regulate procedure

B 21 **20** All appearances before, applications to and acts to be done before Revenue officers under this Act may be made or done—

[illegible]

(a) by the parties themselves

(b) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents and

(c) with the like permission by any legal practitioner

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer

Obligation of parties to attend in person

21 The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed B 22; Act XVIII of 1875, s. 148

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons

22 Except as otherwise hereinafter provided an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act— B 20

Appeals

(a) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Deputy Commissioner

(b) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division

(c) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed

Provided also that if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient it may reject the same without notice to the respondent New

23 No appeal shall be brought— B 44 45 Act XIX of 1873 s 2[illegible]

Limitation of appeal

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of or

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date or

(c) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date

In computing such periods of limitation and in all respects not here in specified the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act 1877

24 Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue officer subordinate to him for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons B 41

[illegible]

25. The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner

B 43 No 2 ¶¶ 19 20

26 Every Revenue officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify reverse or confirm orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office

Review of orders

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order whether passed by himself or by any predecessor he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed unless such appeal has been withdrawn

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceeding, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order or good cause is shown [illegible]

For the purposes of this section the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue officer and to whom there is no successor in office

PART III

OF SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER III

[illegible]

B 47

27 When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue survey should be made in any local area he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made and causing translations of the notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants and workmen may enter upon the land to be surveyed and erect survey marks and do all other things necessary for any purpose connected with the survey

Notification of survey

Act XIX of 1873 s 41

Effect of the notification

B 49 Act XIX of 1873, s 36

28 When any local area is to be put under settlement the Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council issue a notification of settlement and in such notification shall—

Notification of settlement

(a) define the local area to be put under settlement

(b) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area

No. 8, ¶

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification

Power to amend notification

B 50 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 12.

29 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement officers") to make the settlement, and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called the Chief Settlement officer) to control such settlement and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him

Power to appoint Settlement officers

B 49 and 50.

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section

30 When any land is under settlement all Settlement officers and their assistants, servants and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement

B 70 Act XIX of 1873 s 41

31 When any local area is under settlement the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act to be exercised by him in such class of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct

B 54 136.

32 The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty six both inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Settlement officers and to proceedings before them under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression Settlement officer being read for the expression Commissioner and Revenue officer and the expression Chief Settlement officer for Deputy Commissioner wherever they occur

B 61

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court

33 The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

B 58

(a) appoint a Settlement Commissioner and invest him within any local area under settlement with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division in which the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement and

(b) delegate to the Settlement Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit

Chief [illegible] Commissioner

58 XXXIII 871 s 11 ; 2 ¶¶ 21 7 **34** When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area being,

Power to invest Settlement officers with Civil Court powers

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880 or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record of rights and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance or

(*c*) suits relating to land or the rent profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts Act 1865, and the Chief Settlement officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner

58 **35** When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement officer with the power of a Civil Court with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty four the Chief Settlement officer to whom such Settlement officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits

Appeal in suit heard under section 34

55 (*a*) **36** When any local area is under settlement and Settlement officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty four in such local area the Chief Commissioner may with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsildars not being Settlement officers shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district

Other appeals in local area under settlement

57 o 3 ¶ 7 **37** When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty four the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement officers have power to dispose of under that section or he may direct that, in respect of such suits the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts

Division of civil work between Settlement officers and ordinary Courts

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken in but in one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that by the Chief Commissioner's order they should have been taken before another class

38 Except as hereinbefore provided the decrees and orders of a Settlement officer passed whether in the first instance or on appeal in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall for the purposes of appeal reference and revision be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade

Appeal reference and revision

39 A settlement notified under section twenty eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed Act XIX of 1873 s 37 No 3 ¶ 7

Duration of settlement operations

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed all the powers exercised by the Settlement officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs or if there are no such Courts shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs B 52 Act XIX of 1873 s 259

Consequences of completion of settlement operations

CHAPTER IV

OF DEMARCATION

Unowned Lands

40 When any local area is under settlement the Chief Settlement officer may make a list of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such land as the property of the State and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification B 6? Act XIX of 1873 s 58

Settlement officer to ... list of lands ... to have no ...

41 (*a*) Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*) section one B 65 Act XIX of 1873 s 59

Application of Act XXIII of 1863

(*b*) the demarcation of such land shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act

(*c*) the Chief Settlement officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act

42 When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established either before the Settlement officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No XXIII of 1863 section seven the Settlement officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner he may otherwise compensate the claimant and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claim on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid B 68.

Procedure ... rights established

Mahals

43 The Settlement officer may declare any land to be a mahal B 69 71 102

Power to form mahals

Included lands

44 For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahal from which the owner can derive no profit the Settlement officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land B 71 No 2 ¶¶ 31

Settlement officer may exclude ... from settlement

Provided that no land on which land revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Boundary marks and Maps

B 71

Erection of new and repair of existing boundary marks

45 When any local area is under settlement the Settlement officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary in order to define the limits of the mahâls or fields in their possession or to repair boundary marks already existing and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order

and if his order is not complied with within such time may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made in such proportion as he thinks fit

B 74

Preparation of maps

46 When the limits of mahals and fields have been defined under section forty five the Settlement officer shall if the Chief Commissioner so directs prepare for each mahal or for any group of neighbouring mahals one or more maps showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided and also all the fields comprised in such mahal or group In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered

CHAPTER V

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE

B 82

Separate assessment of each mahal

Progressive assessments

47 On every mahal a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land revenue but with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner the sum so assessed upon any mahal may be reduced in such manner as he thinks fit for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect

B 82 (7) Compare Act XIX of 1873 section 39

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may instruct Settlement officer

48 The Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council give instruction to the Settlement officer laying down the principle on which land revenue is to be assessed and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income whether denominated Sáir or Sawai or otherwise to be taken into account in the assessment of land revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made

No 3 ¶ 7

B 46 83 (a) Act XVII of 1876 section 41 Reg XXXVII of 1793 preamble No 1 ¶¶ 17 18

What land taken into account in assessing mahal

49 In assessing a mahal all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say —

(a) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste lands

(b) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling houses factories gardens, plantations or other similar purposes

(c) land excluded from assessment under section forty four

(d) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained,

(e) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council may exempt from assessment

Settlement with whom to be made

50 The settlement of every mahal shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahâl B 86 137 (c) Act XIX of 1873 sections 43 44 and 58

Provided that when superior and inferior proprietary rights co exist in the same mahal the Settlement officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

(i) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors and

(ii) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahâl shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors

A mortgagee in possession shall for the purposes of this section stand in the place of a mortgagor proprietor Act XIX of 1873 s 43 No 3 ¶ 9

Settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement made with superior

51 When in a mahal in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co exist the Settlement officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors he shall make on their behalf a sub settlement with the inferior proprietors binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty clause (b) B 88 Act XIX of 1873 s 54.

What if settlement made with inferior proprietors

52 When in any such mahal the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors the Settlement officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (b) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors or shall be collected as if it were Government land revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury B 88 Act XIX of 1873 s 55

Chief Commissioner to make rules for report of assessments for sanction

53 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until it amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner See s 45 N W P

Offers of assessment to be subject to confirmation

54 All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received B 89

Option to accept or refuse assessment

55 It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahal is offered to accept or refuse the same B 90 91

Mode of acceptance

If they are willing to accept it they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

5 d

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer

B 91 **56** Any proprietor who within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner fails to sign and deliver such acceptance or to inform the Settlement officer that he refuses the proposed assessment shall, if the Settlement officer by an order in writing so directs be deemed to have accepted such assessment

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted

B 92 134. **57** The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty eight or if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect Provided that—

Effect of acceptance of assessment

Act XIX of 1873 s 191

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 33

1st—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation

or by Governor General in Council

Act VIII of 1846 s 1

3rdly—if any malguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty eight applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term the assessment shall on the expiry of such term cease to be in force

Malguzar may object to continuance of assessment after term of settlement

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained

Saving of right to partition mahal

B 94 Act XIX of 1873 s 48 **58** Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty five the assessment offered, the Settlement officer may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner exclude them from settlement and may settle the mahál with any other persons or may take it under direct management

Procedure when all proprietors of one class decline assessment

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement

B 95 Act XIX of 1873 s 49 **59** If some of the proprietors are willing and others are not willing to accept the assessment offered the Settlement-officer may if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consist entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors form such lands into a separate mahál and deal with such mahal under section fifty eight

Procedure when only some proprietors accept the assessment

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty eight

60 When an assessment is offered in a mahal in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist— B 96 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 30; Settlement Code p 51

Procedure in case of refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior proprietors exist

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered the settlement, shall be offered to the other class and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement the settlement officer shall proceed as in section fifty eight

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahal under section fifty nine

Provided that if in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons

61 If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub settlement offered under section fifty one the Settle ment officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement B 97 See s 54, N W P

Procedure on refusal of sub settlement by inferior proprietors

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub settlement the Settlement officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty nine as if the sub settlement had been a settlement

62 Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty eight or section sixty clause (*a*) shall be entitled to receive, from the Government an annual allowance the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner but which shall not be less than five per cent or more than ten per cent on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement officer B 98 Act XIX of 1873 ss 48, 51 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 37 No 3 ¶ 10

Allowance to excluded proprietors

63 Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty eight to sixty one inclusive shall be entitled to retain possession of his sir land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy tenant and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly Act XIX of 1873 s 50 No 3 ¶ 10

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy rights in their sir land

64 The Settlement officer may make on behalf of máfil makbuzas or other like holders of land such a sub settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights and may provide that, in addition to the land revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent, as Act XIX of 1873 s 56.

Sub-settlement with makbuzas and other like proprietors

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams

B 99

Revenue payable under sub settlement to be first charge on land

65 The amount of revenue payable under a sub settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub settlement

CHAPTER VI

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

B 76 Act XIX of 1873 s 62

Settlement officer to ascertain proprietors

66 The Settlement officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál

B 108

To determine extent of sir land

67 The Settlement officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sir in each mahál

B 109 Act XIX of 1873 ss 65 and 67 Settlement Code p 74 para 7

To record customs as to management of village

68 The Settlement officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and eject ment of tenants the granting of pattas the realization and distribution of rents and other profits the payment of land revenue village expenses and other charges and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál and shall decide disputes and record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matter

B 100 and 107 Act XIX of 1873 s 46

To distribute revenue of lands held in severalty

69 When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub settlement over the lands of such mahál and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves

B 101

To determine the share of what land or revenue shall be paid

70 The Settlement officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor sub proprietor or málguzár shall be paid

B 110 Act XIX of 1873 s 68

To determine status and rent of tenants

71 The Settlement officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein the land held by them the conditions of their holdings and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively

B 107 Act XIX of 1873 s 47

To re distribute land according to custom

72 When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re distribution the Settlement officer may in his discretion on the application of the proprietors make such re distribution according to such custom

B 112 113 Act XIX of 1873 ss 85 87

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue free as against Government

73 The Settlement officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment or to receive the whole or part of the land revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules

B 112 Act XIX of 1873 section 89

Enquiry as to claims to hold land revenue free as against málguzárs

74 When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue free as against the Government is held by a proprietor whether himself a málguzár or not who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál the Settlement officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land and if he decides that the claimant is so entitled shall also determine the conditions under which and the term for which the claimant is entitled to such exemption

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue

B 113

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement officers in dealing with cases under this section

B 116

Effect of order under section 74

75 When the Settlement officer decides under section seventy three or section seventy four that land which has been held free of revenue or at less than full revenue shall pay revenue or pay the amount at enhanced rate such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized

No 3 ¶ 12

B 117 118 (a) Act XIX of 1873 section 66

Settlement officer to record village cesses

76 The Settlement officer shall determine and record the village cesses if any which are leviable in accordance with village custom and the person by and from whom and the rate at which they are leviable and such cesses shall if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner be leviable accordingly

To determine disputes

77 The Settlement officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely) —

B 118 (b) 1 0

(*i*) the right of any lambardar mukaddam patwari village watchman or other village servant to any customary dues or other remuneration and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration

(*b*) the rights of persons resident in the village or holding lands in the mahál in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce and the village site

(*c*) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights of way and other easements

(*d*) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration paper

Now

Procedure in case of disputes under sections 66 67 68 71 and 77 clauses (b) (c) and (d)

78 If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty six sixty seven sixty eight seventy one and seventy seven, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*),

the Settlement officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute his decision thereon the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit

B 119 120

79 The Settlement officer shall prepare for every mahal or if he thinks fit for any group of neighbouring mahals, a Record of rights and shall include in it—

Record of rights

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter and

(*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper

Act XIX of 1873 ss 62 and 63 and s 65 clause (e)

B 137 (*f*)

80 The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record of rights shall be drawn up the form of the papers of which it shall consist and the manner in which such paper shall be signed and attested by the Settlement officer and the parties interested

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record of rights

B 52
Act XXXIII of 1871 s 17

81 When the Settlement officer has completed a Record of rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed he shall subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody

Record of rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner

B 197
Act XIX of 1873 s 91

82 All entries in the Record of rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act

Effect of entries in Record of rights

83 Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy eight or by any decision of the Chief Settlement officer in appeal therefrom or by any entry made in the Record of rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries

B 199 (*b*)

Provided that—

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry the Government if it so desires and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record of rights was signed or by any persons claiming through them and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty eight or section seventy seven clause (*b*) (*c*) or (*d*) shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner

B 199 (*e*)

(*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry

84 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty three made in a Record of rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty five and thirty two unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently

B 121 proviso (1) 199 (*f*)

Revision of Record of rights by Chief Commissioner

85 In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided conduct such operations and prepare such record as the Chief Commissioner may direct

B 135

Procedure regarding lands the property of Government

CHAPTER VII

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES

86 The road cess the school cess and the dâk cess shall be assessed by the Settlement officer on all lands whether land revenue be assessable on the same or not

B 84 85 No 1 ¶ 18

Assessment of cesses

In the case of lands fully assessed to land revenue the road cess and school cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent and the dâk cess at the rate of one half per cent, on such revenue

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which in the opinion of the Settlement officer would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land revenue at full rates

CHAPTER VIII

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT

87 Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed so far as may be to have been made under this Part and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act

B 128

Former settlements to be deemed to have been made under Act

88 When a Settlement officer or Settlement Court has at any settlement made before the passing of this Act made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court

B 148 No 1 ¶¶ 19 21

Effect of award of proprietary right at such settlements

89 Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force to establish such claim and if he can prove that when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed

B 149 150 No 1 ¶¶ 19 21

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands

B 133

90 When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act malik makbuzas have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste lands of any mahál the Chief Commissioner may notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it

Chief Commissioner may allot waste land to malik makbuzas entitled thereto

PART IV

OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER IX

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

B 171
Act XIX of 1873 section 117

91 Notwithstanding anything contained in [illegible] the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments and the times places and manner at and in which land revenue whether payable direct to the Government or not shall be paid

S section 117 N W P

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs all such payments shall be made in the [illegible] in the instalments in the manner and at the places on and at which they are now payable

B 172
Act XIX of 1873 section 148

92 When any sum payable under a settlement or [illegible] settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety one such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act

B 30

Of the Realisation of Government Revenue from Defaulters

Act XIX of 1873 s 149
No 3 ¶ 18

93 Except as hereinafter provided a statement of account certified by the Tahsildar shall for the purposes of this chapter be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government of its amount and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters

Tahsildar's statement of account to be conclusive evidence

B 173 (a)
Act XIX of 1873 s 150 (a)

94 The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may if he thinks fit before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such arrear cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters

Notice of demand

B 173
Act XIX of 1873 s 150

95 An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes —

Process for recovery of arrears

(a) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter,

(b) by attachment and sale of his moveable property,

(c) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzar who has not paid the portion of the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management,

(d) by transferring the share or land of any málguzar as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid, or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same B 178

(e) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahal under direct management or farming the same

(f) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzar who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid

(g) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (a) shall not be issued against any female

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (d) (e) (f) and (g) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

(3) that no land shall be sold and the settlement of no land shall be annulled on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment or under the charge of the Superintendent of Government wards or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management or let by him in farm Act XIX of 1873 ss 151 166.

The processes prescribed in clauses (f) (f) and (g) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made or in any other district

96 The process mentioned in section ninety five clause (a) may be executed under a warrant directing the officer named therein if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant to bring him to the tahsil B 17

Arrest [illegible]

If when the defaulter arrives at the tahsil the arrear is still unpaid the tahsildar may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsil for a period not exceeding ten days and may then if the arrear is still unpaid cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner Act XIX of 1873 s 152

97 If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the order as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit unless within such period the arrear is paid B 17, Act XXXI of 1871 s

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 43

Procedure in sales of moveable property

98 Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court

B 176 No 3 ¶¶ 19 20

Management of share or patti attached under section 95 clause (c)

99 After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety five clause (c) the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment and shall place the attached mahál share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose

B 176 Act XIX of 1873 s 155

Effect of attachment

100 During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety nine the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors incumbrancers or tenants of or on such land

B 177 Act XIX of 1873 s 156

Profits of land how applied

101 The surplus profits of such land after defraying the cost of attachment and management shall be applied first to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment and next to discharging the arrear

B 176 177 Act XIX of 1873 s 156

Attachment when to cease

102 The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement

B 178

Transfer under section 95 (d)

103 When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety five clause (d) the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner

Act XIX of 1873 s 157

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the malguzars of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding except that as regards all such arrears the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred

B 179 Act XIX of 1873 s 159

Procedure after [illegible] of settlement

104 When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner direct and all liens leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement

B 180 Act XIX of 1873 s 165

Settlement on expiry of management or farm

105 After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate and if such offer is refused may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person or manage it himself or through an agent for such period

New

[illegible]

106 When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement

Act XIX of 1873 s 160

[illegible] sir land

107 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sir land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety five clause (c) (d) and (e) but any such defaulter shall while such process is being enforced be entitled to retain possession of and pay rent for such land as if he were an absolute occupancy tenant

B 18[illegible] Of Act XIX of 1873 s 1[illegible]7

[illegible]

108 Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it as the case may be free of all liens charges and incumbrances and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser

Nothing in this section shall—

No 3 ¶ 20

(a) affect the rights of any proprietor superior or inferior to the defaulters or of any malik makbuza or occupancy tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulter or any person through whom they claim or

(b) apply to land held under leases for the erection of dwelling houses or manufactories or for mining purposes gardens tanks canals places of worship or burying ground whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases or

(c) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sir land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 58

Procedure for sale of immoveable property

109 When immoveable property is sold under this Act the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

the last two clauses) 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed except in the following particulars, that is to say —

(a) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale and on such payment the sale shall be stayed

(b) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall when the sale is under clause (f) section ninety five of this Act declare it subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship as the case may be is to be sold free of all lien leases and incumbrances and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement

(c) An appeal from any order under section 312 of the said Code confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner

Act XIV of 1873 1[?]

(d) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division

(e) Section 301 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if after the word [illegible] such payment the words and every sale of such property made after a postponement were added

(f) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety five clause (f) of this Act

(g) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words [illegible] the Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser [illegible] the land which he has purchased were added thereto

Act XIX of 1873 section 188

110 (1) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety five clause (f) any málguzár who has paid the revenue which is between him and the other málguzárs payable by him and

Pre-emption at sales

(b) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may if the property has been knocked down to a stranger claim to take it at the same last bid

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (a) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (b)

B 189 Act XIX of 1873 section 185

111 The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety five shall be applied first in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale secondly to the payment of any other arrear of land revenue due by the defaulter and the surplus if any shall then be payable to him, or in the case of more

Application of proceeds of sale of property

than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold

112 The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued B 187

Costs recoverable as part of arrear

113 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules— B 188

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules

(a) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety five

(b) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs

(c) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety five clauses (c) and (b) may be [illegible]

(d) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety five shall be executed

114 Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government the person against whom such proceedings are taken may if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due B 195

Act XIX of 1873 s 189

Of the Recovery of Revenue by Málguzárs

115 In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or [illegible] payable through him the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court — B 190

(a) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff or

(b) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due

116 Any lambardár or sub lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any málguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub settlement may instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue B 192

A t XVII of 1876 s 158.

The Deputy Commissioner may if he thinks fit comply with such application but shall before complying therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants if a suit were brought opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears and shall forfeit their claim to the collection charge, or, if no separate collection charge has been fixed to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government

B 151 154; No 2 ¶¶ 40 43

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land rent free to revenue and held free

117 Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act shall bar the right of the malguzars of any mahal assessed to land revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue but the Chief Commissioner may in his discretion exempt any case from the operation of this section

Limitation in suits for revenue

118 The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act 1877

Interest on arrears

B 193 Act XIX of 1873 s 148 No 3 ¶ 21

Interest on arrears

119 Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement

CHAPTER X

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

B 198;

Correction of Record of rights

120 An entry in the Record of rights may, if such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds —

Act XIX of 1873 s 94.

(a) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected or

(b) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty three it has been declared to be erroneous or

(c) that being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement officer it is not in accordance with such decree or order, or

(d) that being founded on such decree or order the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained

121 The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record of rights when such revision is provided for in such record

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record

122 When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record of rights, he shall exercise with respect to the matter to which such entry relates all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress

B 155 156 No 2 ¶¶ 46, 48

Power to direct that rule custom or condition entered in Record of rights shall be enforced by Government

123 The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule custom or condition entered in the Record of rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880 for such violation or neglect impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Powers of Chief Commissioner to direct maintenance of papers of Record of rights

124 The Chief Commissioner may—

(a) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record of rights prepare or where there is a patwari cause to be prepared and furnish annually for such village papers in such form at such time containing such particulars and attested in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time prescribe B 147 201 No. 3 ¶ 24

(b) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred and the nature of such change

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints and not in the Record of rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that before any specified changes are recorded the order of a specified Revenue officer shall be obtained

Act XIX of 1873 s 97

Information of proprietary rights to be given to tahsildar

125 All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsildar of the tahsil in which such land is situated

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final

Act XIX of 1873 s. 100

Fine for neglect to give notice of succession

126 Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty five shall be liable at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues

127 All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty four

Obligation to aid in preparation of village papers

B 202 Act XIX of 1873 s 96.

128 The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty four, and may fix the amount of such fees

Fees for mutations

129 All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place

From whom leviable

B 169 Act XIX of 1873 s 101

130 The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue and, if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue free, or at less than full revenue rates has died shall assess the same and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Annual enquiry regarding revenue free holdings

Procedure on expiry of term of grant

B 169 Act XIX of 1873 s 101

131 If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit

Procedure on breach of condition of release

B 203 Act XIX of 1873 s 106

132 All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs

Inspection of revenue records

CHAPTER XI

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE OFFICERS

133 The Deputy Commissioner shall when a settlement is not in progress exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement officers for the following purposes —

Purposes for which when settlement is not in progress Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement officer's powers

(*a*) causing boundary marks to be erected

(*b*) assessing land revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed

B. 165

(*c*) forming new mahâls from land not previously settled

(*d*) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be readmitted,

(*e*) settling mahâls in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty seven

(*f*) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzârs,

(*g*) assessing lands gained by alluvion,

(*h*) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act but have not been recorded at the settlement

134 The Chief Commissioner may during the currency of a settlement invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement officer by sections forty forty one and forty two or with the sanction of the Governor General in Council with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement officer but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty seven

Purposes for which officer may be invested with Settlement officer's powers

B 166 Act XIX of 1873 s 93

135 Any person wilfully erasing removing or damaging a boundary mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure damage or removal

Cognizance of and penalty for offence of injuring boundary marks

P 159 B 10 Act XIX of 1873 s 142.

136 Whenever the person erasing removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found

B 160 Act XIX of 1873 s 143

137 Any mâlguzârs of a mahâl who are not co-sharers with the other malguzârs of such mahal in any lands of such mahal except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other malguzârs a separate mahâl and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining malguzârs separate mahals and shall apportion between the two new mahals thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahal

Partition into separate mahals

New

CHAPTER XII

VILLAGE OFFICERS AND PATWARIS

138 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating the appointment remuneration and dismissal of lambardârs sub lambardârs and mukaddams

Power to make rules as to officers

B. 204.

Provided that proprietors other than mâlik makbúzás shall not be liable to pay on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardârs or sub-lambardârs and mukaddams a sum exceeding five per cent on the land revenue which is

No 1 ¶ 38 Settlement Code, p 26, para. 43

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record of rights of any mahál

B. 205 — Duties of lambardárs

139 It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub lambardár—

(a) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub lambardárs

(b) to collect and pay to the mukaddam or into the Government treasury as the Deputy Commissioner may direct all sums payable through him either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub lambardárs from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash allowances to patwáris or village watchmen or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál

(c) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village papers, or to report under this Act

B 205: Settlement Code, p 26, para 43 — Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors

140 Lambardárs and sub lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land revenue—

(a) any remuneration to which they are entitled

(b) the sum which under section one hundred and thirty nine they are bound to pay to mukaddams

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik makbuzas paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs

B 168 — Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik makbuzá pays revenue

141 On the application of any málik makbuzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub lambardár through whom such málik makbuzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient cause shown direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub lambardár or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty four as the Deputy Commissioner subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine shall be paid to the Government and the málik makbuzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village expenses

Duties of mukaddams

142 It shall be the duty of every mukaddam— B 206 No. 1 ¶¶ 35 et seq

(a) to control and superintend the village-patwári and watchmen, to report their deaths or absence from duty, to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled, and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties, No 2, ¶¶ 60-62

(b) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf

(c) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways

(d) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government surveyor as may be made over to his care

(e) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner to keep his village in good sanitary condition

(f) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government pensioners

(g) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood forests and for trees growing on the village lands and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste lands of the village the rights to which they are entitled

(h) to collect or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section, and B 207

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (e) in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams

143 When by any enactment for the time being in force any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act B 206.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law No 3 ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred

144 Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties B 206

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwáris

145 The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B 208 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 6.

(a) regulating the manner in which patwáris are to be selected, prescribing the condi

tions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration,

(b) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwári, when they are unable to act themselves,

(c) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwáris and their substitutes for neglect of their duty and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwaris a sum exceeding six per cent on the revenue assessed on his land or which when his land is revenue free would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment

B 209 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 6

In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims &c

146 In making rules under section one hundred and forty five the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwaris but in no case shall such conditions or custom or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwari who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwári who would otherwise be liable to dismissal

B 210

Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters

147 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where at the time of the last preceding settlement the maintenance of a patwari was made optional and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwari should be maintained and for dealing with cases where no patwári is under such option maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwari

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(a) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default

(b) to appoint patwáris in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term and to fix the remuneration of such patwáris

B 211

Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwáris

148 The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time make rules prescribing the duties of patwáris—

(a) towards the Government, and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation and the dates on which they are to be furnished,

No 1 ¶ 88

(b) towards the members of the village community, and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwáris may demand in respect of the performance of such duties

Patwáris papers to be public documents

All records and documents which patwáris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government

Patwári to produce papers for inspection and to deliver them to persons entitled

149 Patwaris shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep B 212 Act XVIII of 1873 s 95 (b)

Existing officers confirmed

150 All existing lambardars, sub lambardárs, mukaddams and patwáris shall unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may if the Deputy Commissioner so directs be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government B 213

Holders of sir land in Sambal pur to provide for remuneration of mukaddams

151 In each village of the district of Sambalpur all persons other than mukaddams, holding sir land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village and the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the enforcement of this obligation B 164

PART V

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

152 Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided —

Exclusion of jurisdiction of Civil Courts in matters within this Act

(a) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted or application made to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer is by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of and B 170 Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation section 119

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached

(b) every thing done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done ordered or decided

Bar of suit for village cesses

153 No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty three (h) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner Act XIX of 1873 s 66

Limitation of claims for waste land demarcated as property of Government

154 When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act waste lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation B 120

B 158
Act XIX of 1873, s 141

Obligations of owners as to boundary marks

155 All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary marks lawfully erected thereon

B 257
Bombay Land revenue Code section 94

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement officers trading and holding land

156 No Revenue or Settlement officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) engage in trade or be in any way concerned directly or indirectly in any commercial transaction or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another or jointly or in shares with others any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue authority in such district

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section in the case of any specified class of officers.

B 184
Act XIX of 1873, ss 161 162.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104 all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner

157 When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety nine and one hundred and four has been made and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty eight all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner his agent or lessee and no payment made to

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date

such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or lessee

B 185
Act XIX of 1873 s 163.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent

158 All sums which under section one hundred and fifty seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government

B 186
Act XVII of 1876 s 127

Recovery of balances due by farmers

159 When any land has been let in farm under section fifty eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force
And of money payable under Act

160 All land revenue due at the time this Act comes into force and all money payable to the Government under this Act shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised

161 All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land revenue or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or confer powers on classes

162 In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order

163 The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act

B 262

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof

164 The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette

All such rules when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law

SCHEDULE I

(*See section* 34)

	Description of suits
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any right of pasturage forest-rights fisheries or the like not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880
2	Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent
3	Suits by proprietors for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses or for a settlement of accounts
4	Suits by máfidars or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such mafidárs or assignees
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors
6	Suits by zamindars and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents or against the trustees of such agents for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment or for papers in their possession

SCHEDULE II

(*See section* 2)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Number and year of Regulation order &c	Title	Extent of repeal
Act XII of 1841	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue	So much as has not been repealed
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks in the North Western Provinces and Bengal	The whole
Act XXXI of 1858	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	The whole

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1 The Land revenue Administration of the Central Provinces is at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the spirit of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils Act

2 No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arms length the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire has come to be felt

3 To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North Western Provinces and elsewhere except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land revenue administration strictly so called to the exclusion of certain subjects such as partition and Courts of wards which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land revenue Acts

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North Western Provinces and Oudh Land revenue Acts which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel or otherwise appear to require special notice

4 It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875 and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land revenue which were saved by it and any remnant of these old rules and regulations would if kept alive be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty The clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law has been omitted It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue

5 Chapter II relating to Revenue officers their powers and procedure it will be seen contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North Western Provinces Act Most of the Revenue officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure The provisions of that Code though [illegible] simple and [illegible] and it [illegible] the most convenient course to adopt it [illegible] the procedure for Revenue officers [illegible] in sections [illegible] and [illegible] of the Bill power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary

6 In [illegible] of the [illegible] system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner

7 Section 19 following the principle which [illegible] from a more [illegible] recognized the [illegible] Regulation XXXVII of 17[illegible] and elsewhere in the Bengal Code declares that all land with certain definite exceptions is liable to be assessed to land revenue An especial provision [illegible] in the Central Provinces where a question has recently arisen as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitation There is no [illegible] intention of assessing the land in towns or old village sites They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 11 but it is obviously desirable that where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon and yield a far probably would a larger profit to their owners than before they should still remain liable to assessment

8 In sections 78 and [illegible] an attempt is made to [illegible] the acts and decisions of a Settlement officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court all these such acts and decisions being by section [illegible] protected from being so challenged and [illegible] when a matter is held to be taken in the [illegible] Civil Court it would be [illegible] of time for the Settlement officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it section 78 provides that the investigation in the case to which it refers shall be a summary one the Settlement officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit and not being bound to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered

9 Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which at settlements made before the passing of the Act the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who of all others had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement officer shall be permitted to impeach his award but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it and that if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded the Court may declare him to be a proprietor

10 Section 108 states somewhat differently from the Land revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship as the case may be free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters or of any málik makbuzá or occupancy tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim

11 Section 116 following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land revenue Act, 1876 provides that any lambardar entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any malguzar entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub settlement may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit and he will probably comply with it as a rule in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it

12 Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the malguzars to resume revenue free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him The Government revenue might no doubt ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces and may safely be left to their operation As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does

13 Section 119 of the Bill follows the 118th section of the North Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub settlement

14 Section 123 which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule custom or condition entered in a Record of rights shall be enforced by fine is new It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons for whose benefit a provision in a Record of rights is intended might owing to their not being parties to such record or for some other reason not be in a position to enforce it or where in order to enforce such a provision by a suit it would be necessary to join perhaps all the inhabitants of a village as parties

15 Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land revenue Act namely the separation into two separate mahals of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty

When two parties in a mahál holding their lands in common desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue they must under the Bill as under the law at present in force in the North Western Provinces and elsewhere first obtain a partition of their lands but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue administration has no direct concern It might be and sometimes is sought like a partition of house property or any other property without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government and accordingly though it is intended that partitions of revenue paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue officers as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs

16 The office of mukaddam which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty Up to the period of the recent settlements villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village but now as Mr Jones has observed the zamindari tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattidari with its several heads and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up Moreover in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town capitalists and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all To remedy this the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a mukaddam) to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it When there are resident lambardárs the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily but not necessarily, be one of them

C GRANT

The 6th July 1880

D FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department,

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 12 of 1880

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880

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THE SCHEDULE

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preliminary

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880",

Commencement

and it shall come into force on the first day of January 1881

Committee's recommendations para. 1

Local extent

The provisions of this Act relating to—

(a) dangerous petroleum and

(b) the importation of first class and second class petroleum

extend to the whole of British India The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct

Repeal of enactments

2 The Indian Ports Act 1875 section thirty seven and Bengal Act No III of 1863 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed

Interpretation clause

3 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context —

Petroleum

Petroleum includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil Rangoon oil Burma oil kerosine paraffine oil mineral oil petroline gasoline benzol benzoline benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum coal schist shale peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum

14 & 35 Vide 10, 13 with additions of Committee's report

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

Committee's recommendations para. 3

Flashing point — The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will burn with a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed

Committee's recommendations para. 4

First class petroleum

First class petroleum means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

Committee's recommendations para. 6

Second class petroleum

Second class petroleum means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty three but below one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

Dangerous petroleum

Dangerous petroleum means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

Import

Import means to bring into British India by sea or land

and importation means the bringing into British India as aforesaid

Transport

'Transport' means to remove from one place to another within British India

Ship

'Ship includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship

Master

"Magistrate" means in the Presidency towns a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class and

Magistrate

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned

Owner

First class and second class Petroleum

Committee's recommendations paras 12 to 20

4 The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum and in particular—

Power to make rules as to importation of first and second class petroleum

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum

5 No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons and

License required for first and second class petroleum

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act

6 The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess, store or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required

Power to make rules as to licenses to possess and transport

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters that is to say—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed the mode of transit and the route by which it is to be taken and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it,

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force, and

(*k*) the renewal of the license

Dangerous Petroleum

7 No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported or kept by any one person or on the same premises except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons

Every application for such a license shall be in writing and shall declare—

Application for license to import transport or possess such petroleum

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import transport or possess, as the case may be

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose it may grant such license for the importation transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit

Power to grant license

8 No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license

Dangerous petroleum equal to or less than 40 gallons

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 8

9 Except as hereinbefore provided the provisions contained in sections four and five in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum

Application of sections 4 and 5

Petroleum generally

10 All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 6

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported

(*b*) which is transported or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is Cf Act I 1878 s 9

11 Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 14

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples

Ibid

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples

12 When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven or by purchase obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed at a time and place to be fixed in such notice and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing

Ibid

Certificate as to result of such testing

13 On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class second class or dangerous petroleum such officer or other person may certify such fact and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found and shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact stated therein

Penalties

Penalty for illegal importation &c of petroleum

14 Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder imports possesses or transports any petroleum and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

34 & 35 Vic s 63

Penalty for keeping transporting exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10

15 Any person keeping transporting selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not [illegible] as prescribed by section [illegible] shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 1[illegible]

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11

16 Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Cf Act I of 1878 s 11

Confiscation of petroleum

17 In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that,—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated

Miscellaneous

Rules when to have force of law

18 All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and shall thereupon so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 14

Power to extend this Act to other substances

19 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section

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THE SCHEDULE

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus

Committee's recommendations para. 5 and 42 & 43 Vic c 47

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus —

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2" diameter $2\frac{1}{10}$ height (internal) with outward projecting rim $\frac{1}{10}$ wide $\frac{3}{8}$ from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$ from the bottom of the cup It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B W G) tinned inside A bracket consisting of a short stout piece of wire bent upwards and terminating in a point is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$ The cup is provided with a close fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B W G) which carries the thermometer and test lamp The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions upon which it may be made to oscillate it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle and its length is so adjusted that the bulb of the thermometer when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ below the centre of the lid

The cover is provided with three square holes one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$ by $\frac{4}{10}$ and two smaller ones $\frac{3}{10}$" by $\frac{2}{10}$ close to the sides and opposite each other These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position

Upon the cover in front of and in line with the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B W G), an inner one of 3" diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$" height and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$" diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$" height they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B W G) perforated in the centre which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders but leaving access to the inner cylinder The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about $\frac{3}{8}$ that is its diameter is about $\frac{3}{8}$" greater than that of the body of the bath while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder To the inner projection of the top is fastened by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is 1½ A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup but set at a right angle allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe and two loop handles

The bath rests upon a cast iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B W G) flanged at the top and of such dimensions that the bath while firmly resting on the iron ring just touches with its projecting top the inward turned flange The diameter of this outer jacket is 6¼ One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp attached to it by means of a small swing bracket The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath the other for determining the flashing point The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top Its range is from about 90° to 190 Fahrenheit The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about 3¼ measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described It has a round bulb a space at the top and ranges from about 55 F to 150 F, it measures from end of ivory back to bulb 2¼"

NOTE —A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint Calcutta

Directions for applying the Test

1 The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts

2 The heating vessel or water bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130 Fahrenheit and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated

If the water has been heated too highly it is easily reduced to 130 by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus and the next test is proceeded with

3 The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0 15 of an inch diameter and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp

4 The bath having been raised to the proper temperature the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance and if it exceeds 65, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water or by any other convenient method The lid of the cup with the slide closed is then put on and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator

5 The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup the lead line or pendulum * which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator is set in motion and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched When the temperature has reached about 66° the operation of testing is to be commenced the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner —

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations and is closed during the fourth oscillation

NOTE —If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows —

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation If a very heavy oil is being dealt with the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120, instead of with cold water

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay with a view, if necessary to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings This Committee which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade has presented its report in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed

2 These recommendations follow, with certain modifications introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise of India the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic cap 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic, cap 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely practical security of life and property with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade

3 The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee —

1st —All petroleum should be divided into three classes namely —

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103 F
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83 and 103 F
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83 F
} According to Abel s close test

2ndly —All petroleum should be tested by Abel s close test which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic cap 47 the Petroleum Act 1879) for the purposes of the Petroleum Act 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act

3rdly —As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83 or 10 higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic Cap 47) and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe the importation storage and transport of such petroleum as well as of first class petroleum should be left reasonably free while the importation storage and transport of dangerous petroleum if not actually prohibited should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use

4 The Government of India has considered this report and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee s recommendations As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma as well as the Government of Bombay and Bengal are in favour of legislation the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General and accordingly the present Bill which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee has been prepared

5 As it seems desirable to check at once and generally the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all po[illegible] were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum) the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India, but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor General in Council as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered

6 A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic cap 105 enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum and to adapt ce[illegible]n of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances

7 The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel s test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic cap 47 has been inserted in a foot note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr Pedler

8 The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils and Bengal Act No III of 1865 which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary

WHITLEY STOKES

The 3rd July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK
Secretary to the Govt of India
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JULY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —In the North Western Provinces and Oudh, where the rainfall had hitherto been scanty it has now been fairly abundant In Guzerat and parts of the Central Provinces rain has been very heavy and a break would be welcome In parts of the Deccan and Berar, and in the Peshawar District of the Punjab, more rain is much needed Rain is also required in parts of Madras, Bengal and Mysore

Agricultural prospects and the public health remain good on the whole, though in some places there has been an insufficiency of rain

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— **(July 21st)—**		
Bellary	09 (average of three stations)	*Ragi* 28 10 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	30 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 33 0 fever ulcers and guinea worm prevalent rain wanted throughout district
Ganjam	2 75 (average of thir teen stations)	*Ragi* 32 45
Kistna	92 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 33 0 river 6 5 feet over anicut crops fading
Chingleput (Madras)	20 (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 21 29 crops good water supply failing
Coimbatore	23 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 23 87 crops generally fair except where withered in portions of three taluks harvest of *cholum* and *cumboo* in three taluks out turn poor
Tanjore		*Ragi* 23 96 crops generally good rivers 3 to 8½ feet rain wanted in four taluks
Madura	20 (average of three stations)	*Ragi* 25 77 paddy harvested in one taluk outturn average standing crops fading for want of rain
Malabar	4 19 (average of four teen stations)	*Ragi* 21 6
Travancore	1 49	
		General Remarks —General prospects tolerably fair
Bombay— **(July 21st)—**		
Kurrachee	04 at Jerruck 08 at Dadu	Weather cloudy high monsoon winds river at Kotri on 19th 16 feet 3 inches 8 inches lower than on same date last year breach Mahrani bund in taluka Chorabari measles in Jati taluka cattle disease in two taluka
Hyderabad	Fair rain in five talukas	*Kharif* crops appear promising but for rice cultivation more water is wanted in Badin taluka fever of mild type in three talukas small in two want of water being felt in some talukas river 8 inches lower on 10th than on same date last year
Ahmedabad	2 75	Total rainfall 17 31 *[illegible]* seed washed away in Daskroi and Dholka by heavy rainfall sowing and resowing operations progressing
Baroda	6 05	Total rainfall 19 0 sowing retarded in Baroda division by continuous rain prospects generally good prices stationary
Surat	3 17	Total rainfall 19 37 rice transplanting commenced break wanted excessive rain did slight damage in Pardi fever in two talukas
Nasik	Rain sufficient in seven talukas slight in one	Weather fine more rain urgently wanted in Yeola and eastern part of Sinnar prices stationary health good
Colaba (Bombay)	32	Total rainfall 37 89 being 10 above average abnormal temperature rose from *nil* on 14th to 2 warm on the 17th and then kept steady till the end of the week vapour in air normal abnormal wind westerly till 16th afterwards *nil*
Poona	Maximum at Mawal 3 24 minimum at Supa 05 *nil* at Bhimthadi and Indapur	Rain wanted at Bhimthadi and Indapur
Ahmednagar	Maximum at Akola 1 78 minimum at Nagar 02	Rain insufficient *kharif* sowing progressing in parts of all talukas except Kopergaon and Shrigonda young crop withering in Karjat slight ague in Sheogaon and Karjat slight cattle disease in Shrigonda
Sholapur	18	Total rainfall 6 18 *kharif* sowing continues rain urgently required in some talukas public health good
Dharwar	47	Rice crops progressing sowing of *jowari* commenced fever still prevalent
Kanara	6 87 at Karwar maximum at Siddápur 7 60 minimum at Haliyal 2 0	Total rainfall 55 57 agricultural prospects good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd*		
Rajkot	58	Total rainfall 9 31 sowings completed crops promising health good
		General Remarks —Prospects continue favourable except in parts of Nasik Ahmednagar Poona, and Sholapur where more rain is urgently needed in Guzerat the rainfall has been excessive and fair weather is needed fever still prevalent in the Southern Mahratta Country some want of water in parts of Sind
Bengal— (July 21st)—		
Chittagong	7 40 heavy rain on 19th	Weather since showery prospects of crops generally favourable cholera at Rangomah cattle disease continues
Dacca	1 81	Prospects of crops good yield of early rice full average jute above average public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·84	Prospects of jute early rice and late rice favourable more than an average crop expected transplanting of lat rice continues more rain wanted at Baraset while excess of rain complained of at Barrpore rivers full common fever at Satkhira Busseerhat and Barrpore cattle disease at Barrpore and Diamond Harbour
Moorshedabad	59	Prospects of crops favourable transplanting of paddy seedlings going on except in high lands where more water is wanted public health on the whole good
Rajshahye	97	Day very hot and cloudy standing crops promise a good harvest paddy being transplanted heavy rains somewhat damaged crops in low lands spring rice has been a twelve anna crop sessamum an eight anna crop and jute an average crop public health good
Burdwan	2 16	Rain required in parts of Cutwa and Raneegunge otherwise crops good public health good
Rungpore	2 03	Weather hot sky cloudy prospects of crops favourable rain wanted public health generally good
Bhagalpur	2 33	Transplanting of rice progressing favourably public health good
Purneah	1 02	Crops in low lands somewhat damaged a 12 anna autumn crop expected winter crops planted out rivers rising health good but fever reported in north
Patna	1 60	Prospects of Indian corn favourable rain wanted for transplanting rice seedlings
Durbhunga	·60	Weather cloudy autumn crops doing well rain wanted for transplantation of paddy indigo manufacture in progress prices stationary fever prevalent at head quarters
Hazaribagh	3 10	Weather seasonable prospects of autumn and winter crops good food grains cheap general health good, though cases of sporadic small pox prevailing here and there
Cuttack	3 55	River rose again no more loss rice plants destroyed in places prospects favourable cholera, small-pox and cattle disease still reported.
		General Remarks —Rain in all districts during week transplanting of late rice in full progress but more rain required in several places prospects of early rice jute and sugarcane generally promising in 24-Pergunnahs Rajshahye Purneah Cuttack and Pooree crops in low lands somewhat damaged by excessive rain and flood [illegible] and jute being reaped in places in Eastern and Central Bengal in Dacca and Furreedpore harvesting of early rice nearly finished with good average outturn in Behar indigo manufacture still in progress with favourable result in Tessore indigo prospects improving public health generally good but fever reported in some places
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (July 20th)	Nearly 2 0 on 18th	Sufficient rain for the *kharif* sowings has now fallen and operations are in full swing sugarcane crop very good as yet health good prices stationary
Allahabad („ „)	Average 2 0 general rain on 18th and 19th	Regular rains apparently set in on 18th cholera decreasing wheat 20 seers coarse cleaned rice 13$\frac{1}{16}$ seers unhusked rice 27$\frac{1}{16}$ seers
Gorakhpur (19th)	4 0 good rain throughout the district	More rain expected *kharif* sowings progressing health good prospects of crops very much improved
Jhánsi (22nd)	1 3	Sowing going on well prospects good prices stationary
Agra (20th)	Average 1 4	*Kharif* sowings vigorously progressing health generally good
Bareilly (21st)	2 4 at head quarters	Prospects and health good
Meerut ( )		Weather fine and seasonable favourble for sowings which are progressing health good
Kumaun („ 20th)		Less rain with a break of three days wind variable crop prospects excellent fever still prevalent cattle-disease in Eastern Kumaun
Lucknow („ 21st)	1 5	Barley 28¼ seers general ploughing and sowing going on prospects fair
Partabgarh („ 19th)	8 heavy rain at Patti on 18th	Heavy rain at Sadar subsequent to week under report sugarcane greatly benefited *kharif* sowings in progress
Sitapur (21st)	2 5	*Kharif* prospects good cholera abating general health good prices steady
Fyzabad ( )		Heavy rain has benefited the crops sowings going on prospects favourable cholera almost disappeared
		General Remarks Good rain has fallen over the provinces the weather has been seasonable agricultural operations are every where being pushed forward vigorously and the general prospect is favourable cholera has decreased and the health of the population generally is good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab— **(July 20th)—**		
Delhi	1 3	Health fair prices fluctuating sowings progressing
Hissar	1 0	Prices falling health good sowings progressing
Umballa	2 7	Health fair sowings progressing
Jullundur	7 4	Prices steady health good sowings progressing
Lahore	2 0	Sowings progressing health good
Ferozepore	9 at Ferozepore 2·0 at Zira 7 at Mogha 4 at Jellalabad	Sowings commenced slight fall in prices
Sialkot	5 0 at Sialkot 4 0 at Pasrur 10·0 at Zaffarwal 3 at Riah	Sowings progressing slight fall in prices
Rawalpindi	3 5	Health good prospects fair
Peshawar	*Nil*	Prospects bad slight rise in prices
Mooltan		Health good crops flourishing slight fall in prices
Dera Ismail Khan	1 0	Rain has benefited sowings small pox prevailing
		General Remarks—Health generally good sowings progressing rain much required in Peshawar
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 21st)	2 77	Cloudy sowings progressing break needed prospects favourable health good
Jubbulpore	3 16	Weather fine rain crops being sown small pox continues prices stationary
Saugor	5 1?	Break much needed small pox and cattle disease continue
Seoni	1 34	Rainy sowings progressing cotton thriving
Hoshangabad	6 0	Sowings in progress small pox continues prices stationary
Raipur (July 17th)	2 21	Rainy sowings retarded for want of a break cattle-disease continues prices falling
Sambalpur (15th)	3 3?	Rainy favourable for certain rice crops but cotton has suffered small pox prevalent
		General Remarks—Rain has been general but heavy in some parts and a break is much needed for sowing operations rice crops on the whole appear favourable cattle disease and small pox still prevalent in some districts prices easy
British Burma— **(July 17th)—**		
Akyab	3 29	Total rainfall 107 33 public health good season favourable agricultural operations proceeding and well forward cattle disease slightly decreased
Rangoon	3 81	Total rainfall 15 81 public health good
Bassein	7 10	Total rainfall 48 84 public health good a good deal of cattle disease rain has some time sent ploughing proceeding
Prome	1 20	Total rainfall 2 78 public health fair
Amherst (Moulmein)	25 41	Total rainfall 8 05 public health and crop prospects good
Toungoo	6 04	Total rainfall 35 ? public health good ploughing and sowing proceeding
		General Remarks—Cattle disease slightly abating in Arakan still prevalent in Bassein Thongwa and Tharrawaddy small small pox otherwise public health generally good agricultural operations well advanced floods reported in part of Hanthawaddy district
Assam— **(July 21st)—**		
Gauhati	95	Weather hot lands ploughing for *sali* reaping of *asu* nearly finished
Sylhet	1 35	Prospects very good prices of food grains falling in consequence
Cachar	2 24	Weather seasonable reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops commenced and average outturn is expected sowing of *sali* crop progressing common rice 17½ seers per rupee transplanting [illegible] health good
Dibrugarh	3 89	Prospects much improved transplanting *sali* [illegible] well [illegible] small pox reported from North Lakhimpur
Mysore and Coorg— **(July 21st)—**		
Bangalore	01	Prospects generally favourable rain insufficient in Kolar health generally good cattle disease still prevalent coffee prospects in Coorg poor prices stationary
Mysore	27	
Mercara	87	
Berar & Hyderabad— **(July 21st)—**		
Amraoti	28	More rain much wanted sowings completed
Akola	64	Rain insufficient sowings still progressing
Hyderabad	1 9	Total rainfall since 1st January 11 3 *kharif* sowings continue no sickness

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (July 21st)—		
Indore	1 1	Wheat 14 1 prices falling health good
Morar (Gwalior)	43	Prospects and general health good wheat 15 8
Sutna	2 86	Sowings progressing *jowar* 33 8 seers
Rutlam	2 78	Weather cloudy public health and agricultural prospects good
Neemuch	6 08	Public health good
Goona	5 38	Health and prospects good
Bhopal	3 42	Prospects favourable public health good
Agar	4 19	Public health good
Nowgong	1 7	Health fair prospects good
Mánpur	35	Prospects good
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 21st)	4·24	Cloudy and showery
Sirohi (18th)	8	Tanks full wells filling fast healthy sowing progressing weather favourable
Marwar (16th)	32	Four months water in tanks health good prospects favourable sowings general crops sprung up prices stationary more rain expected
Meywar ( )	5 28	Tanks and wells full health good prospects very favourable
Harowtee (17th)	2 07 in Deoli 5 35 in Kotah 3 28 in Tonk 5 11 in Shahpura	Health good prices steadily falling fine weather required
Jhallawar ( )	5 69	Health and prospects good
Ajmere (21st)	3 17	Prospects and health good prices falling
Jeypore (20th)	82	
Bhurtpore	2 75	Sowings completed health good
Ulwur (July 20th)	1 28 (average)	Now fine weather which is desirable
Nepal— (July 13th)—		
Katmandu	3 55	Weather favourable for the crops

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in *advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the [illegible]	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight [illegible].

E. J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL

NOTICE

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1880

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 16th proximo at 3 P M, for the transaction of the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' report and the audited accounts up to 30th June 1880

II —To elect two Directors in room of Messrs F Clarke and G F Mewburn, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election

III —To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration

By Order of the Directors,

R HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Mussoorie, the 19th July 1880

No 182 —Mr F Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th instant

No. [illegible].—The privilege leave granted to Mr [illegible] Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 170, dated the 10th May last, is commuted to furlough in India for one year, with effect from 1st May last

[illegible]—The following promotions are made in the room of Mr H Beverley, Surveyor, 1st

Grade, who died on the 25th June, and in continuation of the promotions consequent on the retirements of Messrs G Blythe and C David which were published in Notification No 159, dated 11th March 1880 —

With effect from 26th June 1880

Mr C W Campbell, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade

Mr A J Wilson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade

Mr T W Reilly, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade

J T WALKER, *Major Genl, R E,*
Surveyor General of India

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 19th July 1880

No 4—Mr A M Lawson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 14th August 1880

No 5—Mr W Sinclair, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, and Draftsman, Deputy Surveyor General's Office, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 2nd August 1880

J SCONCE, *Lieut Col,*
Deputy Surveyor General

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P W D

NOTIFICATION

Mount Abu, the 15th July 1880

No 1907 S—With reference to paragraph 5 of the Rajputana Local Administration Resolution No 261 264 C S, dated 31st January 1880, Mr Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Mayo College Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880 for transfer to Ajmere Division

Mr Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, joined the Ajmere Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880

By Order,

J P STEEL, *Major, R E,*
Secy to Agent Governor General, and Chief Commr, in the P W D, Rajputana

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P W D

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 15th July 1880

No 13—Mr A C Newcombe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, having returned from the leave of absence granted in Government of India Notification No 124 of 20th April last, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 12th instant

By Order,

L RUSSELL *Colonel, R E,*
Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th July 1880

No 31—Mr T H Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 7th July 1880

The 15th July 1880

No 32—Lieutenant G M Porter, R E Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division Military Works, with effect from forenoon of 1st May 1880

C W HUTCHINSON, *Lieut Genl, R E*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 14th July 1880

No 17—In continuation of this Office Notification No 16, dated 7th July 1880, Mr M Birkbeck, C E, Executive Engineer and Major T O Wingate, B S C, Executive Engineer respectively, made over and received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 3rd July

The 20th July 1880

No 18—Mr M Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Bareilly Division Military Works, to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th July 1880

The transfer is made in the interests of the public service

G P DEPALEZIEUX FALCONNET *Lt Col R E*
Supdg Engr Meerut Command Military Works

Presidency & Oudh Command

Lucknow the 20th July 1880

No 8—Mr W H King C E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barrackpore Division Military Works, has been granted two months and twenty nine days' privilege leave from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

The 21st July 1880

No 9—Captain N Arnott R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 2 of 11th March last, took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Mr J M Harman, C E, Officiating Executive Engineer of the Division, on the forenoon of the 20th instant

W R TUCKER, *Lieut Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 16th July 1880

No 12 —Mr J R H Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway

No 13 —Mr N M Carnell, candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway

The 17th July 1880

No 14 —Mr R T Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade attached to the Traffic Department of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway and to be attached to the Traffic Department of that line

J G MEDLEY, *Colonel R E,*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

Lucknow the 17th July 1880

With reference to Accountant General Public Works Department's Notification No 9 dated 10th June 1880, Mr F M Woodroffe joined the Audit Office o the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts as a Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 15th June 1880

R DEBOURBEL *Lieut Col R E*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 13th July 1880

No 95 —The under mentioned Officer is granted leave for three months to study the native languages, under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraph 27 —

Mr J A Greenwood Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bhopal State Railway

The 15th July 1880

No 96 —Lieutenant B Scott, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th June 1880

No 97 —Mr T H Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 7th July 1880

No 98.—Lieutenant G Davidson, R E, and Mr S Rebsch, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraphs 16 to 18

No 99 —CORRIGENDUM —In Director General of Railways' Notification No 83, dated the 9th ultimo forming divisions in the Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway, *for* "Shangh" Division and Head quarters *read* "Sharagh," and for the head quarters of the Gwal Division, *read* "Brahiman" *for* "Quetta"

The 16th July 1880

No 100 —The under mentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 21, Provisoes 1 & 2, of the Civil Leave Code, and ten days' subsidiary leave, under Section 34(*a*) (1) of the same Code —

Mr H N C Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections

The 17th July 1880

No 101 —Captain F W Joseph, B S C Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway

The 19th July 1880

No 102 —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 240 dated 15th instant, Mr T N Haigh is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Rattial Pindi Section

No 103 —The under mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th instant —

Mr T J Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E*
Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATION

Mooltan, the 16th July 1880

No 13 —With reference to Notification No 88, dated 28th June 1880 of the Director General of Railways, Mr J H Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of 18th June 1880

T B B SAVI, *Captain R E*
Offg Manager

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways Pay Rs 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs 3 000 to Rs 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,

Manager s Office

NOTIFICATION

Lahore the 19th July 1880

No 13—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 89 dated 28th June 1880 Mr Leonard Bean, Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, joined his appointment on this line on 28th June 1880

W SEDGWICK *Capt, R E,*
Offg Manager

Report of a Deserter from the 54th Regiment of Foot, dated at Meerut, this 13th day of July 1880

Number Rank and Name — No 20B le —1717 Private George Simms	At what Place Enlisted — Dublin
Age —36 years 1 month	Parish and County in which Born —St Mary s Cork County Cork
Size —5 feet 6 inches	Marks —Second toe on each foot overlapping not enough to cause rejection
Color of— Complexion fresh hair dark brown eyes blue	Trade —Groom
Date of Desertion —9th July 1880	Coat or Jacket — } Waistcoat — } Breeches or Trowsers — } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion —Meerut	
Date of Enlistment —19th June 1865	Remarks —None

J W HUGHES, *Lieut Col,*
Comdg 54th Regt

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve

The salary of the Professorship is Rs 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture

CHARLES H TAWNEY
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 17th July 1880 }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered estimated value	Certificates issued on General Treasury	Certificates issued on Currency Department	Balance of Bullion Under Assay	Balance of Bullion Assayed	Balance of Bullion Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
July 12		1 20 471		4,77,200	74 74,545	38 79 276
13		1 19 888	2 55 196	2 37 615	76 20 088	40 02 088
14		75 653	2 50 168	233	77 64 280	41 68 392
15		1 06 913		233	78 86 667	40 68 188
16		66 087		233	78 89 790	40 08 759
17		1 08 816	240		77 99 239	39 02,006

CALCUTTA MINT } J F TENNANT *Col R E*
The 19th July 1880 } *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 22nd July 1880 Rs 80 68,877 10 10

J WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, }
The 23rd July 1880 }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the half year ending 30th June 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Capital paid up					2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund					22 89 890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 42 32 567	8	8	}	3 54,14 713	0	3
Public Deposits at Branches	2 11 82 145	7	7	}			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches					2 75 15 164	3	3
Bank Post Bills &c					4,98 145	6	9
Sundries					18 40 886	10	0
RUPEES					8 75 58 799	4	3

ASSETS	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Government Securities					1 24,33 548	8	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches					58 77 010	11	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches					44 96 796	12	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches					2 00 52 528	3	8
Balances with other Banks					4 85 721	3	2
Bullion					1 69 947	7	11
Dead Stock					10 13 657	5	4
Stamps					9 080	10	0
Sundries					5 59 328	15	8
					4 50 96 619	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 82 21 598	9	9	}	4 24,62 179	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2 42 40 580	12	6	}			
RUPEES					8 75 58 799	4	3

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL }
Calcutta 20th July 1880 }

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up				2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 80 39 203	15	6	3 86 43 104	9	7
Public Deposits at Branches	2 06 03 900	10	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 78 08 791	4	7
Bank Post Bills &c				25 35 461	10	6
Sundries				11 30 413	11	4
RUPEES				9 24,07 661	4	0

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1 30 99 487	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				58 43 380	1	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				51 19 815	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				2 20 91 244	13	4
Balances with other Banks				3 12 024	4	2
Bullion				39 416	1	0
Dead Stock				10 45 473	4	4
Stamps				8 916	9	0
Sundries				5 12 861	3	7
				4 80 72 619	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 89 23 095	6	11	4 43 35 041	15	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2 54,11 946	8	7			
RUPEES				9 24 07 661	4	0

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 22nd July 1880

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1880

Provinces	Number of Banks open	Deposits No	Deposits Amount Rs	A	P	Withdrawals No	Amount Principal Rs	A	P	Amount Interest Rs	A	P	Balance Rs	A	P
Bengal	45	2 863	6 74 287	1	0	1 096	2 43 467	1	1	231	10	3	19 59 161	11	4
Assam	11	33	1 17 129	11	4	1[illegible]5	4[illegible] 420	9	7	[illegible]7	1	[illegible]	2 6[illegible] 533	1	3
N W Provinces and Oudh	47	3 766	4 38 369	7	11	7[illegible]	1 80 [illegible]43	5	2	307	9	9	1[illegible] 7 948	3	3
Punjab	23	1 17	3 68 414	[illegible]	5	337	1 01 625	5	4	107	9	3	9 04,356	10	3
Central Provinces	18	389	99 374	1	0	171	52 335	10	2	20	7	10	3 52 687	7	3
British Burma	13	377	64 588	15	0	1[illegible]7	53 584	8	8	159	0	6	1 91 812	7	0
Berar	2	115	26 242	0	0	51	5 [illegible]50	14	2	1	4	7	1 0[illegible] 037	8	6
India	9	808	87 5 35	13	2	198	39 [illegible] 19	5	0	58	15	10	3 20 308	0	7
State Railways	8	1 749	24 284	2	0	21	673	9	6	0	0	[illegible]	23 610	8	6
TOTAL	176	11 747	19 00 55[illegible]	13	8	2 936	7 23 500	4	8	983	12	3	53 88 515	9	11

J WESTLAND
Offg Comptroller General

CALCUTTA
The 23rd July 1880

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Akola Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
K 7—84568	5	Mr S Mudeira, Clerk Commissioner's Office Oomraotee
—84602	5	
—35256	5	
K 3—80454	20	
—30482	20	

AKOLA,
The 16th July 1880

C W A DAVIES
Asstt Commr of Paper Currency

Bombay Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No 1880	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H116	M 46—32261	10	D [illegible] Mhow
H117	M [illegible]3—8[illegible]5	50	Jamsetji N wroji Bombay
H118	M 51—0278[illegible]	20	Aid r M [illegible] Lon vl
	M 84—09236	20	
H119	M 34—60383	20	W A Steeves M[illegible] Cyprus Bombay

BOMBAY
The 20th July 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
131	O 31—38761	50	Lukmminarain Das
134	O 70—89186	500	Zokee Hossain
135	O 70—84249	500	Achoylal Nursing Doyal
	O 68—11563	100	
	—69816	100	
	—54775	100	
136	O 60—52090	20	Babu Woomachurn Chatterjee

2 b

Calcutta Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Nam of Claimant
147	O 49—20866	10	Ganeshi I al
148	O 37—631.4	5	Babu Hurimohan Mukerjee
149	O 37—49562	5	Babu Jogendranath Sen
150	O 19 -13508	10	The Secretary G E Hotel Calcutta
	O 13—650.0	10	
	O 14—54912	10	
	58085	10	
	O 18—33.04	10	
	O 16—01593	10	
	L 88—26f31	10	
151	L 15 94270	5	Babu Parbatichurn Neogy
	L 55—505 8	5	
	—50527	5	
	—22726	5	
	—22725	5	
152	L 89—52263	20	Babu Sreedhur Chunder Rokhit and Babu Behari Lal Bhur
153	O 78—43367	10	Babu Ram Gopal Ganguly
92	L 55—88930 —88 31	5	Babu Luckhon Chunder Bhuttacharjea
93	O 57—04283 O 24—06569	20	Babu Rash Behari Ghose
95	O 57—46689 O 58—08438	20	The Chi f Pay Master E I Railway Calcutta.

CALCUTTA
The 23rd July 1880

R A STERNDAI E
Assistant Commissioner of I aper Currency

Calicut Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	V l Rs	Nan e of Claimant.
J 2—06448	500	Commissioner of Madras for Messrs Arbutl not & Co on account of Mr W A Porter Mysore

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Rs	Name of Claimant
J 9—13639	10	W Calendaswami Mudelher Clerk District Sessions Court Cuddalore

CALICUT
The 16th July 1880

J C WINSCOM
Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No f Note	Value Rs	N n of Cl ima t.
55	E 13—55971	100	The Chief Superintendent of Ma l. Rawalpindi
56	E 13—74850	100	J J Beck Esq Contractor Wazeerabad
	—85016	100	
57	F 16—91359	10	Jassa Mul Artia Ludhiana
	E 17—10151	20	
	—10153	20	
	—24218	20	
	—28189	20	
	—02554	20	
	—03983	20	
	—22682	20	
	E 1 —71407	50	
	—60808	50	
	F 13—55159	100	
	F 3—48230	100	
58	E 15—67506	50	Mr T Grogan Deputy Commissioner's Office Sealkote
59	E 15—51038	50	Mr G Mitchell Saharunpur

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Rs	Name of Claimant
88	F 17—20824	20	Mrs A E Blagdon Somastipur
90	E 13—56141	100	Lieut R B Fisher through the Manager Alliance Bank of Simla Murree
99	E 15—56291	50	Baboo Kissy Kinker Mitter Ghaziabad
87	E 15—54410	50	Heera Nund Gujranwala.

LAHORE
The 17th July 1880

H J BREPETON
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant
60	B 61—27149	50	Kumbarkone Subanachar Narsipur Hassan District
61	B 53—89451	10	Gopalaswami Naik Muthuragunathapatnam Madura.
62	B 36—88892 B 39—67478	5 5	Thayakot Krishna Menon of Paumankaru Anshom Calicut.
63	B 61—18184	50	K Nursiah Head Writer Amrut Mahal Department Bangalore
64	B 62—30127 —96914	100 100	C V Ramiah Broker to Messrs Stanes & Co Coimbatore
65	B 61—30832	50	Coomaji Koossaji care of A Ramaswami Chetti, Accountant General s Office Madras
66	B 57—36495	20	Mrs J M Jones, Cleveland House Bangalore

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 12th July 1880

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency Dept
for *Offg Commissioner*

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 24th June 1880

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

With effect from the 1st August 1880 the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value payable" system, will be reduced to half what they now are, and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs		R	a
	10	0	2
	25	0	4
	50	0	8
	75	0	12
	100	1	0
	125	1	4
	150	1	8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs 25 or fraction thereof

The value of the contents of a value payable article will be limited to Rs 600

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices The former restriction limiting the posting of value payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded

The amounts realized from the addressees of value payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

The 15th July 1880

No 4310—Mr M Percy, Presidency Post master, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 4th July 1880

Mr J Honner is appointed to officiate as Post master during Mr Percy's absence, or until fur ther orders

G J HYNES
for Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta the 23rd July 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6-30 M	31st July	From Bombay
Madras, Ceylon and the Interme diate P rts	6-30	26th	Str *Chindwara*
Galle P ang Si g pore Hong Kong and Shanghai; l ia H ng Kong f Yokoham	6 30	27th	From Bombay
Au tralian Coloni	6 30	27th	From Bomb y
Fo ign Mail *id* B mbay	6-30	28tl	From B mbay †
D Book post a d pattern packets	6 30	27th	From Bombay
Ra g Moulmei and St a ts	6 30	29th	St *O ient l*
Pe is Gulf	6-30	24tl	From B bay
Chittago g Aky b Kyo k l hyoo a d Rangoon	6-30	30th	Str *Commilla*

Letters to Ceylon i te ded for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer m t b prep id t the Indian pack t rate *vis* 2 an as per ½ z the portion f the li e from Bombay t G lle be g o -contract

† Also *id* Aden Mail f Za zibar M zambi que Natal a d th Cape f Goodhope be forward d

N B—I1 L tte B will l at 6 30 M precisely ft wi ich bo foreig letters f lly p ep id and bea i g tra postage stan p of four (4) annas each cove w ll be eceiv d up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd July 1880

Alexander, William	C lli Mi Mary	L dge J C (E e Engr)
And w , S J	Colema , G	L ppold, E
Angelo H	Colli Maj W H	L w s, W C
A p H J	Co dey J h (n)	Milli gt B
B lly M F G	Cull M (St n k l E I R)	Mill T
Baird & C	F stl g J F	Moro F S
B le A C	Fit g ld Mrs M F	M rd ch Mrs F
Raso E	Forb G	O B ien D
Bayley E H	G ldi g Mrs.	P ge, W E
B nett, William J	Gibb , H	P lme H J
Blackey Mrs.	Go W E	Perei a, M
Blanch d S	G sal , J	Py e B
Boyd A G	G d Mrs	Rive s, Mrs M A
B wn O S	Go d n b C	Ro W & T
I w F R	H lt M J	Salter Miss
B A	Jac b, F sack	Smith Mrs A
By P W	J w ll B	Stain & C
C C pt F	J ksoi R	Th mp E
Ch ti l t (s n)	Jones, J T	T F
Cl k E	Koei J	W ll Maste H
Cl rk Capt R E		W ite Mrs B
Clements, W P		

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

And rs n C	Jacob S	Secunder
Anderso Signr A	J ks n W	Seth, A
A so i Capt	Kal er, August	S hemidt C
B F	K k, Mrs E	Sher Shah, Moonshee
Borillon, Mons J	K lly F J	Silvestri Sign re E
Brow Miss Mary	Kleyn Mrs Fanny	Simpson, James M
Braham Mrs Annie	Lingard Mr F	Snow A Wilson
Brewe T S M	Ma Ale	Sterling William
Byford H Carlos	M theso Alexr	Str ore Miss W
Chamberlin C	Meckle G	S tton Re d G
C r C	Mi hael G	T mple Mi E
Con rs J	Mill Mrs A i	Thomson, John
Coyl Thomas.	Mo eff J mes	Traver Mrs.
De so Edwi	No to Mi A	Twiner H D
Deseso C nte	Owbridge H S	U borne W
Do glas, J W	P ul, R C (Searcher G ral)	Wall, W M
Dionysiu Haddens	Phulan T W	Warde, Mrs
Ginder D can	P w ll, C	Wight, C F
H ly J James	Pri illa, R	Wilkinson W T
Hayward Miss Isabella	Reid R	Wood W
H ward Capt F C	Robi son Geo	X Y Z
Hilton Mrs F F	Rourke G	Young Colonel W S
Innis G R		

Newspapers

A derson Charles	Haly J J	Wilkinso W T
B hana , B erly	Richard Joh	Wilson J H
Denson Edwin	Thompson John	

Registered Letters

B w Miss Mary	Gasper C G	Peppe Goldst in Madame
Cayne James		

E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs 50 per month

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Mili tary Works, Morar

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful appli cants

J H CROWDY, *Major, R E*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 8-8* per pound tin, *Rs 16-8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10 8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin in addi tion to the foregoing rates

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج ،

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE EASTERN STEAM TUG COMPANY, LIMITED

By an order dated the 31st day of May 1880 it was ordered that James Mackillican should be and was thereby discharged from further acting as the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Steam Tug Company Limited and that upon his passing his accounts before this Court the recognizance entered into by him and his sureties James William O'Keefe and Henry John Joakim on the 5th day of May 1879 should be vacated and it was further ordered that subject to an affidavit verifying the signatures of the several parties to the circular dated the 28th day of May then instant proposing the appointment of Mr Shirley Tremearne the Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice to act as Official Liquidator of the said Company in the place and stead of the said James Mackillican being filed which affidavit has been filed the said Mr Tremearne should be appointed the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Steam Tug Company Limited in the place and stead of the said James Mackillican at a remuneration of 5 per cent on all sums of money that should come into his hands as such Official Liquidator and it was further ordered that the said Shirley Tremearne should within one month from the date of the now reciting order furnish security for Rs 20,000 to the satisfaction of the Registrar of this Court to account for the property credits and effects that should come into his hands as such Official Liquidator as aforesaid and it was further ordered that the said James Mackillican should make over to the said Shirley Tremearne all moneys books papers and documents in his possession belonging to the said Company and it was further ordered that the said Shirley Tremearne should yearly and in each and every year file in the Office of the Registrar of this Court his accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the said Company and it was further ordered that all capital moneys which might be received by the said S Tremearne should be paid by him within seven days after the receipt thereof to the Controller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal with the privity of the Accountant General of this Court to be by them placed to the credit of this matter subject to the further order of this Court

R BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar

SANDERSON & Co,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator

BARROW & Co,
Attornies for the Delhi and London Bank, Ld

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost

Government Promissory Note No 042761 dated 1st May 1865 of 4 per cent loan for Rs 500, originally standing in the name (not known) and last endorsed to Tacooirdass Mookerjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

GOPALL CHUNDER SEN
No 39, Gooroopiosad Chowdhry's Lane
Bar Simla, Calcutta

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 30 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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GOVERNMFNT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

REPORT AND STATEMENT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE FOR THE YEAR 1878 79

No 117 dated Calcutta, the 19th April 1880

From—The Head Commi sioner of the Department of Issue

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following Report and statements on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878 79 —

No I —Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throu h ut India durin 1878 79 and previous years

No II —Statement of Notes is ued received and cancelled during 1878 79

N III —Statement of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878 79

CIRCULATION

2 —The maximum, minimum, and the average value of notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of any month during the last two years have been as follows, showing an increase in the minimum circulation, but a decrease in the other two —

Year	Maximum	Month	Minimum	Month	Average
	Rs		Rs		R
1877 78	15 63 56 690	January 1878	11 13 05 280	April 18/7	13 25 02 472
18/8 79	14 27 40 275	August	11 42 36 450	March 1879	13 19 05 084

The abnormal expansion caused by the famine and excessive importation of bullion has now passed away The circulation had returned to its ordinary level by the end of the year, and since June 1879 has been rising again by what seems to be its natural growth

The average value of the reserve held against this circulation will be found at paragraph 19 of this report

3 —The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations, has been as follows —

	Rs		Rs
In 1862 63	4,41,94 285	In 1871 72	11 41 57 442
„ 1863 64	5 23 25 000	„ 1872 73	12,86 40,367
„ 1864 65	6 88,20 116	„ 1873 74	11,14 51 107
, 1865 66	7,72 57 983	„ 1874 75	10 67,04 071
„ 1866 67	8 98,93,179	„ 1875 76	11,35 26,621
„ 1867 68	9,28 50 848	, 1876 77	11 64,16 538
„ 1868 69	10 14 55 327	„ 1877 78	13,25,02 472
, 1869 70	10 66 90,777	„ 1878 79	13,19 05,084
„ 1870 71	9,81,32,240		

The average circulation of the Calcutta Circle of Issue for the year under review has been Rs 644 lakhs, while that of last year was Rs 613 lakhs

The circulation of the Madras Circle has fallen considerably, and the average is Rs 127 lakhs, against Rs 151 lakhs in the preceding year

The decrease is of course owing to improvement in the agricultural state of the Presidency, although the effects of the famine upon the Currency were still felt throughout the year under review

The decrease has taken place in both the Southern Circles of Issue, those of Madras and Calicut, but there has been a considerable increase in the Cocanada circulation, *viz*, from 16 to 25 lakhs of rupees This increase is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of that Circle to the fact that the taluq treasuries and the Bank of Madras absorbed a large number of Notes during the year The Bank takes the Notes, as explained in my last report, for the purpose of remittance

The Bombay circulation on the 31st March 1879 was less by Rs 49 lakhs than it was on the 31st March 1878 It necessarily falls with the importation of bullion All bullion purchased at the Mint is paid for in Notes, so the transactions of the Currency Office and (for a time at least) the circulation largely depend on the bullion The average circulation of the year has been very nearly Rs 334 lakhs, that of 1877 78 was Rs 373 lakhs

The Deputy Commissioner of Currency, Nagpur, says that the apparent increase of the Nagpur circulation is explained by the large number of Notes required by bankers for remittance to Bombay

The circulation of other Circles does not call for any special remark

4 —A statement of the lowest amount in circulation, in lakhs of rupees, for the past ten years is subjoined The statement is arranged for the calendar year, and the month in course of which the weekly circulation was at the lowest is indicated by the figures in antique type

Circles	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		1876		1877		1878		1879	
Calcutta	**8**	320 2	**2**	335 2	**1**	415 2	**3**	431 2	**10**	488 9	**5**	465 2	**5**	437 3	**4**	478 2	**12**	589 9	**6**	489 1
Madras	**2**	57 9	**3**	71 8	**3**	82 5	**12**	96 3	**6**	71 0	**12**	89 7	**1**	95 0	**2**	110 0	**11**	106 2	**6**	105 5
Bombay	**7**	316 1	**12**	303 8	**1**	368 2	**12**	261 0	**3**	217 6	**8**	273 9	**5**	262 8	**9**	256 7	**7**	308 3	**8**	261 5
Allahabad	**6**	24 9	**9**	31 0	**6**	20 0	**4**	58 6	**4**	84 0	**4**	49 0	**4**	66 1	**10**	44 1	**11**	38 8	**10**	30 7
Lahore	**2**	10 0	**1**	22 4	**12**	34 8	**5**	32 9	**3**	30 8	**7**	57 8	**2**	55 3	**12**	46 1	**2**	39 3	**8**	41 8
Calicut	**4**	5 6	**1**	7 9	**1**	11 0	**1**	17 0	**8**	17 8	**1**	21 7	**12**	16 6	**2**	15 9	**5**	13 8	**2**	12 6
Cocanada							**2**	4 1	**3**	6 7	**1**	10 5	**12**	7 6	**1**	7 7	**1**	12 7	**9**	6 7
Nagpur	**17**	23 2	**4**	19 0	**2**	15 3	**4**	19 8	**4**	7 4	**4**	8 7	**4**	9 1	**12**	6 2	**1**	6 4	**3**	10 6
Kurrachee	**10**	18 7	**7**	16 4	**7**	14 8	**1**	17 6	**3**	12 2	**9**	15 7	**4**	16 1	**4**	14 1	**8**	20 5	**4**	20 1
Akola	**2**	8 2	**1**	13 3	**2**	7 1	**3**	4 5	**2**	3 8	**3**	5 7	**12**	5 5	**12**	4 1	**1**	4 1	**2**	5 4
Aggregate	**6**	856 9	**2**	1 007 3	**1**	1 071 8	**4**	1,085 0	**3**	920 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 060 9	**5**	1 053 2	**4**	1 113 0	**12**	1 253 7	**6**	1 111 3

BULLION TRANSACTIONS

CALCUTTA

5 —Under the terms of Government of India Notification, in the Financial Department, No 2725, dated 25th November 1876, the following amounts of silver bullion were received from the public at Calcutta and Bombay, being less by Rs 3,82,96,000 and Rs 5,93 25,000 respectively than in the previous year Certificates for the value were issued by the Mint Master and were paid at the counters of the Currency Offices, as under —

		At Calcutta Rs	A	P	At Bombay Rs	A	P
April	1878	45,78,935	0	10	79,83,998	15	6
May	,,	5,48,691	2	1	19,44 959	9	11
June	,	716	10	8	9,80,932	3	7
July		1,65 160	13	4	8,11,465	8	11
August	,	11,79 958	15	7	8,90 385	12	8
September	,	80 033	4	10	20 83,643	14	9
October	,	1 60,107	11	4	32,15,607	8	5
November	,,	12 05 351	8	5	44,52,502	4	4
December		51,627	8	0	22 15,344	8	0
January	1879	11,86 235	3	7	56 84 053	0	2
February	,	15 91 585	4	5	63,55,552	9	6
March	,,	26,34,456	6	5	98,26,694	1	5
Total		1 33 83,139	9	6	4,64 75,139	12	2

CALCUTTA SUB-CIRCLE NOTES CASHED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

6—The subjoined statement shows the amount of Sub Circle Notes cashed at the counter of the Calcutta Office for Coin or Notes in each month of the year, the aggregate encashment of Allahabad Notes was 35¾ lakhs less than in the preceding year, and of Lahore Notes 19¾ lakhs less

Month		Allahabad	Lahore	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs
April	1878	4 27,580	8,06,040	12,33,620
May	,	3 19 845	5 34 820	8 54,665
June	,	2 52,980	3,97,215	6 50,195
July	,,	2 90 605	4 44,260	7,34 865
August	,,	6 23,785	5,56,900	11,80,685
September	,,	3 72,440	3,50,855	7 23 295
October	,,	2,97,445	2 84,235	5,81 680
November	,	2 44 995	2 96 830	5 41 825
December	,	2 53 860	2 88 515	5,42,375
January	1879	2 62 175	2,82 870	5,45 045
February	,,	2,40 475	3,12,685	5,53 160
March	,	2 82 295	4,19,760	7,02,055
TOTAL	1878 79	38,68,480	49 74 985	88 43 465
	1877 78	74,42,805	69,56,625	1 13,99 430
Decrease in	*1878 79*	35,74,325	19,81,640	55 55,965

The reduction since 1876 77 is more than a crore and half, and since 1873 74, the years of the Bengal famine, more than two crores

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AT THE COUNTERS OF THE OFFICES OF ISSUE

7—The following table shows the value of Home Circle Notes issued to and received from, the public for cash or other Notes at the counters of the Offices of Issue during the last two years The receipts and issues of Notes at Agencies are shown in the table attached to paragraph 40 of this report.

Circle of Issue.	Notes issued		Notes received	
	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878-79
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	58,30,55,025	54,69,77,985	56,78,18,035	55 81 08,500
Madras	9 73,53,295	6,23,13 905	9,55 13 885	6,56 84 595
Bombay	24,27,75 845	18,38 46 235	23,10 36 155	20,76 69 865
Allahabad	2 57 81 255	1 99,35 560	2,23 10 295	2 52 27 945
Lahore	1 69,19 270	1 54 23,275	1,98 89 875	1,89 13 600
Calicut	89 29,265	56,76,835	89 05 565	58 52,155
Cocanada	41 94 660	56 35 360	37 00 045	77 22 200
Nagpur	30,69 520	46 61,275	31 26 060	19 85,655
Kurrachee	51 37 440	69 81,250	47 33 435	70,24 685
Akola	36,30,305	42,21,800	37,59,385	31,38,680
TOTAL	99 08,45,380	85,56 73,430	96,08,22,735	90,13,27,880
Decrease in 1878 79		13,51,71,950		5,94,94,855

8 —The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of Notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows —

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1 000	10 000	Number	Value.
										Rs
Issues ..	668 918	2 538 309	999 355	383 201	678 611	1[illegible] 754	426 344	23,095	5 853 587	86 09 06 930
Receipts	683 854	2 600 654	1 050 948	404,749	696 347	140,430	433 638	26 335	6 036 955	90 75 19 920
More Issues			..		..		...			
Receipts	14,936	62 345	51 593	21 548	17 736	4 676	7 294	3 240	183 368	4,66 12 990

It will be seen that the contraction is general, and, except of Ten rupee Notes, is in every case larger than the excess issue of last year, but the excess issues of Ten rupee Notes were so large, that the general result of the two years is a slight increase in the number of Notes in circulation—not, of course, in their value

9 —During the year, 5,079,325 Notes were received and 4,115,911 cancelled, being 68 83 per cent of the total number received, against 71 89 of last year

10 —The average number of Notes that passed over the counters of the undermentioned Offices on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	Notes cashed			Notes issued			Notes cancelled		
	1876-77	1877 78	1878 79	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
At Calcutta	11 432	12 031	12 869	12 262	13 581	13 101	7 620	9 114	9 216
Madras	1 897	2 265	1 678	1 930	2,256	1 505	1 282	1 639	1 184
Bombay	3 826	4 056	4,157	4 237	1411	4 319	2 028	2 [illegible]	2 093

11 —It was ascertained and reported to Government that the above compilation was prepared in different ways in the three Circles The figures reported this year have been compiled on a uniform plan, and measures have been taken to obviate the recurrence of the irregularity noticed

12 —The following statement gives the net circulation of the several denominations in number and value on the 31st March 1879 and agrees with the circulation on that day as shown in Statement No 1 The total is curiously near to that of 1876 77 —

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10 000	Pieces	Value
										Rs
Calcutta	229 273	830 605	304 442	5 389	95 843	11 9[illegible]	74	501	1 [illegible]45 566	5 64 18 505
Madras	27 479	46 006	25 949	20 0[illegible]7	43 844	4,217	2 294	21	170 782	1 11 66 685
Bombay	76 [illegible]63	825 371	68 813	40 942	56 036	4,712	11 581	299	584 147	2 95 90 085
Allahabad	14 079	20 219	15 021	11 415	13 3 3	1 147	1 6[illegible]1		7[illegible] 8[illegible]5	46 73 555
Lahore	1[illegible] 480	32 076	19 501	12 226	10 715	1 666	1 081	32	92 777	47 01,980
Calicut	8 052	8,592	5 632	5,320	6 [illegible]54	172	77	1[illegible]	31 515	14,93 220
Cocanada	3 61	3 553	2 762	1 843	1 533	255	200	27	13 818	9 51 945
Nagpur	3 629	4,475	3 813	3 237	3 174	171	243	11	18 78[illegible]	10 59 005
Kurrachee	7 1[illegible]6	20 431	6 225	3 249	4 981	614	970		43 926	23 08 610
Akola	3 268	3 388	2 478	2 143	2 411	237	78	120	14,126	18 44,830
Total for 1878 79	388 721	1 294 716	454 696	156 731	238 547	25,133	35 724	1 027	2 595 298	11 42 36 450
Total for 1877 78	391 [illegible]	1 324 1[illegible]2	4[illegible]2 628	166 417	238 082	26,707	30,041	2 917	2 678,898	13 57 47 500

13 —Thus the average value of each Note in circulation for the past three years was in the—

	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79		1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Calcutta Circle	38	44	36	Calicut Circle	40	52	43
Madras	57	67	65	Cocanada	127	176	69
Bombay	54	56	51	Nagpur	49	41	56
Allahabad	47	71	61	Kurrachee	43	60	52
Lahore	49	56	51	Akola	87	31	131

It will be observed that there is a falling off under every denomination except 100 rupee Notes, under which there is a slight increase, and that the total number of pieces is less by 83,600 and the value by Rs 2,15,11,050 than last year This large decrease is mainly owing to a fall in the circulation in Calcutta

Akola shows an average value exceeding, considerably, that of the other circles, owing to a larger number of Notes of all the higher denominations (50 rupee and upwards) being in circulation towards the close of the year especially the Notes of 10 000 Rupees, which are evidently taken merely for remittance purposes This was due, the Deputy Commissioner says, "to the late cotton crop and the absence of a demand for money

It will be noticed that the marked excess in the value of the Notes of the Cocanada Circle does not appear this year This is due I believe to an accidental decrease in the circulation as regards Notes of the higher values, on the 31st March 1879, compared with the circulation on the same date in the previous years, and not to any change in the practice of the Bank of Madras which continues to use these Notes as a medium of remittance

Foreign Circle Notes

14 —The following table shows the encashment of Foreign Circle Notes giving for the year an aggregate total of Rs 7 43 81 375 —

Cashed by	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Allahabad	Lahore	Calicut	Cocanada	Nagpur	Kurrachee	Akola	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta		66 13 500	2 97 51 5 5	38 68 451	(c) 49 74 985	1 35 555	3 9 335	10 80 005	10 13 98	9 93 100	4 86 20 5
Madras	1 73 000		70 80 480	18 345	18 810	(c) 32 93 910	(c) 61 23 205	29 800	7 15	16 175	1 07 30 9
Bombay	7 10 505	10 04 905		1 93 865	2 24 700	1 31 34	48 295	(c) 11 80 7 5	(c) 6 63 140	(c) 9 13 45	50 71 2
Allahabad											
Lahore	1 310	240	790						100		2 44
Calicut	4 030	28 68 980	1 89 570	580	285		18 805	2 065	500	2 590	30 87 40
Cocanada	17 585	11 23 845	2,02 610	1 120	975	5 4 0		1 710	0	90	13 52 80
Nagpur	9 065	8 435	61 090	1 225	485	430	245		305	4,875	87 0
Kurrachee	3 860	325	22 710	57	4,6 0			1 1		970	34 2
Akola	415	415	24,830		100	105		0 590	80		35 535
Total	9 19 830	1 15,50 05	3 73 33 5	40 84 100	52 4 300	35 06, 65	65 18 88	22 5 1	10 85,345	12 1 00	7 43 81 3

15 —In the above table, the amounts paid in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act, to pay at the Presidency Town, Notes issued at Circle Offices in the interior of each Presidency are marked with letter (*c*) the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which, during the year under review amounted to Rs 5 34 43 185 against Rs 6 01 08 380 of the preceding year

Thus under the requirements of the law the amount of Notes issued by each Sub Circle and cashed at its Head Office were in—

	Rs
Calcutta	88 43 165
Madras	93 57 11
Bombay	27,37,610
Giving an aggregate total of	2 09 38 190

16 —While Calcutta has fallen off in this respect owing to smaller supplies to the up country treasuries, the Cocanada Notes chiefly cashed at Madras by the Bank, and the Akola and Nagpore Notes sent to Bombay for the cotton trade, have increased largely

As explained in the report for the preceding year, the large number of Madras and Bombay Notes cashed at Calcutta are paid into the Bank of Bengal in payment of Government dues especially for opium, and as traffic earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies In the year 1878 79 the Foreign Notes cashed at the counters of the Calcutta Currency Office were less than the encashments of the previous year by Rs 96,12,715

This is due, I think, to the falling off in the Madras demand for rice and to the restriction of the supplies of Notes to treasuries in the North Western Provinces and Punjab owing to the low balances of the year

Foreign Notes were received over the counters of the Bombay Office to the value of Rs 50,51,285, which is more by Rs 85,335 than in 1877 78 There was a balance at Bombay disposable for the encashment of Foreign Notes during the first eight months of the year only Nevertheless with careful watching, the Currency Department were able to avoid diminishing in any way the accommodation hitherto given to the public Foreign Notes were consequently freely cashed at Bombay during the whole year

The amount of Foreign Notes encashed this year at Madras is Rs 35,01,630 in excess of the amount encashed last year, Cocanada shows an increase of Rs 9,07,045, and Calicut a falling off of Rs 2 90,680 The large accumulation of silver at Madras and Cocanada facilitated the encashment of a very large amount of Foreign Notes at these Circles

I found it necessary to prohibit the encashment of Foreign Notes absolutely at Allahabad, and with trifling exceptions at Lahore, while at Nagpur and Kurrachee this was very much restricted

The transactions at the other Offices of Issue do not call for special remark

RESERVE

17 —The amount invested in Government Securities held by the Department at the end of the year under report was Rs 5,99 91,175 being an increase of Rs 30 58,709 6 11 since the preceding year, when they stood at Rs 5 69 32 465 9 1

The following Balance sheet proves the decrease of circulation on 31st March 1879 by the decrease of Coin and Bullion and increase in Securities —

	1 t Ap l 1878	31 t M h 1879	I creas	Dec	
	R A P	R A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	R A P
Net i lation	13 5 4 ,00 0 0	11 42 36 450 0 0		2 1? 11 050 0 0	
R rv					
C i	? 71 0 70? 6 0	3 78,99 039 15 3		1 92,71 66? 6 9	
B lli	2 16 44 320 0 11	1 63 46 235 0 9		52,98 094 0 2	
S ritios	5 69 32 465 9 1	5 99 91 175 0 0	30 58 709 6 11		
T t l	13 57 47 500 0 0	11 42 36 450 0 0	30 58 709 6 11	2 45 69 ?59 6 11	
				N t decrease	2,15 11 050 0

18 —The distribution of Coin and Bullion at the end of the year was, in even lakhs as follows —

Circle	Notes in circulation	Coin and Bullion	Percentage of circulation
Calcutta	564	91*	
Madras	112	98	
Bombay	296	172†	
Allahabad	47	24	
Lahore	47	60	
Calicut	15	10	
Cocanada	9	34	
Nagpur	11	16	
Kurrachee	23	13	
Akola	18	24	
Total	11,42	542‡	47 5
Total in 1877 78	13,57	788	58 0

* Of which 47 lakhs in bullion † Of which 106 lakhs in bullion ‡ Of this 10 lakhs in small silver

19 —The average values of the different kinds of Reserve, against Notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of each month during the last two years have been as follows —

Year	Government Securities	Silver Coin	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion	Average circulation
	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs
1877 78	5 76 90 543	5 30 14 138	2 17 3 791		13 25 0 472
1878 79	5 86 57 567	6 28 37 496	1 04 10 021		13 19 (5 084

OUTSTANDING NOTES

20 —The following is a comparative statement, by years, of Notes outstanding on the 31st December 1877 and the 31st December 1878 —

Year	Value outstanding on 31st December 1877	Value outstanding on 31st December 1878
	Rs	Rs
1862	3 80 420	3 63 9 0
1863	1 31 500	1 2 9 0
1864	1 68 600	1 29 80
1865	1 78 350	1 15 960
1866	1 73 460	1 51 420
1867	2 71 150	2 11 130
1868	3 80 110	3 05 850
1869	3 62 190	2 75 890
1870	7 60 730	5 49 820
1871	7 85 610	5 54 280
1872	10 66 795	7 72 930
1873	18 41 250	12 40 43
1874	29 84 420	17 57 865
1875	59 10 305	29 0 530
1876	1 46 98,855	52 37 73
1877	16 41 87 105	2 07 (0 365
1878		11 95 17 00
TOTAL	19 42 81 900	15 50 07 995

21 —The following table shows the value of Notes of each denomination outstanding on the 31st December of each year from the formation of the Paper Currency Department to the last day of 1878 —

Year	Rs 5	Rs 10	Rs 20	Rs 50	Rs 100	Rs 500	Rs 1 000	Rs 10 000	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1862		20 70 000	19 04,000	37 52 500	85 98 500	53 2 000	2 34 40 000		4,51 0 00
1863		27 85 900	27 09 600	44,26 000	94,91 500	62 69 000	2 81 18 00		5 38 0
1864		38 51,380	0 54,360	56,55 400	1 38 75 500	76 28 500	4 01 0 000		7 64 67 4
1865		46 62 720	51 48 940	76 38 700	1 64 76 800	97 53 000	4 50 96 000		8 87 61 1
1866		46 56 700	53,10 420	76 54,150	1 73 54 400	1 04,19 500	6 48 38 00		11 02 93 17
1867		50 00,690	61 74,800	75 70 100	1 74,95 700	1 10 74 000	6 34,80 00		11 76 95 90
1868		70 84,460	68 83 940	74 93 50	1 80 36 200	1 26 66 000	6 2 81 00		11 79 16 970
1869		8 63 960	72 35 800	81 99 950	1 86 34 900	1 52 80 000	8 23 8 000		13 0 94,670
1870		83 56,300	75 30 680	84 87 100	2 04 16 700	1 73 69 000	7 20 04 000		13 41 63 78
1871		1 01,34 470	95 06,640	95 11 400	2 30 87 100	2 36 86 000	8 77 88 000		16 37 03 610
1872	13,76 995	1 0 50 030	95 84 840	88 15 900	2 25 5 200	1 58 66 000	8 00 05 00	80 40 00	15 63 72 96
1873	28 71 960	1 17 81 420	1 10 73 440	1,07 86 200	2 71 38 200	1 45 59 500	5,8 26 000	2 50 80 000	16 15 16 40
1874	24 52 445	1 12 01 910	1 05 28 380	1 03 00 800	2 48 40 700	1,38 03 500	4,87 31 000	2 13 00 000	14,31 67 35
1875	25 07 050	1 20 11 900	1 07 13 240	1 06 16,350	2 52 57 000	1 45 33 000	4,63,22 000	1 50 80,000	13 0 41 840
1876	23 75 050	1 32 74,520	1 07 74,200	1 01 30 750	2 63 64 600	1 54 12 000	4,76,50 000	1 88 40 000	14,47 22 920
1877	22,30 830	1 48 66,370	1 11 60 800	1 03 70 700	3 81 94 700	1 90 48,500	5 25 01 000	5,59 00 000	19 42 81 900
1878	20 60 315	1 37 95 360	1 01 09 020	91 87 200	2 66 42,700	1 57 66 500	4 61 36 000	3 13 00 000	15 50 0 995

22.—The amount of outstanding Notes includes, besides those in circulation, all Notes held by the Department for re-issue, and also such as, having been withdrawn from circulation by other Offices than that of Issue, have not yet been cancelled in the registers of the Office of Issue. Under the system of accounts introduced from the 1st October 1878, the Notes withdrawn from circulation by other Offices than that of Issue are no longer detained by the Office which cashed the Notes, pending adjustment, but are remitted weekly to the Office of Issue. I estimate that nearly half the decrease in the total value of the Notes outstanding on the last day of December 1878 is due to the change of system noticed above.

23.—The proportion of Notes of each denomination held in the Government Treasuries of each Circle and in the Presidency Banks of Calcutta and Bombay, and in the Bank of Madras and its branches, on the 31st December 1878 is shown in the following table, in which the Treasuries directly under the Government of India are grouped with those of the nearest Circle. The Treasuries in Mysore are included in the Madras Circle.

The Secretary of State's despatch No. 39 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 22nd March 1877, which required this statement, asked for a return showing the proportion of each denomination held in the Government Treasuries of each Currency Circle, and also, if possible, in the Presidency Banks. The Notes held by the branches of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay have been accordingly incorporated with the Treasury Balances. In the report for next year the Notes held in the branches of the Bank of Madras will be similarly classed.

24.—In terms of para 2 of Financial Department, Government of India letter No 2968, dated 27th September 1879, the total contents of the Treasuries have been added to the table The proportion of Notes to Cash is also shown It will be noticed how very much higher this is in Bengal than elsewhere beyond the Presidency Towns —

	Denominations of Notes.								Total		Total	Proportion	
	Rs 5	Rs 10	Rs 20	Rs 50	Rs 100	Rs, 500	Rs 1 000	Rs 10 000	Notes	Cash		Notes	Cash
									Rs	Rs	Rs	Per cent	Per cent.
Calcutta	68,575	2,32 050	1 95 100	1 99 700	7 00 800	4,77 000	13 09 000	80 70 000	1 12,52,225	1 31 31 921	2 43 84,146	46	54
Allahabad	17 350	[illegible]4,560	[illegible] 940	1 40,50[illegible]	3 96 500	4.26 000	10 01 000	...	20 91 850	1 69 35 268	1 90 27 118	11	89
Lahore	26 630	1 11 780	1 42 580	1 87 600	3 39 000	3 2[illegible] 500	6 68 000	1 70 000	19 73 090	1 11 03 577	1 30 76 667	15	85
Madras	28 870	60 430	73 380	1,25,[illegible]00	5 70 000	2 50 500	1 49 000	...	12 57 380	89 64,604	1 02,21 984	12	88
Calicut	7 535	17 450	20 860	36 900	1 16 600	71 500	5[illegible] 000		3 27 845	19 64,315	22 92,160	14	86
Coconada	8 070	22 650	26,460	20 700	37 100	13 000	12 000		1 39 980	28 20 617	29 60 597	5	95
Bombay	31 905	1 59 120	1 11,820	2 00 950	3 62 400	1 66 000	7 24 000		17 56 195	79 61 832	97 18,027	18	82
Nagpur ...	10,390	17 820	22 720	58 400	1 02 100	26 500	95 000	..	3,32 930	35 88 579	39 21,509	9	91
Kurrachee	9 860	16 180	21 [illegible]80	42 550	98 300	57 000	25 000		2 70 670	30 03 276	32 73 946	8	92
Akola ..	4,510	8 020	12 520	23 700	23 400	4,000	6 000		82 150	28,42 666	29,24,816	3	97
British Burmah ..	20 445	19 570	15 320	17 050	16 500	1 000	13 000		1 02 885	32 45 537	33 48 422	3	97
Total	2 34 140	7 09 630	7 08 480	10 53 250	27 [illegible]2 [illegible]00	18 20 000	40 59 000	82 40 000	1 95 87,200	7 55 62 192	9 51 49,392	21	79
Bank of Bengal	15 050	52 480	49 060	73 150	1 95 100	4 35 000	37 12 000	9 40 000	55 01 840	24 49 232	79 51 072	69	31
Bank of Madras and its Branches	9 540	12 900	14 020	11 750	39 500	38 500	13 000	6 50 000	7 89,210	15 66 506	23 55 716	34	66
Bank of Bombay	51 120	2 63 610	2 59 620	4 30 850	9 97 600	3 67 500	33 37 000	5 40 000	62 47 300	56 16 387	1 18 63 687	53	47
Total	3 09 850	10 38 620	10 31 180	15 69 000	3[illegible] [illegible]4,900	26 61 000	1 11 51 000	1 03 70 000	3 21 25 550	8 51 94,317	11 73 19 867	27	73

LOST NOTES

25 —The following figures show in a consolidated form the total number of Notes of the various denominations lost during the year from different causes, of which value has been paid under indemnity —

	Nature of loss	Number of Notes for Rs 5	Rs 10	Rs 20	Rs 50	Rs 100	Rs 500	Rs 1 000	Rs 10 000	Total Number	Total Value
Half notes	Lost by post	161	488	191	122	200	21	11		1 144	Rs 56 605
	Lost accidentally	87	188	143	72	142	12	4		648	32 975
	Mutilated	14	45	19	8	9	1	1		97	3 700
		262	671	353	202	351	34	16		1 889	93 280
Whole notes	Lost by post										
	Lost accidentally		2		2	4	2			10	1 520
	Mutilated	3	26	3	4					36	535
		3	28	3	6	4	2			46	2 055
	Wrongly joined	138	178	105	14	8	1			444	6 570
	Total	403	877	461	222	363	37	16		2 3 9	1 01 905

Total value of 1877 78, Rs 1,23,175, and of 1876 77, Rs 99,855

26 —The total number and value of lost Notes paid under bond from the beginning of the system to the end of the year of report, and the total number and value of claims preferred during the year of report for the payment of notes thus discharged as well as of such claims made good, is as follows —

	Number	Amount
Notes paid under Bond of Indemnity	23 606	Rs 14 35,750
Claims made this year to notes paid under Bond		
Claims made good (amounts recovered from the losers of the notes)		

27 —Under the authority delegated to me in your letter No 2998, dated 20th September 1878, to pay at my discretion the value of whole lost Notes, the payment of eight notes, amounting to Rs 1,320 in value, was made during the year under review The remaining Notes were paid under the direct orders of Government

ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS

28 —A case of overpayment at the counters of the Calcutta Currency Office in August 1878 was brought to my notice Twenty, in place of ten, notes of Rs 100 each were given in exchange for a Note for Rs 1,000

presented by the Sircar of a leading Calcutta firm The matter was placed in the hands of the Police, and the ten Notes paid in excess recovered The Sircar was sentenced by the Magistrate to four months' imprisonment

FORGED NOTES

29 —Six forged Notes, purporting to be of the Calcutta Circle—three of Rs 5 and three of Rs 10 each—were discovered during the year The Notes are very clumsy imitations in pen and ink on common paper, and are so rude as to be hardly worth classing as forgeries

The number of cases of forged Currency Notes in Bombay has very greatly increased A forgery of the old pattern of Note, which was discovered in the year under review is evidently the work of that gang of forgers which was broken up in Poona in 1867 Eleven other cases were brought to light, but the imitation is not sufficiently good to call for special remark The important feature of the year, however, is the appearance of 50 Rupee Notes of this Circle of the Series $\frac{M}{35}$ and $\frac{M}{36}$ These Notes are sufficiently well executed to pass current without much difficulty, and seem to mark a considerable advance on the part of the forgers

I am happy to say that the forger and utterer have been detected since the year closed

At Madras, a forged Note, purporting to be No $\frac{B}{11}$ 46986 for Rs 100, was presented for encashment by the Bank of Madras, who had received it as a part of a remittance from the Trichinopoly Treasury The Note was of the old pattern and bore the same number and serial as the forged Note presented for encashment by the Bank of Madras on 30th March 1870 It no doubt belonged to the same forgery, but whether it had been in circulation since 1870, or was uttered subsequently, was a question that could not be decided

An instance of a forged left half of a Government Currency Note of the Kurrachee Circle, for Rs 100, was brought to notice during the year That the forgery of the whole Note was not attempted is evident, I think, from the manner in which the forgery of the half was executed The left half was simply a very roughly executed and imperfect copy of the genuine right half of the Note to which it was attached so as to make the whole pass for a complete Note

A short history of the cases noticed in this Report is already before the Government

SMALL SILVER COIN AND COPPER

30 —The receipts and issues of small change during the year were the following —

	Receipts			Issues			Net issues		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P			
Half rupees	56 896	0	0	5,03 971	8	0			
Quarter rupees	67 829	12	0	8,61,754	12	0			
One eighth rupees	53 525	14	0	4 97 773	2	0			
Copper	6 897	8	0	4 18,733	8	0			
TOTAL 1878 79	1 85,149	2	0	22 82 232	14	0	20 97 083	12	0
TOTAL 1877 78	11 39,300	0	0	22 30 847	0	0	10 91 547	0	0

Rs 4,500 worth of sicca pice on which premium was paid and Rs 49 of worn pice at par were received during the year at the Calcutta Currency Office

GOLD

31 —No gold transactions took place during the year at any Circle

COIN OPERATIONS

32 —The following sums were issued and received at the respective Offices during the last two years —

Circle	Issues		Receipts	
	1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	11,65 01 970	5,59,70,110	11,53,61,960	5 01 19 970
Madras	1,48 04,135	71,95 605	1 64 53,865	91,07,355
Bombay	12,15 22 630	4 03 70 670	4 98,62 445	2 70,80,445
Allahabad	1,21 12 845	1 36 30,355	2 02 75 385	1,03 51 190
Lahore	1,46,86,970	99,52,315	1,21,42 010	98,08,590
Calicut	69 99,860	39 57 910	74 42 740	43,91,365
Cocanada	33,55,335	48,35,805	41 18 660	49,14 825
Nagpur	35,18,025	23,90,380	31,69,520	48,28 945
Kurrachee	15,48 730	22 17,030	21 29 805	28 25,355
Akola	36,30,305	20 67,100	37,59,385	42,39,970
	29,86,80,805	14,25,87,280	23,47,15 835	12,76 68,010

33 —The subjoined statement shews the value of the defaced coin received for re coinage under the operation of Financial Department Resolution No 2776, dated 8th September 1878, during the period from September 1878 to March 1879 —

Circle	Shroff marked			Notched			Otherwise defaced			Total		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Calcutta	30,442	0	0	2	0	0	13,127	0	0	43,571	0	0
Allahabad												
Lahore				6,042	0	0				6,042	0	0
Madras				4,571	0	0				4,571	0	0
Calicut				185	0	0				185	0	0
Cocanada				10,017	0	0				10 017	0	0
Bombay	16 961	0	0							16,961	0	0
Nagpur												
Kurrachee												
Akola							1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	47,403	0	0	20,817	0	0	13,128	0	0	81,348	0	0

This, however, gives no idea of the effect of the order In some places it was in abeyance, in others, the Treasuries still held the coin and awaited a convenient opportunity before remitting it, while many remittances were made to the Mints direct

34 —The amounts remitted during the year by drafts and telegraphic transfers were as follows —

	Rs
From Allahabad to Calcutta	1,82,13,700
„ Lahore to „	82,67,000
„ Bombay to „	84,10,000
„ Madras to „	16,00,000
„ Cocanada to „	3,50,000
„ Calcutta to Allahabad	9,00 000
„ „ to Madras	20 00 000
„ „ to Calicut	19,45 000
„ „ to Cocanada	5,97,000
„ Bombay to Kurrachee	15 00,000
„ „ to Nagpur	5,00,000
„ Kurrachee to Bombay	5,13,000
„ Allahabad to „	41 00,000
„ Akola to „	3 65,000
„ Calcutta to „	17,00,000
„ Madras to Cocanada	13 00 000
„ to Calicut	1 00,000
„ Lahore to Madras	13,00 000
„ Calicut to „	10,50,000
„ Cocanada to „	8,00 000
TOTAL	5 55,10 700

The amount of premium realized during the year was Rs 74,703

35 —The following remittances of specie took place during the year in connection with the Currency Department —

	Rs
From Bombay to Calcutta	50,00,000
„ „ to Allahabad	1 45 00 000
„ „ to Lahore	1,10 00,000
to Kurrachee	86 20 000
„ Nagpore to Allahabad	10 00 000
„ Akola to Nagpur	10,00 000
TOTAL	4 11,20,000

The following remittances were also made during the year by the Currency Department —

	Rs
From Bombay to Rangoon	40 00,000
„ Madras to „	19,50,000
„ Calicut to „	10 00 000
„ Cocanada to „	10 00,000
„ Bombay to Shikarpur	85 00,000
„ „ to Poona	3 00,000
„ Nagpur to Patna	10,00,000
TOTAL	1 77 50 000

The remittances to Rangoon were the surplus of the famine silver, now no longer required in the south The money was supplied under arrangements with various Banks which bore the cost of freight

The remittances to Kurrachee, Shikarpur, and part of that to Lahore, supplied silver for the Afghan war

The remittance to Calcutta was required to adjust the Notes issued against bullion in Bombay and remitted to Calcutta to pay for opium, &c , but a much larger amount was negotiated by means of bills and transfers

The remittance to Allahabad and the remainder of that to Lahore served the same purpose Bills were drawn in Calcutta against them at a rate which nearly, if not quite, paid for the carriage from Bombay The transfer from Allahabad to Bombay was a partial set off to this, made for the accommodation of the Bank—at a rate, of course, which repaid Government for the carriage

36 —In connection with the above, the information given in the following table may be of interest —

Year.	B llion transport-ed from B mbay a d Calcutta &	Cost f transport.	Coin transported by the Currency Department								Cost of Extra Time		Tot Cost of Mints				T t l cost f Cur-en y D part ment not alr ady how	Seignorage n silver	Prem ium o b lls	Be n e f Cur re y Depart-m nt
			From Madras to Calcutta	From Bombay			From Calcutt to Allah bad or Lahore	From Allahabad or Lah re to Calcutta.	From lsewhere to Bombay	C st of transport	Bombay	Calcutt	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta.	Total				
				To Calcutta,	To Allahabad or Lahore	T Kurrachee														
1	2	3	4.	5	6.	7	8.	9	10	11	1	13	14.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1861-62											2 280	5 607	3 19 110	2 64,580	4,83 190	10,66,880	5 885	16 18 167		
1862 63											19 328	9 749	2 67 ,30	5,90 690	9 48,810	18 07,230	5 30 813	22,36,558		1 52 317
1863 64											21 983	20 419	2 71,300	8 32 330	5 18,190	16,21 820	3,65 409	18,83,334		3,27 731
1864-65									••		22,303	20 634	3 24,470	7 05,650	6,38,930	16,69 050	3 96,594	20 07,333		16,54,979
1865-66											14,437	24,113	2,14,810	7 56,540	7 54,260	17,25 610	8 45 092	28,34,076		16,78,392
1866-67											14,937	4,634	1 53 170	5 69 210	5 89 080	13,11 460	9 92,303	13,48,521		16,62,850
1867 68											4,338	22	1,67,280	3 69 530	4,56,850	9 93 660	3,09,306	8,81 146		13,45,815
1868-69										•••	6,211	3,244	1,41 700	3 40,590	4,25 000	9 07,340	7 60,909	12 60 315		14,86,973
1869-70											12 600	1 540	72,340	3,40 070	4,68,080	8,80,490	2,89 860	13,80 463		16,67 872
1870-71											531	18	43 230	3 01,870	4,39,860	7,84,960	3,36,231	2,06,516		14,93 868
1871-72 ..								50 00 000		14,621	61	1,917	59 800	2 69 860	5,80,240	9 09,900	2 70 774	8,62,284		14,25,965
1872 73	••							30 00,000		4 079	3,095	1,586	84,220	3 30 080	5,28,380	9 42,680	3,09 436	4,15,796		23,92,227
1873-74								1 95 00 000		27 422	193	621	79 310	2 94,460	4,92 330	8,66,100	4,28,554	5 55,289		23 71,584
1874-75									35,00 000	9 860	13,238	16,127	52 090	4,74,550	8,72 500	13,99,140	3 79,984	9 70 427		23,69,994
1875-76							-				623	108	33 540	6,05 960	5,41 130	11,80 630	3,35,328	4,12 855		23,67,518
1876-77			•••	40 00,000	10,00 000			45 00 000		8 570	6,149	1 181	40 680	7 00 790	5 63,300	13 04,770	3,05,087	14,74,677		23,68,799
1877 78			20,00,000	3,47 00,000	1 55,00 000	3 00 000				1 40,356	38,249	22,718	19,530	6,48,860	6,52,190	13,20,580	3,44,637	32,96,350	1 49,984	24,49 648
1878-79	46,54,816			50,00,000	2,55,00 000	86,20,000				1 04,920	3,213	1 204	14,840	4,70 550	5,52,430	10 37 820	4,13 990	14,12,420	74,703	23 95,496
Total	46,54,816		20 00 000	4,37 00,000	4,20 00 000	89,20,000		3 20 00,000	35 00 000	3,09 828	1 83 769	1 35 442	23,59,150	88,66,170	1 05 04,800	2,17 30 120	76,20,222	2,50 56,527	2,24,687	2,96,12,028

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

37 —The transactions in Notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1875 76, 1876 77, 1877 78, and 1878 79 have been as follows —

	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	3 17 97,380	3,67,60,320	4,79,44,785	4,62,18,195
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	3,52,80,715	4,01,15,135	3,74 69,330	3,31,63,965
Receipts from the public for other Notes	16 18,635	21 54 930	22 33,765	14 18 900
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,86 96 730	7 90 30 385	8 76,47,880	8,08,01,060
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	2 39,66,950	2,34,15 625	2,76,07 165	2,42,85 325
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	4,74,74 715	4,47 53,625	4,29,81 460	3 28,84,040
Issues to the public for other Notes	16,18 635	21,54 930	22,33,765	14,18,900
TOTAL ISSUES	7,30,60 300	7,03,24,180	7 28,22 390	5 85,88,265

38 —The total transactions in Notes during the last ten years have been as follows —

1869 70	635 Lakhs
1870 71	758 „
1871 72	1 059 „
1872 73	1 264 „
1873 74	1 323
1874 75	1 259 ,
1875 76	1 418 ,
1876 77	1 493 „
1877 78	1,604 ,
1878 79	1,394

which may be analyzed thus —

	1869-70	1870-71	1871 72.	1872-73	1873 74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877 78.	1878-79
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
Government of India,	4	31	40	7	9	21	45	50	49	6[illegible]
Lower Bengal	153	238	443	566	623	493	487	428	554	482
Assam						36	42	39	50	47
N W Provinces	48	48	87	122	114	128	169	[illegible]17	130	163
Oudh	8	7	13	22	36	41	43	64	45	
Punjab	92	69	97	115	149	166	174	224	229	174
Madras	126	208	269	280	240	244	304	318	395	299
Bombay	179	132	92	93	90	89	110	110	107	127
Central Provinces	17	22	48	42	52	31	31	31	30	19
British Burma	8	8	6	17	10	5	8	7	5	8
Hyderabad						5	5	5	10	10
TOTAL	635	758	1 095	1 264	1,323	1 259	418	1 493	1 604	1 394

The general decrease is probably to be attributed to the famine coming to an end This is especially the case in the transactions of the Madras treasuries, but I think also in Bengal, the internal trade of which was greatly excited in the former year by the demand for rice The North Western Treasuries were still kept on low balances throughout the year under review Bombay and Burma are the only cases of increase That of the latter, at least, depends on the supplies allowed to the treasuries, for almost all Notes sent to them find their way back to Calcutta as remittances

39 —The usual facilities were given for cashing Notes at Revenue Treasuries as far as this could be done without inconvenience in other directions

Appendix IV shows all Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them, Appendix V contains the names of the Treasuries which were ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation, and Appendix VI, the names of Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given

The accommodation was restricted in the North Western Provinces and increased elsewhere, though with some exceptions in Bengal and Madras, and a few in Bombay

AGENCY TRANSACTIONS.

40 —No new Agencies were opened or existing ones closed during the year under review

The issues and receipts of Notes in exchange for coin and other Notes in the Agencies of the different Circles of Issue during the year are shewn in the following table —

	Issues	Receipts
	Rs	Rs
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	10 25 500	9 64 000
Allahabad	1 77,000	2 58 385
Lahore	35 74,000	8 65 000
Coconada	2 80 000	1 30 000
TOTAL	50 56 500	22 17 385

41 —The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs 23,95,495 12 2, as shewn in Statement III, being less than last year by Rs 54,152 0 1, owing mainly to a delay in realising interest to the extent of Rs 47,171, and to premium paid on purchases being deducted from interest, and not shown as a charge *per contra* The disbursements amounted to Rs 5,18,910 3 4, being an increase over the expenditure of last year of Rs 33,917 3 11 The cost of Note forms in 1878 79 exceeded the amount paid in 1877 78 by Rs 50,868 14 8 but the charges for the remittance of treasure were less by Rs 36,226 7 The cost of establishment was slightly in excess of that for the previous year and also the cost of repairs

The net profit for the year amounted to Rs 18,76,585 8 10, against Rs 19,64,654 12 10 in the previous year, showing a decrease this year of Rs 88,069 4

42 —But there is another indirect profit derived by the State, from the management of the Currency Balances, which became important in the year under review, and has been still more so in 1879 80

I think it may be safely assumed that the circulation is not likely again to fall to eleven crores which it last surmounted in June 1876, while only six crores of the value can by law be invested The remaining five crores and upwards sufficed to provide for the perfect convertibility of the Notes, in addition to purchasing the enormous amounts of bullion imported in 1877 78 When there is no such abnormal strain upon the reserve, there is a very large sum which cannot be really wanted until the Head Commissioner has had ample warning of an approaching pressure, and time to strengthen the threatened post

Until then, the reserve, provided it is kept intact and solely under the orders of the Currency Officers, may safely remain in any part of India that happens to be convenient This is made useful in two ways first, passively, as, for instance, the revenues of the Madras East Coast come in after the crops are harvested and purchased, the silver is not required on the spot until next year, nor can it be removed except at considerable cost, but Government cannot afford to let the balance lie idle—it is therefore paid into the Cocanada

Currency Office, and the Head Commissioner, on being advised of the credit, pays a corresponding amount into the Calcutta Treasury When silver is again wanted by the Madras merchants, they pay the Madras Currency Commissioner, who gives them bills on the Cocanada Sub Circle, or, if the silver is not needed on the spot, the Comptroller General can pay money into the Calcutta Currency Office, and obtain an order for Cocanada to ship silver for Rangoon, where it can be sold at a profit which will cover the cost of freight Again the Behar revenues, collected from the cold weather crops, will be wanted on the spot in spring for Opium payments They must therefore lie there idle, or bear the expense of carriage to Calcutta and back again They are paid into the Behar Currency chests, and the Calcutta Treasury gets the use of an equivalent from the Head Commissioner repaying the Currency Department when the Opium season comes round, upon which the Head Commissioner can give an assignment on one of his Branch chests

The second mode of assisting the revenues is active The Head Commissioner despatches a large portion of his surplus to any province in which he expects large expenditure, such as Sindh or the Punjab When money is needed, the Accountant General telegraphs his wants The Comptroller General pays a corresponding sum into the Calcutta Currency, and the Head Commissioner telegraphs to his Deputy to issue the sums required This arrangement is amply safe if carefully managed, for almost all the offices are connected by Railways, and money can, on any emergency, be called in and concentrated, while but for this assistance, the Treasury business of the State could not have been carried on this year without a far larger cash balance than would have been easily provided

43 —On the eve of making over charge of my office, I desire to record my acknowledgments to my Calcutta Assistant, Mr Sterndale for steady and excellent work, and for valuable advice which his departmental experience enables him to give on all difficult questions I am perfectly satisfied also with Mr Wells' management of his heavy charge at Bombay, as well as with Mr Greenway and the other officers whose work is less entirely occupied by this Department

W WATERFIELD

Head Commissioner

APPEN

No

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE	Calcutta: Value of Notes in circulation	Calcutta: Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−)	Madras: Value of Notes in circulation	Madras: Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−)	Bom: Value of Notes in circulation
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
March 1878	6,84,18 480		1 44,27 715		3,44,71,280
April	6,(1,95 505	−22 22 915	1 42 22 350	− 2 05 365	3 10 65,875
May	6,41 18 910	−20 76,655	1 41 89 570	− 32 780	3,26 39 405
June	7 00 f5 775	+ 9 3f 865	*1 61 27 595	+19 38 025	3 05 11 510
July	*7 4 76 030	+ 4 20 255	1 46,45,38.	−14,82 260	3 04 94 460
August	7 12 25 215	−12 50 815	1 31,46,875	−14,98 460	3,33 00 440
September	6,29 05 640	−83 19 585	1 31 91 340	+ 44,465	3 86 22 410
October	f 30 69 200	+ 1 (3 570	1 17 99 0.0	−13 92 290	3 91 58,105
November	6 18 11 810	−12 7 390	†1 06 21 060	−11,,7 090	*4,11 34,965
December	6 12,58.020	− 5 53 790	1 11 34 800	+5,12 930	3 32 50 275
January 1879	5 84 38 75	−28 19 245	1 13 35 860	+2,00 970	3 24 49 970
February	6 48 83 28	+.9 44,510	1 11 08,100	− 1,27 760	†2 82 91 015
March	†5 64,48 505	−79 34,780	1 11 66 685	− 31 415	2 95,90 085
TOTAL	7, 28 8f 720		15 27 79 610		40 14,08,015
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862 63	2 42 30 000		41 35 714		1 58 28 571
1863 64	2 41 f 000		66 50 000		2 7 2f 000
1864 65	2 80 55 111		61 26,510		3 22 83 334
1865 66	2 .0 43 82		59 31 192		3 34 59 583
1866 67	2 83 .1 438		64 40 709		4 69 74 592
1867 68	2 93 11 38		59 18 235		4 73 94 902
1868 69	3 96 45 643		66 4, 963		4 31 09 054
1869 70	4,14,57 4 5		f9 99 461		4,5, 21 903
1870 71	3 50 98,392		84 15 048		3 88,07 454
1871 72	4 30 83 409		1 07 26 264		4,14,f2 324
1872 73	4 78,04 9 2		1 02 39 740		5 15 90 409
1873 74	4 70 29 742		1 14,85 587		3 00 27 409
1874-75	4 84,38 619		86 6 123		3 04, 5 386
1875 76	4,93 96 846		1 03 00 667		3 01 31 782
1876 77	4,99 71 204		1 1 28 764		3 9 42,090
1877 78	6,13 95 010		1 51 40 198		3 7 82,074
1878 79	6 43 65 560		1 27 31 634		3 34 50 668
Increase + or decrease − in 1878 79 as compared with 1877 78	+ 30 40 550		−24,08,504		−38 31 406
Percentage on average circulation of 1877 78	**+ 4 958**		**−15 908**		**− 0 277**

DATE	Cocanada: Value of Notes in circulation	Cocanada: Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−)	Nagpur: Value of Notes in circulation	Nagpur: Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−)	Kurra: Value of Notes in circulation
March 1878	28 51 660		6 70 250		22 19 375
April	*32 77 010	+ 4,25 350	†7 16,015	+ 46 365	25 26,095
May	19 31 220	−13 45 790	11 03 545	+ 3 86 930	23 26,670
June	19 36 235	+ 5 015	17,84,945	+ 6 81 400	22,27 9,0
July	23 64,060	+ 4,27 825	*25 57,950	+ 7 73 00.	22,97 645
August	32 23 155	+ 8 59 095	24,33 720	− 1 24 230	†21 89 160
September	32 40 165	+ 17 010	23 32 295	− 1 01 4.5	2° 23 480
October	30 61 065	− 1 79 100	20 30 785	− 3 01 510	27 47 070
November	31 16 430	+ 55 365	19 89,330	− 41 455	30 60 805
December	28 °6 325	− 2 90,10	17 91 185	− 1 98 145	*30 64 250
January 1879	20 .1 925	− 7 74,400	11 70,215	− 6,20 9,0	25 37 760
February	21 92 675	+ 1 40 750	11,07 160	− 63 055	26 59 675
March	†9 51 945	−12 40,730	10 59,005	− 48 155	23 03 640
TOTAL	3 01 72 210		2 00,76,750		3 01 64,310
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862 63					
1863 64					
1864 65	55 251		3 17 624		9 08 721
1865 66	3 75 811		16,05 322		10 13 765
1866 67	3,57 041		10 67 343		15 90 835
1867 68	3 01,168		21 23 967		19 67 010
1868 69	4,73 843		27 42 508		24,73 060
1869 70	3,46,556		25,54,187		22,59,591
1870 71	3 41,278		31 60,787		22,33,014
1871 72	3,36,779		30 16 843		20 30 310
1872 73	4,63,376		31 66 630		21 97,823
1873 74	7 28,755		31 89 530		17 28,919
1874 75	13,24,758		13 74,021		17 87 612
1875 76	25,82,684		19 02,068		18,40 593
1876 77	21,31,235		13 68,476		21 98,696
1877 78	16,14,344		8 91,702		25,18 698
1878 79	25 14,351		16 73,062		
Increase + or decrease − in 1878-79 as compared with 1877 78	+ 9,00,007		+ 7 81 360		+ 3 14,997
Percentage on average circulation of 1877-78	**+ 55 750**		**+ 87 625**		**+ 14·[illegible]**

DICES
I

circulation throughout India during 1878 79 and previous years

Bay	Allahabad		Lahore		Calicut	
Monthly inc ease (+) or decrease (−)	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−)	Value of Notes in irculatio	Monthly ii crease (+) or decrease (−)	Value of Notes in circ 1 tion	Montl ly in r ase (+) o decrea e (−)
Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	58 10 395		47 86 665		15 34 180	
− 25 05 905	60 64,055	+ 2 53 660	53 34 285	+ 5 47 570	14 19 110	− 1 15 0/0
+ 6 74 030	74,61 920	+ 13 97 865	46,31 110	− 7 03 125	†12 84 700	− 1 34,410
− 21 27 895	82,62 975	+ 8 01 055	45,83 070	− 48,040	16 60 ,00	+ 3 76,000
− 17 050	77 81 380	− 4 81 595	†48 50 160	− 2 32 910	20 70 815	+ 4,10 115
+ 28 05 980	*84,32 520	+ 6 51 140	47 74 620	+ 4,24 460	20 55 645	− 15,170
+ 53,21 970	73 60 070	− 10 72 450	*63,01 495	+ 15 26 875	*21 (3 780	+ 1 08 085
+ 5 35 695	58,21 725	− 15 38 845	40 79 855	− 13 21 640	20 4,825	1 38 905
+ 19 76,860	†38 83 465	− 19 38 260	47 19 820	− 2 60 085	19 21 860	− 1 0 965
− 78 84 (95	49 49 950	+ 10 66 485	45 09 8 5	− 2 09 945	18 18 190	− 1 08 670
− 8 00 300	66 74,210	+ 17 24 260	45 82 600	+ 72 725	16 58 53	− 1 59 (5(
− 41 58 955	51 16,505	− 15 57 705	48 53 190	+ 2 70 590	1(31 67,	− 26,8(0
+ 12 39 070	46,73 555	− 4,42,900	47 04,080	− 1 48 210	14 93 2 0	− 1 38 455
	7 64,82 330		5 83 25 010	..	2 12 03 005	

YEAR FROM 1862-63.

	Allahabad		Lahore		Calicut	
	11 30 468		7 81 033		61 ,	
	25 51 730		29 51 182		4 21 160	
	25 93 184		25 00 508		5 54 (4)	
	32,48 513		24 05 052		5 (6 109	
	33 74,186		25 81 546		8 16 1((	
	30,97 881		22 52 897		7 ,0 210	
	41 34,122		26 74 301		8 63 419	
	36 60 324		52 34 6 5		11 96 533	
	52 18 260		47 59 828		18,10 4(7	
	78 86,899		47 77 161		22 08 618	
	6 57 604		53,43 460		21 48,859	
	69 97 957		66 21 276		25 38,768	
	72 07 479		62 40 332		20 86 198	
	51,65,639		54 70 648		21 89 267	
	63 73 527		48 60 418		17 66 917	
	+ 9 07 888		− 6 10 230		− 4 22 350	
	+ 16 611		− 11 154		− 19 292	

Cheen	Akola		Total	
	5 57 500		19 57 47 ,00	
+ 3 06,720	12 74,540	+ 7 17,040	13 29 94 950	− 27 52 550
− 1 99 425	12 25 095	− 49 445	13 09 12,145	− 20 82 805
− 98 700	15 17 775	+ 2 92,680	13 86 68,550	+ ,7 56,405
+ 69,675	16 65 485	+ 1 47 710	14,07 03,320	+ 20 34 770
− 1 08,485	19 58,925	+ 2,93 440	*14 [illegible],40 2,5	+ 20 36,955
+ 34,320	22 65 845	+ 3 06,920	14 06,06 460	− 21 33 815
+ 5,28 590	*23 31 685	+ 65 840	13 ,0 23 365	− 35 83 095
+ 3,13,825	23 30 635	− 1,050	13 45 91 170	− 24,3 135
+ 3 355	22 58 410	− [illegible]72 225	12 68 61 370	− 77 29 800
− 5,26,490	5 97 795	− 16,60,615	12 14,97 645	− 53 63 ,25
+ 1 21 915	†5 92,035	− 5,760	12 20 25 315	+ 5 27 670
− 3 56 035	16,44,880	+ 12,52,795	†11 42,86,4. 0	− 77 88,865
	1 98 63 055		1 58 28 61 015	

YEAR FROM 1862-63.

	Akola		Total	
			4 41 94,285	
			5 23 26 000	
			6,88 20 116	
			7 72 57 988	
			8,98,93,179	
			9,26,50,848	
	96 206		10 14,55,827	
	10,14,162		10 66,90 777	
	20 92,858		9,81,82,240	
	32,67 268		11 41,57 442	
	15 56,326		12,86,40 867	
	24,20 383		11,14,51 907	
	9 25 017		10 67,04,071	
	12 67 031		11 85 26,621	
	11,00 218		11 64,16,538	
	9,24,954		13,25,02,472	
	16,55,854		14,19,05,084	
	+ 7,36,800		− 5,97 385	
	+ 73 955		− 451	

No

STATEMENT of Notes issued

Circles	Nature of work	5 Rupees No	5 Rupees Value	10 Rupees No	10 Rupees Value	20 Rupees No	20 Rupees Value	50 No
Calcutta	Notes issued	382 569	19 12 84[illegible]	1 6[illegible] 153	1 68 [illegible]1 530	739 193	1 47 83 860	18[illegible] 280
Madras		53 23[illegible]	2 [illegible]6 195	114 3[illegible]7	11 43 [illegible]70	68[illegible]7	1 [illegible]77 140	53 358
Bombay		171 6[illegible]7	8 58 335	66[illegible] 780	66 37 800	108 340	21 6[illegible] 800	7[illegible] 3[illegible]0
Allahabad		13 191	65 970	22 [illegible]37	2 29 370	17 626	3 5[illegible] 520	14,160
Lahore		15 361	76 805	46 591	4,65 910	32 463	6 49 260	23 588
Calicut		14 091	70 45	15 [illegible]90	1 56 900	10 839	2 1[illegible] [illegible]80	9 124
Cocanada		2 958	14 [illegible]90	4 075	40 7[illegible]0	3 771	7[illegible] 420	3 608
Nagpur		5 3[illegible]8	26 61	7 [illegible]83	72 830	6 401	1 28 [illegible]80	5 679
Kurrachee		7 [illegible]26	38 130	24 513	2 45 130	8,[illegible]2[illegible]	1 78 410	5 381
Akola		2 890	14 450	3 910	39 100	2 940	58 800	2 65[illegible]
TOTAL		668 918	33 44 590	2 538 309	2 53 83,090	999 355	1 99 87 100	383 201
Percentage on total issues		11 42	39	43 38	2 95	17 07	2 32	6 54
Calcutta	Notes received	373 299	18 66 4[illegible]5	1 643 870	1 64 3[illegible] 700	759 20	1 51 84 040	188 151
Madras		61 113	[illegible]	129 979	12 99 790	78 85[illegible]	15 77 040	61 3[illegible]0
Bombay		174 089	8 70 445	694 729	69 47 290	119 239	23 84 [illegible]80	85 4[illegible]3
Allahabad		19 32[illegible]	96 [illegible]45	81 861	[illegible]18 610	25 0[illegible]8	5 00 5[illegible]0	1[illegible] 798
Lahore		19 902	99 510	44,277	4 42 [illegible]70	32 326	6 4[illegible] [illegible]0	23 684
Calicut		13 473	67 365	15 434	1 54 340	10 14[illegible]	2 0[illegible] 900	7 949
Cocanada		4 420	22 100	4 1[illegible]9	41 [illegible]90	3 [illegible]8	7[illegible] [illegible]0	4 12
Nagpur		5 592	27 960	8,5[illegible]6	85 860	6 89[illegible]	1 3[illegible] [illegible]0	5 598
Kurrachee		6 21[illegible]	31 095	20 28[illegible]	2 02 860	[illegible]	1 91 480	5 813
Akola		6 418	32 090	7 978	79 730	5 538	1 10 760	3 318
TOTAL		683 854	34,1[illegible] 270	2 600 654	2,60 06 540	1 050 948	2 10 18,960	404 719
Percentage on total receipts		11 33	38	43 08	2 86	17 41	2 32	6 70
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	301 7[illegible]1	1 508,605	1 2[illegible]3 9[illegible]9	1 24 39 590	513 78[illegible]	1 0[illegible] 75 700	126 86[illegible]
Madras		49 033	2 45 165	95 41[illegible]	9 54 16[illegible]	53 415	10 [illegible]8 [illegible]00	43 452
Bombay		107 [illegible]74	5 3[illegible] 870	341 312	34 13 1[illegible]0	79 37[illegible]	15 8[illegible] [illegible]0	57 1[illegible]0
Allahabad		17 602	88 010	27 904	2 7[illegible]040	21 940	4,38 800	17 576
Lahore		17 576	87 880	37 89	3 78 980	26 062	5 21 240	19 130
Calicut		12 546	62 730	14,4[illegible]	1 44 980	9 170	1 83 400	[illegible] 895
Cocanada		3 196	17 480	3 1[illegible]	31 9[illegible]0	3 241	64,880	3 2[illegible]8
Nagpur		4 86[illegible]	24 3[illegible]0	7 646	76 4[illegible]0	6 100	1 22 000	5 009
Kurrachee		5 843	29 215	[illegible]14[illegible]	1 81 4[illegible]0	8 284	1 6[illegible] 680	4 43[illegible]
Akola		4 70[illegible]	23 515	[illegible]44	64,420	4 418	88 360	2 285
TOTAL		524 [illegible]60	26 24 800	1 796 343	1 79 63 430	7 25 7[illegible]4	1 4[illegible] 15 880	286 0[illegible]0
Percentage on total cancellations		12 75	61	43 65	4 19	17 64	3 39	6 95
Percentage on total cancellations on receipts		77 77		69 67		69 83		71 78

Abstract of all Circles

Years	Notes issued No	Notes issued Value
1861 62	3[illegible]7 200	4 [illegible]0 00 000
1862 63	[illegible] 015	[illegible] 500
1863 64	[illegible] 01	4 [illegible] 01 000
1864 65	[illegible] [illegible]0	[illegible] 00 110
1865 66	[illegible]1 0	10 10 0[illegible] 0
1866 67	1 9[illegible] 8[illegible]88	2[illegible] 80 1[illegible] 150
1867-68	2 [illegible]0 745	3[illegible] 0[illegible] 49 710
1868 69	3 117 050	41 00 73 020
1869 70	3 3[illegible] 8[illegible]8	4[illegible] 34 48 480
1870 71	[illegible] 85[illegible] 477	5[illegible] [illegible]3 6 620
1871 72	4 04[illegible] 118	62 2[illegible] 21 200
1872 73	4 180 416	57 39 09 525
1873 74	4 [illegible]1[illegible] 3[illegible]5	61 69 24,575
1874-75	5 14 [illegible]82	68,25 78 760
1875 76	5 82 790	62 69 70 81[illegible]
1876 77	[illegible] 777 [illegible]14	78,77 51 185
1877 78	6 251 [illegible]04	90 5[illegible] 50 980
1878 79	[illegible] 853 587	86 09 06,930

II.

received and cancelled during 1878-79

Rupees	100 Ru		500 Ru		1 000 Rupees		10 000 Ru		Tot	
Value	No	Val	N	Value	N	Value	No	Value	No	Val e
98 14,000	341 222	3 41 22 200	85 588	4 7 94 000	312 795	31 27 95 000	11 593	11 59 30 000	3 694,393	54 80 03 435
26 67 900	104 454	1 04 4 400	23 F21	1 17 C0 500	20 383	2 03 83 000	1 4_7	1 4_ 70 000	439 616	6 _3 13 905
39 08 500	158 203	1 58 20 300	14 86_	74 32 500	65 352	C 53 5 ' 000	8 1(1	8,16 10 000	1 269 738	18 38 46 35
7 08 000	19 F92	19 59 200	2 809	14 04 00	13 440	1 34 40 000	213	21 30 000	103 971	2 0 89 560
11 79 400	21 869	21 86 900	4 469	22 31 000	5 018	50 18 000	71 J	71 90 000	150 071	1 89 J7 275
4,5C 200	12 475	12 4, 500	851	4 27 000	572	5 7_,000	253	25 30 000	63 898	(,(835
1 80 400	2 6 J0	2 69 000	87C	4 38 000	1 817	18 17 000	308	30 80 000	20 103	J 1F 360
2 83 950	5 828	5 82 800	810	40 000	1 812	181 000	135	13 50 000	33 274	46 61 275
2 69 0 0	8 450	8 45 000	1 453	7 (500	4,25J	42 J 000	42	4 _0 000	60 61C	C9 81 50
1 32 650	3 828	3 8 800	516	2 58 000	8J6	8 9C 000	244	24 40 000	17 8/7	42 21 800
1 91 60 0 0	(/8 611	6 78 61 100	135 751	6 78 7 000	426 344	42 63 44 000	23 095	23 09 50 000	5 853 58/	8(0J 06, 30
2 22	11 59	7 88	2 32	7 88	7 29	49 53	0 39	26 83	100	100
91 07 550	34 394	3 42 39 400	8C 237	4 31 18 500	313 038	31 30 38 000	12 667	12 66 70 000	3 718 358	55 99 57 685
30 6J 00	110 06_	1 10 06 200	2F J03	1 29 F1 500	21 3	2 13,25 000	1 415	1 41 50 000	490 039	(5C 84 5J5
42 71 150	1C3 3C/	1 63 36 700	15 519	7/ F9 00	6(450	6 (4 50 000	10 26	10 26 50 000	1 32) 081	20 76 6J 865
9 80 900	24 435	4 43 500	3 39	1( )(00	1/ 4)	1 4J 000	_15	_1 5(000	141 608	2 57 41 715
11 84 0(	_ 476	_ 17 (00	4 440	0 00	48	F_ 48 000	7CJ	76)0 000	1 3 1 _	1 9 5 60(
3 97 4 0	11 84(	11 81 ( )0	1 061	5 0 00	C15	6 45 0 0	2(	C 0 (00	(0 8 0	C8 155
2 06 F0	3 933	3 93 300	1 180	F J0 000	2 0CJ	20 6) 000	44_	44 50 000	24 3 9	78 52 200
2 7J J00	5 601	5 60 100	8C8	4 34 000	2 031	20 31 000	1_C	12 60 000	3 _ 18	48 1(710
2 C5 6_0	8 131	8 13 100	1 361	6 80 500	4 417	44 17 000	4	4, 0 000	55 49 3	70 _4 685
1 65 900	4 102	4 10 200	468	2 31 000	8C6	8 66 000	124	1 10 000	28 80/	31 38 680
2 02 87 450	6J6 347	6 9C 34 700	140 430	7 C 15 000	1 3 3 (38	13 36 38 000	6 3 3	(33 50 000	6 036 95	J0 75 19 9 0
2 23	11 53	7 67	2 33	7 74	7 18	47 78	44	29 02	100	100
C3 48 300	287 8(3	_ 37 8C 300	5C 88	2 84 41 000	144 336	14,43 36 000	2 686	2 68 60 000	2 C 8 098	2 39 90 135
21 " 600	81 883	81 88 300	14 287	71 43 00	7 6 9	76 59 000	699	C9 90 000	34, 841	3 14 1 0 5
_8 56 000	93 8	93 /2 800	11 3	F(7 C0	31 941	3 1) 11 0 0	4 1 3	4 1 30 000	72C 5)	9 (C 1_ 810
8 78 800	21 36	21 3C 200	2 37	11 8(000	9 483	94 83 000	8	80 000	118 47	1 4F 69 8 0
9 56 500	17)1J	17)1)0(	3 10	17 01 000	3 3 8	3 3 78 000	31	3 40 000	12F 39J	91 00
3 44,/50	10 030	10 03 000	13	3 71 00	349	3 49 000	172	17 20 000	54 333	41 78 CC0
1 64,900	3 3C0	3 3(000	1 052	5 2(000	1 819	18 1J 000	409	40 90 000	19 87	7(0 230
2 50 4C0	4 714	4 1 40(	"04	3 F 000	1 695	16 95 000	62	6 20 000	30 7J	36 11 (30
2 21 950	7 1C3	7 16 300	1 104	5 2 000	1 412	14 12 000	42	4 20 000	4C 42J	36 J8 5(5
1 14 25(	1 915	1 91 500	30J	1 54 500	268	2 68 000	22	9 0 000	20 36	11 24 54
1 43 03 500	4 J 937	4 79 J3 700	)2 _10	4 61 05 000	202 340	20 23 40 000	8 2 7	8 25 70 000	4,115 911	42 84 16 310
3 33	11 66	11 22	2 24	10 76	4 91	47 23	20	19 27	100	100
	69 61		66 17		46 86		31 37		68 83	47 41

from 1861 62 to 1878 79

Not		N	
N	Val	N	V l
2 000	10 00 000		
82 8 0	1 1) 00	5 20	1 10 0) 00
248 58	4 17 01 000	240 4 8	3 , 4 51 000
253 708	3 3 6))00	214 90	3 1 (C C(0
851 111	9)8 3) 180	38(174	3)0 71 (20
1 917 381	2 3(3/ 0	83 631	7 0)5 040
2 494 319	30 / (4 2 0	998 ( )	10 8 26 5(0
2 936 3F 3	41 CJ)0 180	1 5 3 433	14 85 600
3 353 591	48 /0 4 340	1 90(/)4	2 30 04 0
3 728 092	5(C6 28 810	2 00 849	24 9 5(750
3 813 8(1	(0 48 1( )40	1 894 16	2F (4 60 1C0
4 194,12J	5) JC 88 8 5	2 15(03)	25 00 27)0
4 620 018	C (1 55 900	2 5C5 8)0	2C _0 4 8J0
4,762 530	C 3 66 F7 70	3 091 083	28 68 (125
5 C9 511	(1 1 6	3 500 318	2) 62 56 840
5 702 046	7/ 87 2C 175	3 C(1 31	3 3J 18 4 5
6 120 20	9(5 37 7 15	4,3J9 7	4 50 76 735
6 03C 955	90 / 1J J_0	4 115)11	42 84 16 310

No

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses of the Depart

	CALCUTTA											
	Calcutta			Allahabad			Lahore			Madras		
RECEIPTS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
1878 79—Interest realized on Government Securities	12 27 577	10	7	84,453	0	0	94 602	0	0	2 30 994	0	0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS												
Value of Unclaimed Currency Notes												
Miscellaneous	336	11	3	1 034	2	0	19	11	0	1	8	0
Premium realized on Bill	7 861	1	0									
	12 35 775	6	10	85 487	2	0	94 621	11	0	2 30 995	8	0
DISBURSEMENTS												
Salaries	21 609	14	7									
Establishment	56 678	5	0	10 122	9	1	8 539	8	3	17 691	6	2
Temporary Establishment	8 981	1	2	156	0	0				456	14	0
Charges for Remittances	557	5	0	1 007	0	0				1 866	9	0
Stationery	2 075	15	9	18	10	0				410	3	8
Printing Charges	1 341	2	11				214	10	0	342	11	0
Service Telegrams	253	8	0	37	0	0	134	0	0	322	8	0
Purchase of Service Stamps	436	4	6	65	0	6	155	5	0	166	6	6
House Lighting, Police and Water rate	5 043	12	0							235	9	6
Cost of Note Forms	1 29 034	3	4	345	2	8	4 625	3	4	11 257	3	4
One third Freight on Europe Stores	16	0	0							7	10	8
Pensions and Gratuities	3 050	0	0							244	10	0
Cost of Repairs on Currency Buildings	1 129	5	3							93	1	1
Cost of Chests Bags and Locks	70	7	9	437	14	0				99	11	6
Contingencies	2 277	12	9	1 032	2	2	622	15	5	1 549	4	1
Travelling Allowances												
Dead Stock Cost of Office Furniture &c	1 580	6	0	95	3	0	84	11	0	395	2	6
Compensation for Dearness of Provisions										159	10	2
Discount on Bills	3 906	4	0									
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1878 79	2 38 041	12	0	16 616	9	5	14,376	5	0	85 298	9	2
PROFIT	*9 97 733*	*10*	*10*	*68,870*	*8*	*7*	*80,245*	*6*	*0*	*1 95 696*	*14*	*10*

III

ment of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878 79

Madras		Bombay				Total
Calicut	Cocanada	Bombay	Kurrachee	Nagpur	Akola.	
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
27 938 0 0	20 702 0 0	6 15 241 0 0	47 607 0 0	15 584 0 0	12 875 0 0	23 77 573 10 7
		137 12 4				1 529 12 7
		8 531 4 0				16 392 [illegible] 0
27 938 0 0	20 702 0 0	6 23 910 0 4	47 607 0 0	15 584 0 0	12 875 0 0	23 95 495 12 2
1 200 0 0	1 250 0 0	15 129 10 10	1 199 15 11		1 200 0 0	41 589 9 4
3 257 6 4	2 800 8 0	48 509 14 5	4 144 0 0	5 652 11 9	3 108 0 0	1 60 804 5 0
		1 585 5 0				11 179 4 2
393 1 9	1 624 9 2	92 203 1 1	656 12 6	3 612 1 2		1 01 920 7 8
		149 8 1			14 7 0	2 068 12 6
		519 12 [illegible]			140 14 0	2 589 2 5
162 0 0	216 0 0	410 0 0	228 0 0	159 0 0	101 0 0	2 023 0 0
80 13 0	69 3 0	209 0 6	130 7 6	86 11 0	40 1 0	1 439 4 6
		44 0 0		73 7 6		5 396 13 0
1 556 14 0	48 5 4	9 821 8 0	1 961 4 0	287 9 4	17 4 8	1 58 954 10 0
		3 3 4				26 14 0
						3 294 10 0
		6 043 2 7				7 865 8 11
101 4 0	294 14 0			77 0 0		1 081 3 3
138 14 4	178 5 2	2 173 4 8	137 9 9	222 12 0	95 5 4	8 428 5 8
		74 11 0				74 11 0
	70 1 3	151 0 0	76 4 0			2 452 11 9
4 0 0	21 0 0				30 0 0	214 10 2
						3 306 4 0
6 894 5 5	6 572 13 11	1 77 657 2 0	8 534 5 8	10 171 4 9	4,747 0 0	5 18 910 3 4
21 043 10 7	*14 129 3 1*	*4 46,252 14 4*	*39 072 10 4*	*5 412 11 3*	*8 128 0 0*	*18 76 585 8 10*

No

ABS

	Calcutta									Madras		
	Calcutta			Allahabad			Lahore			Madras		
RECEIPTS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
In 1861-62												
1862-63	1 52 316	10	2									
1863-64	3 27 731	5	4									
1864-65	9 69 318	4	4							1 73 913	14	10
1865-66	6 05 285	1	8	46 281	6	0	31 484	2	0	1 64 649	0	10
1866-67	6 91 286	13	6	49 784	0	0	31 517	0	0	1 13 995	11	4
1867-68	5 32 863	9	9	45 617	9	4	28 944	4	9	1 16 947	14	6
1868-69	5 81 265	0	9	49 442	8	8	37 827	13	5	97 413	11	8
1869-70	6 50 288	12	3	48 310	9	8	35 133	4	11	1 09 154	11	1
1870-71	5 36 277	7	6	62 787	2	7	40 616	1	1	1 27 803	11	10
1871-72	5 38 378	2	9	45 512	7	6	65 087	5	3	1 (489	2	10
1872-73	8 91 423	8	3	96 879	10	9	88 308	10	6	1 90 126	9	9
1873-74	10 04,194	6	0	1 56 749	4	0	1 01 370	14	0	2 13 722	15	9
1874-75	11 87 241	11	6	89 036	0	0	1 10 593	7	3	1 99 083	3	0
1875-76	10 92 800	4	6	1 13 676	0	0	1 28 291	10	9	2 08 151	8	8
1876-77	10 74 581	8	0	1 09 322	0	0	1 34 781	10	0	2 50 270	5	[illegible]
1877-78	11 80 679	7	8	1 12 726	0	0	1 11 997	10	9	2 91 326	0	[illegible]
1878-79	12 35 775	6	10	85 487	2	0	94 621	11	0	2 30 995	8	0
TOTAL	1 32 51 707	8	9	11 11 611	12	1	10 40 635	9	8	26 51 344	1	[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS												
In 1861-62	2 639	2	7							751	9	3
1862-63	3 06 205	8	3							50 610	10	1
1863-64	1 40 049	4	11							58 638	9	6
1864-65	34 145	8	6	20 329	12	2	17 539	13	0	55 550	9	1
1865-66	4,00 080	5	2	17 824	12	9	21 500	13	3	68 799	1	2
1866-67	5 27 735	4	11	13 488	3	2	16 999	6	3	58 085	3	9
1867-68	90 086	0	0	17 230	12	10	20 862	13	7	32 327	6	5
1868-69	5 71 781	12	9	14 792	14	4	15 285	6	4	26 020	15	10
1869-70	99 909	12	7	14 991	8	11	16 687	14	6	28 313	6	5
1870-71	1 30 679	3	7	15 505	1	4	13 726	6	9	40 043	4	7
1871-72	1 02 321	6	2	14,457	12	6	19 870	1	1	29 817	10	3
1872-73	1 27 751	14	3	20 576	5	10	11 243	6	6	35 005	7	0
1873-74	1 65 462	14	5	51 683	12	7	14,189	4	7	40 502	8	8
1874-75	1 36 395	6	10	21 920	7	4	22 072	3	8	34,291	12	11
1875-76	1 26 771	7	8	44,446	5	4	13 937	10	8	30 886	13	2
1876-77	1 47 884	0	11	19 322	1	0	10 443	14	9	29 909	0	6
1877-78	1 82 693	11	4	13 346	14	3	18 445	5	1	28 526	0	4
1878-79	2 38 041	12	0	16 616	9	5	14 376	5	0	35 298	9	2
TOTAL	35 30 634	8	10	3 16 533	5	9	2 47 180	13	0	6 83 468	10	1
PROFIT	*97 21 072*	*15*	*11*	*7,95 078*	*6*	*4*	*7 93 454*	*12*	*8*	*19 70,875*	*7*	*6*

III—concluded

1RACT

M DR S		B M Y				
Calicut	C i la	B l y	Kurrachee	N gp	Akola.	TOTAL
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
						1 52 316 10 2
						3 27 731 5 4
		5 11 740 13 (				16 54 979 0 8
3 ?68 2 0	3 ?68 2 0	7 95 109 3 8	4 637 7 9	24 409 0 7		16 78 391 10 6
4 400 0 0	4 400 0 0	7 18 93. 2 1	23 870 0 0	21 661 0 0		16 62 849 10 11
4,137 1 3	4 137 1 3	.(9 836 0 4	20 6/7 12 5	22 6,3 15 1		13 1. 815 4 8
11 903 1? 11	( )13 4 9	6 31 (37 5 10	28 822 15 1	40 186 7 0	1 40) 12 0	14,86)72 11 8
12 011 10 11	5 104 7 2	7 13 353 15 0	18 566 11 1	39 831 13 7	15 815 9 4	16 6/ 871 9 0
13 113 3 5	183 2 9	5 89 570 14 9	34 317 10 3	52 408 15 9	31 789 4 10	14,93 867 10 9
14 3/7 11 0	4 187 1 3	5 16 531 10 6	27 7(5 4 9	37 511 (9	40 625 3 4	14,..9(5 7 11
33 612 1 0	8 (02 13 0	)5/ 835 13 0	3/ 093 12 6	58 /90 4 10	28 893 15 9	23 92 227 6 1
1(8(6 10 3	15 161 1 (	6 37 189 0 6	46 985 0 3	67 (81 7 9	51 360 4 6	23 71 581 0 (
1) //0 0 0	20 610 0 0	6 41 707 (1	35 (60 12 0	22 097 0 0	14 195 0 0	23 69 991 8 1
5) /0 0 0	44 88) 0 0	6 17 519 ((	3(340 0 0	24 389 0 0	15 5) 0 0	23 (7 517 14 5
3) 113 0 0	1) ?(5 14 0	6 66 207 13 8	40 050 1 6	2? 046 0 0	12 931 0 0	23 68 79) 4 8
3/ 865 0 0	1)((0 0 0	6 34 205 12 10	35 533 13 0	15 514 0 0	10 150 0 0	21 1)(47 12 3
2/)38 0 0	20 /02 0 0	6 23 910 0 4	4/ 607 0 0	15 584 0 0	12 875 0 0	23 95 495 12 2
3)1 83(7 3	1 82 702 15 8	18 54 356 6 10	4 8 528 4 7	4 67 764 7 4	2 35 540 1 9	2 96 13 (27 12 0
		2 491 10 0				5 885 5 10
		1 73 996 6 6				5 30 812 8 10
		1 66 720 11 11				3 65 108 10 4
3 112 11 4	3 960 9 2	2 51 2[illegible] 0 9		10 719 6 11		3 96 594 6 11
11 132 8 5	10 073 12 8	2 92 133 5 10	9 59(11 8	13 905 14 10		8 45 092 5 9
4 667 12 8	3 8(5 11 9	3 47 130 13 10	8 632 0 0	11 698 10 5		9 92 303 2 9
4 657 11 4	4 471 2 1	1 15 48[illegible] 13 4	10 509 12 11	13 6/2 11 1		3 09 306 6 7
4 695 15 6	4 891 2 8	96 392 7 9	10 517 15 3	1. 9(6 3 0	3 593 13 7	7 60 938 11 0
4 407 0 1	5 021 14 0	92 6?4 9 9	7 711 15 0	14 866 1 5	5 376 0 8	2 89 860 3 4
4 546 11 2	4 403 10 6	1 09 134 15 1	5 922 4 1	7 239 14 9	4 729 9 9	3 3(231 1 7
5 417 14 0	4,/35 5 10	89 472 15 7	6 038 0 2	8 375 8 7	4 887 15 3	2 85,394 9 5
7 367 15 0	4 792 12 9	86 696 2 0	7 225 11 5	7 699 10 8	5 156 1 0	3 13 515 6 5
6 098 14 0	4 598 12 7	1 37 043 5 9	9 157 11 10	17 470 11 0	9 768 2 7	4,55 9/6 2 0
9 037 5 6	9 168 12 1	1 32 673 5 1	6 097 0 2	11 956 11 1	6 230 9 0	3 89 843 9 8
5 568 2 3	4 419 3 10	88 35. 6 10	6 670 11 3	6 705 5 10	7,566 8 4	3 35 327 11 2
6 891 3 11	5 216 10 0	75 122 12 10	7 635 7 6	6 536 15 1	4 604 12 3	3 13 056 14 9
6 941 7 0	4 713 12 4	2 11 253 11 7	7 100 7 0	6 954 13 4	5 013 13 2	4 84 092 15 5
6 894 5 5	6 572 13 11	1 77 667 2 0	8 534 5 8	10 171 4 9	4 747 0 0	5 18 910 3 4
91 440 12 7	80 906 2 2	26 45 876 12 5	1 11 350 1 11	1 60 984 14 9	61 6/1 5 7	73 30 050 7 1
4 63 395 11 2	*1 01 796 13 6*	*72 08 479 10 5*	*3 47 178 2 8*	*3 06 779 8 7*	*1 73 865 12 2*	*2 16 81 977 4 11*

G

No. IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ajmere
Gwalior
Nowgong (Bundlekund)
Sambhur

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Balaghat
Betul
Bhandara
Chanda
Chindwara
Damoh
Hoshangabad
Mandla
Nimar
Raipur
Sambalpur
Saugor
Seoni

BRITISH BURMAH

Bassein
Henzada
Mergui
Prome
Sandoway
Shoagyeen
Tavoy
Thayetmyo
Tounghoo

ASSAM

Goalpara
Kamrup
Sylhet

BENGAL

Backergunge
Bankoora
Beerbhoom
Bhagulpur
Bhullooah
Bogra
Burdwan
Chittagong
Chumparun
Cuttack
Dinagepur
Du[illegible]unga
Gya
Hazaribagh
Julpaiguri
Lohardugga
Midnapore
Monghyr
Moorshedabad
Mozufferpore
Mymonsingh
Nuddea
Nya Doomka
Pooree
Pubna
Purneah
Sarun
Shahabad
Tipperah

N W PROVINCES AND OUDH

Etah
Farukhabad
Kheri
Muttra

PUNJAB

Gujranwala
Gurdaspur
Jhang
Kangra
Rawalpindi
Rohtak
Simla

MADRAS

Coimbatore
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Malabar
Nellore
North Arcot
South Arcot
Salem
Tanjore
Tinnevelly
Travancore

HYDERABAD

Baldana
Basein
Ellichpur
Wun

No V

BRITISH BURMAH

Ramree

ASSAM

Darrang
Garo Hills
Khasi Hills
Lakhimpur
Naga Hills
Nowgong (Assam)
Sibsagar

BENGAL

Ballasore
Furreedpur
Hooghly
Howrah
Jessore
Maldah
Rajshahye
Rungpur
Singbhoom
24 Pergunnahs

N W PROVINCES AND OUDH

Aligarh
Azamgarh
Banda
Bareilly
Basti
Bharaich
Bijnor
Budaun
Bulandshahar
Burabanki
Dehra Dun
Etawah
Futtehpur

N W PROVINCES AND OUDH—*continued*

Fyzabad
Ghazipur
Gonda
Gorukpur
Hamirpur
Hardoi
Jalan
Jaunpur
Jhanshi
Lalitpur
Meerut
Moradabad
Mozaffarnagar
Partabgarh
Rai Bareli
Roorkee
Saharanpur
Shahjanpur
Sitapur
Sultanpur
Unao

PUNJAB

Amballa
Bannu
Dera Ghazi Khan
Dera Ismail Khan
Ferozepur
Gujrat
Gurgaon
Hazara
Hissar
Hoshiarpur
Jhelum
Jullundur
Karnal
Kohat
Ludhiana
Mooltan
Montgomery

PUNJAB—*continued*

Mozaffargarh
Peshawar
Sealkot
Shahpur
Sirsa.

MADRAS

Chingleput
Kistna
Madura
Trichinopoly
Vizagapatam

BOMBAY

Ahmednagar
Baroda
Belgaum
Cutch
Hyderabad
Kaira
Kaladgi
Kanara
Kathywar
Khandesh
Nasik
Rutnagiri
Satara
Shikarpur
Sholapur
Surat
Tana

MYSORE

Bangalore
Chitaldroog
Kolar
Shimoga

No VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Bhopal
Coorg (Mercara)
Indore
Munipur
Port Blair

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Bilaspur
Jubbulpur
Narsingpur
Wardha

BRITISH BURMAH

Maoobeng

ASSAM

Cachar

BENGAL

Cooch Behar
Darjeeling
Manbhoom

N W PROVINCES AND OUDH

Kumaun
Mainpuri

BOMBAY

Aden

MYSORE

Hassan
Kadur
Mysore
Tumkur

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1050 AND 1051 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 26TH JUNE 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

(Each cell gives seers and chittacks, S C.)

Province / District	Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Past fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Last fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Common: Present fortnight	Rice, Common: Last fortnight	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), Holcus Sorghum: Present fortnight	Great Millet: Last fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year
CENTRAL PROVINCES															
Nagpur	14 4	14 4	10 0				8 ?	8 0	? 4	11 8	11 12	10 0	17 12	18 0	19 8
Bhandara	18 0	19 0	12 0				8 12	8 1	8 0	13 12	14 0	11 0	17 1	18 0	14 0
Chanda	15 10	16 4	10 0							11 4	11 0	10 5	19 1	19 0	16 4
Wardha	18 8	18 4	10 2				? 4	? 4	6 4	10 0	1? 4	9 4	1 0	21 0	14 14
Balaghat	17 8	17 8	11 0				13 0	13 0	11 ?	19 0	19 0	15 0			
Jubbulpore	18 8	8 ?	11 0	?7 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	14 0
Saugor	23 4	?2 4	12 0	16 0	16 0		10 0	10 0		11 0	11 0	7 0	35 0	33 0	18 0
Damoh	27 8	?5 8	12 0		30 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	8 ?	16 0	15 0	10 8	40 0		15 0
Seoni	1? 0	19 8	11 0				10 1	10 1?	9 ?	14 1	15 8	12 0			
Mandla	?0 8	21 8	12 8				13 0	1 8	10 0	17 0	16 8	11 0			
Betúl	16 0	14 8	9 0				11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	1? 0	8 0		18 0	10 0
Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	8 0				8 0	8 0	7 0	1? 0	1? 0	9 ?	0 0	0 0	11 0
Hoshangabad	15 7	14 10	7 14				6 12	6 1	? 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	4 0	?4 0	11 0
Narsinghpur	18 4	18 0	10 8				11 1?	11 1?	7 8	15 8	15 8	8 ?	30 0	30 0	12 0
Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4							10 8	10 8	8 8	26 4	26 4	11 5
Raipur	28 0	? 0	23 12				?? 12	15 0	15 0	1 0	?3 8	? 0			
Sambalpur	15 0	17 8	15 8				9 12	19 12	15 ?	5 0	4 0	18 0			
Biláspur	32 0	28 0	22 0				20 0	?0 0	16 0	34 0	?8 0	?2 0			
BRITISH BURMA — ARAKAN DIVISION															
Akyab	6 10	6 8	6 6				12 0	13 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	9 6			
Kyouk pyoo							19 ?	17 6	10 11	?0 14	18 3	1 2			
Sandoway							21 0	12 0	10 0	3 0	23 0	10 1			
PEGU DIVISION															
Rangoon	9 11	9 1	7 4				10 6	9 11	9 0	12 2	11 3	10 5			
Thonkwa							10 1	10 1	6 ?	?12 ?	?12 0	8 ?			
Bassein							10 6	11 ?	11 2	13 3	13 6	11 10			
Henzada							10 5	10 5	10 ?	12 4	1 4	12 4			
Tharrawaddy							6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14			
Prome	8 0	7 0	7 0				14 0	14 0	9 0	15 3	15 0	9 3			
Thayetmyo	9 0	9 0	7 8				9 10	9 4	8 4	14 0	10 8	8 0			
TENASSERIM DIVISION															
Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0			
Tavoy							10 14	11 4	10 14	14 2	14 1	15 0			
Mergui							10 12	10 14	10 1?	13 4	13 4	13 4			
Shway-gyeen							9 5	9 5	9 3	11 3	11 3	11 2			
Toungoo			3 11	2 6	2 8	3 11	13 1?	13 12	14 0	15 8	15 8	14 12			

Province / District	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), Penicillaria spicata: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Last fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millets: Present fortnight	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Last fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Last fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt: Present fortnight	Salt: Last fortnight	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Remarks
CENTRAL PROVINCES																
Nagpur							14 1	15 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	1?0 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	
Bhandara							17 8	18 0	10 0	0			9 1	9 12	9 0	
Chanda							16 4	17 8	9 6	360 0	360 0	360 0	10	10 0		
Wardha							18 4	18 4	9 8	160 0	132 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	10 13	
Balaghat							?3 0	? 3	1? 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	
Jubbulpore	19 0	0 0	13 0					[illegible]	12 0	140 0	150 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	
Saugor							24 8	4 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	? 4	
Damoh				40 0	40 0	20 0	36 4	33 12	13 8	00 0	200 0	?0? 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
Seoni							4 0	? 8	13 0	?00 0	?00 0	?60 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	
Mandla				33 8	36 0	0 0	3? 8	3 0	1 0	40 0	240 0	40 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	
Betúl	18 0			15 8	15 8	8 8	1 0	1 0	11 0	?40 0	240 0	40 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
Chhindwára				16 0	18 0	10 0	0	0 0	11 0	?00	00 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Hoshangabad	4 0	19 14	11 0				1 10	?0 8	10 ?	120	1?0	1 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Narsinghpur	2 0	2? 0					6 0	5 9	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
Nimár	?0 0	20 0	12 2				20 12	?0 1?	10 10	1 0	1?0 0	1 0 0	10 12	10 1?	11 0	
Raipur							20 8	?1 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	110 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	
Sambalpur							18 0	18 0	14 0	2?0 0	??0 0	?0 0	7 8	7 8	[illegible] 0	
Biláspur				100 0	1?0 0	75 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	1?0 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	
BRITISH BURMA — ARAKAN DIVISION																
Akyab							8 0	8 0	5 4	1?0 0	156 0	111 0	?6 10	?2 1?	40 0	
Kyouk pyoo							5 0	4 0	5 0	80 0	?80 0	40 0	?4 0	4 0	36 0	
Sandoway										*	*	*	19 0	23 0	35 5	* Rs. 2 per 100 billets.
PEGU DIVISION																
Rangoon							16 2	16 2	12 5	†	†	†	18 1?	14 6	22 4	† Rs. 2 t 10 per 100 billets
Thonkwa										‡	‡	‡	2 0	?? 0	3 ?	‡ Rs. 4 per 100 billets
Bassein							9 9	8 6	8 5	2?7 8	? 7 8	249 11	19 4	21 0	17 7	
Henzada										1?5 0	1?5 0	1 5 0	28 0	?4 8	35 0	
Tharrawaddy							? 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	?00 0	14 0	14 ?	14 0	
Prome							10 2	9 0	9 1	350 0	?50 0	3?0 0	21 0	14 0	21 0	
Thayetmyo							10 8	8 12	8 0	00 0	130 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
TENASSERIM DIVISION																
Amherst							7 8	7 8	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	?1 0	1 0	29 0	
Tavoy										293 0	93 0	?93 0	15 0	15 0	16 10	
Mergui										4?8 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	23 11	18 4	
Shway-gyeen													14 0	14 0	13 3	
Toungoo							8 13	8 13	6 15	303 0	303 0	295 0	13 9	13 9	14 12	

R B CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RETURN OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1880 AND 1879

	Demands				Same period of previous year		Nature of Cargo (in maunds)	Current half year			Corresponding period of previous half year			Tonnage		Ton mileage		Value of Goods		No of Passengers	
	Balance from previous half year	For current half year	Collected during current half year	Balance uncollected	Demands	Collections		Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TOLLAGE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds								
Private boats		12 893	12 490	403	10 287	10 717	Grain	52 537	102 456	154 993	238 099	116 738	354 837	31 231	42 208	3 729 053	6 218 099	Rs 30 56 0[illegible]	Rs 40 20 451	682	24
Government boats		232	232		513	513	Cotton		66 661	66 661		88 824	88 824								
Rafts		610	610		534	534	Oil seeds	694	22 173	22 867	569	9,587	10 156								
							Salt	3,634	81 738	85 372	1 311	135 872	137 183								
CARRYING OPERATIONS							Metal	24 540	1 78	26 328	27 502	5 212	32 714								
Boating, Government		1,119	1 119		1 839	1 839	Miscellaneous goods	30 205	111 703	141 908	16 363	118,643	135 006								
Fines		37	37		7	7	Building materials	26 178	87 809	113 987	71 581	94 707	166 288								
Ground rent		80	80		107	107	Firewood	7 192	81 610	88 802	20,050	108 677	128 727								
							Bamboos	45	60 472	60 517	1 014	20,426	21 440								
							Timber	1 896	76 662	78 558	4 135	58 067	62 202								
							Miscellaneous ditto	3 170	139	3 309	815	1 444	2 259								
TOTAL		14 971	14 568	403	13 287	13,717	TOTAL	150 091	693,211	843,302	381 439	758,197	1 139,636								

ALLAHABAD
The 17th June 1880

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P and Oudh P W D, I B

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1880 AND 1879

	Demands		Collections during current year	Balances uncollected	Same period of previous year		Nature of Cargo	1879 80			1878-79			Tonnage		Ton Mileage		Value of Goods		No of Passengers	
	Balance from previous year	For current year			Demands including previous balances	Collections		Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	1879 80	1878 79	1879 80	1878 79	1879 80	1878 79	1879 80	1878 79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds								
Tollage							Grains	66,081	216 088	282 169	244,957	300 602	545 559								
Private boats	170	20 495	20 262	403	20 418	20,248	Cotton		87 068	87 968	114	92 081	92,195								
Government do		833	833		1,235	1 235	Oilseeds	2 260	129 993	132 253	3,708	70 398	74,106								
Rafts		2,232	2,232		1,337	1,337	Salt	4 644	164 923	169 567	3 096	309 838	312,934								
							Metals	49,836	5,260	55 096	43,494	5 871	49 365								
							Miscellaneous goods	67,613	136,234	203,847	34 296	145,088	179,384	60,914	73 231	7 531 624	10 687 207	Rs 40,55 836	Rs 61 05 170	10,489	83
Carrying operations							Building materials	66 007	168 694	234 701	110 061	149 860	259 921								
							Firewood	11 692	180 481	192 173	23 400	225 897	249,297								
Boating		4,192	4 192		5,465	5,465	Bamboos	2,451	144 761	147 215	3 523	94 804	98 327								
Fines and sun dry receipts		59	59		14	14	Timber	4,822	128 715	133,537	7 059	105,661	112 720								
Ground rent		167	167		212	212	Miscellaneous timber	4 357	1,775	6,132	1,338	2,096	3 434								
Total	170	27,978	27,745	403	28,681	28,511	**Total**	279 766	1,364 892	1,644 658	475,046	1 502 196	1 977 242								

Allahabad,
The 17th June 1880

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P and Oudh, P W D, I B

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1880 AND 1879

	Demands: Balance from previous half year	Demands: For current half year	Collected during current half year	Balance uncollected	Same period of previous year: Demands	Same period of previous year: Collections	Nature of Cargo (in maunds)	Current half year: Up	Current half year: Down	Current half year: Total	Corresponding period of previous half year: Up	Corresponding period of previous half year: Down	Corresponding period of previous half year: Total	Tonnage: 1880	Tonnage: 1879	Ton Mileage: 1880	Ton Mileage: 1879	Value of Goods: 1880	Value of Goods: 1879	Number of Passengers: 1880	Number of Passengers: 1879
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Md	Mds	Mds	Md	Mds.	Mds								
TOLLAGE																					
							Grain	1 915	18 958	20 173	214	7 450	8 664								
Private boats		754	754		527	527	Cotton		655	655	204	2 382	2 586								
Government boats							Oil seeds	466	2 253	2 719	522	3 691	4 213								
							Salt		385	385											
Rafts		2 225	2 225		3 087	3 087	Metal	125		125	29		29								
CARRYING OPERATIONS							Miscellaneous goods	5 850	4 502	10 352	2 875	8 261	11 136	3 505	3 125	346 745	266 285	Rs 1,18 817	Rs 78 155	Nil	Nil
							Building materials	53 635	3 3 9	56 994	24 365	9 605	33 970								
Boating Government		1 605	1 605		387	387	Firewood		6 085	6 085	2 300	20,525	22 825								
							Bamboos														
Fines							Timber		410	410		3 314	3 314								
Ground rent							Miscellaneous material		275	275	32	29 937	29 969								
TOTAL		4 584	4 584		4 001	4 001	TOTAL	61 91	36 89[illegible]	98 183	31 541	85 165	116 70[illegible]								

ALLAHABAD
The 17th June 1880

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P and Oudh P W D I B

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1880 AND 1879

	Demand: Balance from previous year	Demand: For current year	Collections during year	Balance	Same period of previous year: Demand	Same period of previous year: Collections	Nature of cargo	1879-80: Up	1879-80: Down	1879-80: Total	1878-79: Up	1878-79: Down	1878-79: Total	Tonnage 1879-80	Tonnage 1878-79	Ton mileage 1879-80	Ton mileage 1878-79	Value of cargo 1879-80	Value of cargo 1878-79	Number of passengers 1879-80	Number of passengers 1878-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		R	R		R	R		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds								
Tollage							Grain	1,215	32,755	33,970	1,124	34,389	35,513								
Private boats		1,310	1,310		1,181	1,181	Cotton		919	919	204	2,485	2,689								
Government boats							Oil seeds	416	4,876	5,292	512	[illegible]	[illegible]								
Rafts		225	225		3,087	3,087	Salt		395	395											
							Metals	125		125	59		59								
Carrying operations							Miscellaneous goods	6,216	9,395	15,611	3,355	16,305	19,660								
Boating		2,11[illegible]	2,44[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	Building materials	97,335	3,809	101,144	72,549	[illegible]	82,156								
Fines and undivided receipts							Firewood		25,276	25,276	2,500	[illegible]	[illegible]								
Ground rent							Bamboo					300	300								
							Timber		676	676	15	3,624	3,639								
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]		4,958	4,958	Miscellaneous timber		[illegible]	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	[illegible]								
							Total	105,357	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,160	134,698	[illegible]	6,630	7,681	713,030	715,351	Rs 1,96,97[illegible]	Rs 3,11,992	Nil	Nil

ALLAHABAD
The 14th July 1880

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt N W P and Oudh P W D I B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XXIII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Date to which returns are made up	Railways	For week ended 14th June 1879	For week ended 12th June 1880	Total from 1st January to 14th June 1879	Total from 1st January to 12th June 1880	Total increase 1880	Total decrease 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
L 11 days 1 Jun 1880	East Indian	83 42	6 75 480	1C 12814	00 00 810		1C 1 C01
26th June 1880	East n Bengal	C1	50 085	15 16 7C 1	1 8143	C C18	
F t 3 l 1 July 1880	Oudh and Rohilkund	27334	1038 0	1876 1	18 615		10 3C
26th June 1880	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1 404	0C0	1 C C4	08C 3	68 47	
19th ditto	Madras	1 52 128	11806	30 01 884	8 18C0		1 031
26th ditto	South Indian	3 C8	843	11 C	1C 410	1CC 410	
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1 C 3C	C 8 14	1 187180	13 83C83		1 8 1
3rd July 1880	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 3	13801	43 8 86	4 3 31	18 C	
	TOTAL	18 18 88	01 30	1C 1 1C7	13 10 3		C 41 114
	State						
L t 11 days 1 Jun 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	233	0C	C1 1C 3	C 01		1 0
F t 3 days 1 July 1880	Nalhati	1	1	433	3 813		C
L t 11 days 1 July 1880	Tirhoot	0 418	C	13C3 41	1 1C 401		1 440
1 t 3 days 1 July 1880	Northern Bengal	183 8	1C 08	4C1C8C	3 81		C 10
L t 4 days 1 Jun 1880	Khamgaon	83		3 403	1183		8
Ditto	Amraoti	1 300	131	4 01	3 118		8
26th June 1880	Warora Coal	6	8	81 3 8	1 13	100 1	
19th ditto	Nizam	1 08	13 10	3 C 0 3	3 C1		
F t 3 days 1 July 1880	Rajputana	8 0	11 81	74	C 41	C 01	
26th June 1880	Punjab Northern	30,433	1 8	8 8	13 8	83111	
F t 3 days 1 July 1880	Sind Sagar		101 1C	1 133	0 1C	1 81	
6th June 1880	Indus Valley	1C 8	1 08	C 1	C 1 17	18	
L t 11 days 1 June 1880	Northern Bengal	30	C 1	1C C1	C 18 8	1 38 C1	
5th June 1880	Sind (Northern Section)	1 04	( )	1 3 4	(7) 3 83	4	
L t 11 days 1 Jun 1880	Sind (Southern Section)		1 5 4		8 1	84	
L t 1 days 1 Jun 1880	Dhond and Manmad	C	10 361	8C 381	8 138		1C 1C
26th June 1880	Indus Valley	C 308	358	1 34	C 1 10	1 1 3 1	
1 t 3 days 1 July 1880		3 183	8 3C3	1 188	10 1	18 0 3	
Last 4 days of June 1880	Muttra Hathras	C	311	C 388	3 18		1 1 0
19th June 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		1 1 C		3 C 48C	3 C 18C	
26th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	..	1 0		( ) 1867	188	
	TOTAL	2 70 737	3 16 933	(5 83 331	3 08 07	8 8813	
	GRAND TOTAL	21 63 08	3 31 838	81 01 501	C 17 3230	C	
	Gross Estimated Expenses			30 C4 318	302 4 329		
	Net Receipts			3 12 3C C43	3 11 81 907	4 C	

( ) Returns not received

(7) 1 t 1 in lt f 1 t 1 January to 5th June 1880

( ) 1 t 1 lt from 6th April to 12th June 1880

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 31] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General (Not reprinted for public use)

PART V —Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations published under Rule 2

The Central Provinces Land revenue Bill 1880

The Petroleum Bill 1880

SUPPLEMENT No 31

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Corrigenda —In the Bombay Code (Volume XII of Revised Acts) —

page 632 section 38 line 2, *for* Survey Officer *read* Survey Officers

page 638 section 61 line 3 of paragraph 2, *for* an incomplete portion *read* a portion

Simla the 24th July 1880

No 14 —Mr P O Kinealy Barrister at law has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr F A Pearson, or until further orders

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 28th July 1880

No 321 —The services of Surgeon Major O Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th June 1880

JUDICIAL

The 26th July 1880

No 779 —The Hon'ble L R Tottenham a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has obtained privilege leave for two months with effect from the 15th November next or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

POLICE

The 29th July 1880

No 221 —The services of Lieutenant L W Snell of the Bombay Staff Corps Officiating Superintendent of Police Tavoy District British Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request

PATENTS

The 30th July 1880

No 55 —Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal Fort St George, Bombay and the North Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue

and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying, —

No 86 *of* 1879 —Frederick Wilkinson, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster Yarn Agent for improvements in bleaching and dyeing cotton and other fibrous materials

No 3 *of* 1880 —Percy Bilton Johnson Coach builder and Government Contractor of Allahabad for the improvement of thermantidotes

No 36 *of* 1880 —John St Joseph Civil Engineer at present of Bankipur Patna District Behar Province India for a light iron plough, specially suited to India

No 41 *of* 1880 —Henry Bull and James Knight Rebbeck residing in Calcutta for a hydraulic punkah cooler

No 42 *of* 1880 —Francis Tomlyson of Calcutta Merchant for an improved apparatus for sifting and cleaning grain seeds and other substances

No 45 *of* 1880 —John Fisher of London in the County of Middlesex England for improvements in apparatus for husking and cleaning rice and other grain and for pulverising and mixing mortar cement or other materials

No 46 *of* 1880 —The Anglo American Electric Light Company Limited of 71 Hatton Garden London England for improvements in apparatus for electric lighting

No 47 *of* 1880 —The Anglo American Electric Light Company Limited of 71 Hatton Garden London England for improvements in electric lamps and mechanism for electric lighting

No 49 *of* 1880 —Thomas Jewitt of Jewitt Mechanic United States of America Machinist for improvements in machinery for post marking cancelling or obliterating letter post cards and other articles

No 50 *of* 1880 —Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park in the State of New Jersey United States of America Electrician for improvements in the utilization of electricity for light heat and power being an improved system and means for the generation measurement and translation of electricity into light heat or power

No 51 *of* 1880 —Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park in the State of New Jersey United States of America Electrician for additional improvements in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same

No 53 *of* 1880 —David Johnson, of Wrexham Wales Great Britain Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist for improvements in the manufacture of medicinal or restorative beverages

No 55 *of* 1880 —Christopher Cross of Manchester in the County of Lancaster Weaver for improvements in weaving fabrics called *loongees* and other similar ornamental fabrics and in apparatus employed therein

No 56 *of* 1880 —Joseph Storer of Hammersmith in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in fountains

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EMIGRATION

The 30*th July* 1880

No 141 —Under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for Rules 23 23A and 23B of the Rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta published under the Notification of the Government of India No 129 dated the 21st July 1877 —

23 Of the total number of emigrants to be embarked on board each ship the proportion of adult females shall not except as provided in Rule 25 be less than 40 to every 100 adult males

C GRANT

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —MILITARY

Simla the 30*th July* 1880

No 79 *G M* —The following promotion in the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse is made with effect from the 1st May 1880 —

Duffadar Jhunda Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Jemadar Jalwant Rao invalided

POLITICAL

The 30*th July* 1880

No 715 *I* With reference to Notification No 81 C P dated 19th April 1880 the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr S L Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

A C LYALL,

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 30*th July* 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 427 —STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant John de Courcy Dashwood Meade 89th Foot attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Punjab Frontier Force now Officiating Squadron Officer 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—19th July 1878

No 428—Lieutenant D W Purdon 106th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency with effect from the date of his arrival in India

No 429—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel C R O Evans R A to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General in succession to Major General J F Michell C B R A who vacates on promotion Dated the 10th July 1880

No 430—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon Major W Macrae M B (Madras) Surgeon 2nd District Madras to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts Madras during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major J Murray M D or until further orders

No 431—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant C P Triscott R A Officiating 3rd Subaltern to be 3rd Subaltern

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 432—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel W G Cubitt V C S C Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry (m c) for one year under Rule XIV Clause I of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant J C T Campbell R E Assistant Engineer 1st Grade P W D (m c) for one year under Rule IX Note (1) of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant R J Cuthside Lipping S C Squadron Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry (m c) for one year under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875

Surgeon J Scully (m c) for two years under Rule IX Note (1) of the Regulations of 1868

PENSIONS

No 433—First Class Apothecary John W K Patterson is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 434—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878 the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified —

Major General F D Atkinson Bengal S C is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals

Colonel J I Wilson C B, Bengal S C (Aide de Camp to the Queen) is placed on the list of Major Generals

Major J H Lloyd half pay list Bombay S C is placed on the list of Lieutenant Colonels

(In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant General G M Hill Bengal S C, on the 25th May 1880)

No 435—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL

To be Major

Captain (now Major) Joseph George Thomson Carruthers Bengal Infantry from the 25th May 1880 in succession to Lieutenant General G M Hill Bengal S C retired

No 436—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Frederick Hicks Bengal S C is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 25th July 1880

No 437—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In G G O No 333 of 1880 for Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor John Robinson read *Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor John Winn*

No 438—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards to be Assistant Commissary

Conductor Joseph Mealin to be Deputy Assistant Commissary

Sub Conductor John Henry O Farrell to be Conductor

(With effect from the 19th March 1880 vice Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary A Connell pensioned)

Sub Conductor Patrick Burke Supernumerary, to be Sub Conductor

Sub Conductor John Howlett Quilter to be Conductor

Sergeant John Willing (since pensioned) to be Sub Conductor

(With effect from the 25th May 1880 vice Conductor J Hall pensioned)

To be Deputy Commissaries

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Lawrence Lesmond Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Michael Collins Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Robert George Davies Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Modgett Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole

To be Assistant Commissary

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries

Conductor John Keane

Conductor James Murray, Supernumerary

To be Conductor

Sub Conductor William Hill

To be Sub Conductor

Sergeant John Chapman

(With effect from the 1st April 1880 vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissaries D Oliver pensioned)

No 439—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Bengal Cavalry

Kote Duffadar Het Rám to be Jemadar *vice* Shibdeo Singh transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force —16th May 1880

45th (Rattray s Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Indur to be Subadar *vice* Nihal Singh invalided Pay and Color Havildar Bussunt Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Indur promoted —1st May 1880

No 440—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry

Subadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar Major *vice* Kanh Singh deceased —7th March, 1880

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)

Havildar Ballıram Thapa to be Jemadar *vice* Jaman Sing invalided —1 th June 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 441—In continuation of G G O No 401 of 1880 the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880 subject to Her Majesty s approval —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Bulkeley Thelwall C B , S C —1st June, 1880

No 442—Sub Conductor David Fraser Commissariat Department has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th March, 1880 G G O No 421 of 1880 is cancelled

REWARDS

No 443—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gulam Haidar Khan attached to the (Queen s Own) Corps of Guides Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah on the 2 th April 1880 on which occasion he continued under a heavy fire passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance In the performance of this duty he himself fell severely wounded

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, 26TH JULY, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th to 26th July 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total amount of claim deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
A C Kitt	Surgeon	Army Medical Dept	13th January 1880	Will left	38 11		
C Nugent	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers	23rd December 187	No will found	1 267 1		
Indian Military Service							
W F Hennell	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	21st July 187	Intestate	1 999 15 10		
L Murphy (a)	Private	Infantry Company European Invalid Battalion	3rd April 1880	Will left	1 5 15 1		26th September 1880

(a) Children —Edward Thomas and Patrick Murphy

W M LEES *Colonel*

Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 31] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —(Nothing for publication)

PART V—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rules

The Central Provinces Land revenue Bill 1880

[illegible] Bill 1880

SUPPLEMENT No 31

PART I

Government of India Notifications Appointments Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Corrigenda—In the Bombay Code (Volume XII Officer's of Revised Acts)—

page 632 section 38 line 2 *for* "Survey" *read* Survey Officers

page 638, section 61 line 3 of paragraph 2, *for* "an incomplete portion" *read* a portion

Simla the 21th July 1880

No 14—Mr P O Kinealy Barrister at law has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr I A Pearson or until further orders

D FITZPATRICK
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla the 28th July 1880

No 321—The services of Surgeon Major O Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th June 1880

JUDICIAL

The 26th July 1880

No 779—The Hon'ble L R Tottenham a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has obtained privilege leave for two months with effect from the 16th November next or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

POLICE

The 29th July 1880

No 221—The services of Lieutenant F W Snell of the Bombay Staff Corps Officiating Superintendent of Police Tavoy District British Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request

PATENTS

The 30th July 1880

No 58—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal Fort St George Bombay, and the North Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue

and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 86 *of* 1879 —Frederick Wilkinson of Manchester in the County of Lancaster Yarn Agent for improvements in bleaching and dyeing cotton and other fibrous materials

No 3 *of* 1880 —Percy Bilton Johnson Coach builder and Government Contractor, of Allahabad for the improvement of thermantidotes

No 36 *of* 1880 —John St Joseph Civil Engineer at present of Bankipur Patna District, Behar Province India for a light iron plough, specially suited to India

No 11 *of* 1880 —Henry Bull and James Knight Rebbeck residing in Calcutta, for a hydraulic punka cooli

No 12 *of* 1880 —Francis Finlayson of Calcutta Merchant for an improved apparatus for sifting and cleaning grain seeds and other substances

No 15 *of* 1880 —John Fisher of London in the County of Middlesex England for improvements in apparatus for husking and cleaning rice or other grain and for pulverizing and mixing mortar cement, or other materials

No 16 *of* 1880 —The Anglo American Electric Light Company Limited of 71 Hatton Garden London England for improvements in apparatus for electric lighting

No 17 *of* 1880 —The Anglo American Electric Light Company Limited of 71 Hatton Garden London England for improvements in electric lamp and mechanism for electric lighting

No 49 *of* 1880 —Thomas Levitt of Everett Massachusetts United States of America Machinist for improvements in machinery for pot mulling, cancelling or obliterating letter post and and other articles

No 50 *of* 1880 —Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park in the State of New Jersey United States of America Electrician for improvement in the utilization of electricity for light heat and power being an improved system and means for the generation measurement and transmission of electricity into light heat or power

No 51 *of* 1880 —Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park in the State of New Jersey United States of America Electrician for additional improvements in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same

No 52 *of* 1880 —David Johnson of Wrexham Wales Great Britain Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist for improvements in the manufacture of medicinal or restorative beverages

No 53 *of* 1880 —Christopher Cross of Manchester in the County of Lancaster Weaver for improvements in weaving fabrics called *loongees* and other similar ornamental fabrics, and in apparatus employed therein

No 56 *of* 1880 —Joseph Storer, of Hammersmith in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in fountains

EMIGRATION

The 30*th July* 1880

No 141 —Under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for Rules 23, 23A and 23B of the Rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta published under the Notification of the Government of India No 129 dated the 21st July 1877 —

23 Of the total number of emigrants to be embarked on board each ship the proportion of adult females shall not except as provided in Rule 25, be less than 40 to every 100 adult males

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —MILITARY

Simla the 30*th July* 1880

No 79 *G M* —The following promotion in the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is made with effect from the 1st May 1880 —

Duffadar Jhunda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Balwant Rao invalided

POLITICAL

The 30*th July* 1880

No 215 *G P* —With reference to Notification No 84 G P dated 19th April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr S I Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 30*th July*, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 427 —STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, 89th Foot, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Punjab Frontier Force, now Officiating Squadron Officer 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—19th July, 1878

No 428—Lieutenant D W Purdon, 106th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India

No 429—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel C R O Evans, R A, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General in succession to Major General J E Michell C B R A who vacates on promotion Dated the 10th July, 1880

No 430—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon Major W M..., M B (Madras) Surgeon 2nd District Madras to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts Madras during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major J Murray, M D, or until further orders

No 431—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant C P Ellicott R A Officiating 3rd Subaltern to be 3rd Subaltern

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 432—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel W G Cubitt V C S C Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry (m c) for one year under Rule XIV Clause I of the Regulation of 1868

Lieutenant J C T Campbell R E Assistant Engineer 1st Grade P W D (m c) for one year under Rule IX Note (1) of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant R I Cotsford Tipping S C Squadron Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry (m c) for one year under Rule I of the Regulation of 1875

Surgeon T Scully (m c) for two year under Rule IX, Note (1) of the Regulations of 1868

PENSIONS

No 433—First Class Apothecary John W K Patterson is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 434—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878 the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified —

Major General F D Atkinson Bengal S C is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals

Colonel T E Wilson, C B Bengal S C (Aide de Camp to the Queen) is placed on the list of Major Generals

Major J H Lloyd, half pay list Bombay S C, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Colonels

} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant General G M Hill Bengal S C on the 25th May 1880

No 435—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL

To be Major

Captain (now Major) Joseph George Thomson Carruthers Bengal Infantry from the 25th May, 1880 in succession to Lieutenant General G M Hill Bengal S C, retired

No 436—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Frederick Hicks Bengal S C is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 25th July, 1880

No 437—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In G G O No 333 of 1880 for Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor John Robinson read *Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor John W...*

No 438—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards to be Assistant Commissary

Conductor Joseph Mcalin to be Deputy Assistant Commissary

Sub Conductor John Henry O'Farrell to be Conductor

} With effect from the 19th March 1880 vice Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary A Connell pensioned

Sub Conductor Patrick Burke Supernumerary to be Sub Conductor

Sub Conductor John Howlett Quilter to be Conductor

Sergeant John Willing (since pensioned) to be Sub Conductor

} With effect from the 5th March 1880 vice Conductor I Hall pensioned

To be Deputy Commissaries

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Lawrence Desmond Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Michael Collins Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Robert George Dunne Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Mudget Supernumerary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole

To be Assistant Commissary

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walsh

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries

Conductor John Keane

Conductor James Murray, Supernumerary

To be Conductor

Sub Conductor William Hill

To be Sub Conductor

Sergeant John Chapman

} With effect from the 1st April 1880 vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary D Olivey pensioned

No 439—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry

Kote Duffadar Het Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Shibdeo Singh transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May 1880

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Indur to be Subadar *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided Pay and Color Havildar Bussunt Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Indur promoted —1st May 1880

No 440—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry

Subadar Chandi Singh to be Subadar Major *vice* Kanh Singh, deceased —7th March 1880

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)

Havildar Ballram Thapa to be Jemadar *vice* Jaman Sing invalided,—17th June 1880

No 441—In continuation of G G O No 401 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Bulkeley Thelwall, C B, S C,—1st June, 1880

No 442—Sub Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th March, 1880 G G O No 424 of 1880 is cancelled

REWARDS

No 443—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gulam Haidar Khan, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah on the 25th April 1880 on which occasion he continued under a heavy fire, passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers, so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance In the performance of this duty he himself fell severely wounded

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, 26TH JULY, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th to 26th July, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
A C Keith	Surgeon	Army Medical Dept	13th January 1880	Will left	738 14 9		
C Nugent	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers	23rd December 1879	No will found	1,267 1 6		
Indian Military Service							
W F Hennell	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	21st July 1879	Intestate	1,999 15 10		
E Murphy (*a*)	Private	Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion	23rd April 1880	Will left	475 15 1		26th September 1880

(*a*) *Claimants*—Edward Thomas and Patrick Murphy

W M LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 30th July, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 45—Mr G Holland to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on probation, and is posted to the I C S *Enterprise*

No 46—Mr C A Higgs to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on probation and is posted to the I G Hull *Koel*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 47—Mr C C [illegible] Acting 1st Grade Officer I G S *[illegible]* is granted eight months leave to Europe without pay under section 10 Supplement I Civil Leave Code

No 48—Mr I M [illegible] 3rd Grade Officer I G S *Hugh Rose* is granted twelve months leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate under section 4 Supplement I Civil Leave Code

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*

Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 26th July 1880

No 246—Lieutenant Colonel C S Thomason R E Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade North Western Provinces and Oudh was on return from privilege leave detained on special duty in Bombay from the 1st to the 5th June 1880

No 247—Mr G Hawkes Assistant Traffic Superintendent is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways

The 28th July 1880

No 248—The services of Major S C Clarke R E, Executive Engineer 1st Grade Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan

No 249—Mr B Parke Assistant Engineer 1st Grade temporarily employed under the orders of the Punjab Government is transferred permanently from the Railway Branch to the Punjab

The 30th July 1880

No 250—The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service —

Lieutenant Colonel J C [illegible] Superintending Engineer 1st Class *temporary rank*

Lieutenant W W B Whitford Executive Engineer 4th Grade

Lieutenant C I Fuller Executive Engineer, 4th Grade *temporary rank*

Lieutenant W W Robinson Executive Engineer 4th Grade *temporary rank*

Lieutenant G Davidson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Lieutenant J Neville Assistant Engineer 1st Grade

Lieutenant S A E Hickson Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl R E*

Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July 1880 and was on the 23rd July 1880 referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 11 of 1880

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL, 1880

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6 Revenue officers
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12 Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested
13 Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled
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conferring certain powers
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Abbreviations used in the margin

N s 1 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill

B 1 B 2 &c refer to the sections of the original Draft of Mr J n Bill prepared by Mr I Cockerell

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and the powers of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue and to the powers of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called 'The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act 1880'

B 1

Local extent

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act 1874

Commencement

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf

B 2 Cf Act XX of 1875 s 1 proviso

Enactments repealed

2 The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed and all rules and regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land revenue are repealed

B 3

Pending proceedings and r Act

3 All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act shall be deemed so far as may be to have been commenced hereunder

B 4

Interpretation clause

4 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next herein after provided that is to say —

Assistant Commissioner

(1) 'Assistant Commissioner' includes Extra Assistant Commissioner

Legal Practitioner

(2) 'Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtar or revenue agent Act XVIII of 1879 s 3

Village cess

(3) 'Village cess' means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid

Village servants

(4) Village servants " does not include the patwári

Recognized agent

(5) Recognized agent means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette declare in this behalf and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf Cf Act X 1877 s 37

Agricultural year

(6) Agricultural year means the year commencing on the first day of June or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe New

Sir land

(7) Sir land means (a) land recorded as sir in the papers of the last preceding settlement or (b) land not so recorded but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years or (c) land which being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years Cf B 161 No 1 to 7

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement or the expiry of such period of twelve years or six years (as the case may be) been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor

Explanation 1st —Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir rights

Explanation 2nd—Sir land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpur

Mahal

(8) Mahal means— any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty three or section one hundred and thirty three clause (c) New

Village

(9) Village includes any tract of land which at the last settlement has been recognized as a village or which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act

Malik makbuzá

(10) 'Malik makbuzá means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahal and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál New

Provincial cess

(11) Provincial cess means the road cess, school cess and dák cess as assessed under this Act

Malguzár

(12) 'Malguzár means a person who under section fifty five has accepted or under section fifty six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahal

(13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahal in its relations with the Government

Lambardár

(14) "Sub lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors

Sub lambardár

(15) 'Mukaddam" means the executive head man of a village appointed in manner prescribed by this Act

Mukaddam

(16) "Tenant means a person who holds land of another person and is or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person but it does not include a farmer thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof

Tenant

Explanation —An inferior proprietor is not as such a tenant

(17) 'Rent means whatever is paid delivered or rendered in money kind or service by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land

Rent

(18) Pay and payable used with reference to rent include 'deliver and deliverable

Pay and payable

(19) "Absolute occupancy tenant means in reference to any land a tenant who at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act was recorded in respect of such land as an absolute occupancy raiyat or in terms equivalent thereto

Absolute occupancy tenant

(20) Record of rights' includes the supplementary administration paper prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act

Record of rights

PART II

CHAPTER II

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE

5 The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council be the Chief Controlling Revenue authority

Chief Controlling Revenue authority

6 Besides the Chief Commissioner there shall be the following classes of Revenue officers (namely) —

Revenue officers

(a) Commissioners who subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner shall be the chief Revenue authorities within their respective divisions

(b) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner shall be the chief Revenue authorities within their respective districts,

(c) Assistant Commissioners who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached

(d) Tahsíldárs who subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner shall be the chief executive Revenue authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached,

(e) Náib Tahsíldárs who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs of the tahsils to which they are respectively attached

7 Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf Commissioners Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed from their appointments by the Chief Commissioner

Appointment suspension and removal of Commissioners Deputy and Assistant Commissioners

8 The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsildars

Appointment suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs

9 All Commissioners Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder

Persons holding office when Act comes into force

10 The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or with the sanction of the Governor General in Council to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district and may suspend or remove any person so appointed

Power to appoint additional Commissioners Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildar as the case may be

11 The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners

Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioners with powers of Deputy Commissioner

12 Whenever any Assistant Commissioner Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldar is transferred from one district or tahsil to another he shall unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs exercise in the district or tahsil to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsil from which he is transferred

Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested

13 If a Deputy Commissioner dies or is disabled from performing his duties the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office

Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled

14 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl and create new tahsils, or abolish existing tahsils

Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl

B 260 261 Act I of 1876 ss 57 and 58

Power to make rules — 15 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules—

(a) conferring upon any Revenue officer for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees

(b) determining the Revenue officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of and

(c) empowering any Revenue officer to delegate to any Revenue officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act

B 17

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work — 16 Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf a Deputy Commissioner may—

(a) refer any case to any Revenue officer subordinate to him for investigation and report or if such officer has power to dispose of such case for disposal or

(b) direct that any Revenue officer subordinate to him shall without such reference deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area and either investigate and report on such case or class or, if he has power dispose of it himself

The subordinate Revenue officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise as may be directed in the order of reference and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case dispose of the same or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report or may hold such investigation himself

B 19

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases — 17 The Chief Commissioner the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue officer subordinate to him and either dispose of it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same

Power of Revenue officers to enter on lands &c — 18 Revenue officers and persons acting under their orders may in the performance of any duty under this Act enter upon and survey land and demarcate boundaries and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged

No 2 ¶ 16

Power to make rules to regulate procedure — 19 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue officers in matters not provided for by this Act and may by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue officers

B 21

Persons by whom appearances and applications may be made before and to Revenue-officers — 20 All appearances before applications to and acts to be done before Revenue officers under this Act may be made or done—

(a) by the parties themselves,

(b) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents and

(c) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner

Obligation of parties to attend in person — Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue officer

B 22; Act XVIII of 1873 s 143

Legal practitioner's fees not allowed as costs unless for special reasons — 21 The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue officer unless for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed

B 20.

Appeals — 22 Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act —

(a) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Deputy Commissioner

(b) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division

(c) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed

Provided also that if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient it may reject the same without notice to the respondent New

B 44 45 Act XIX of 1873 s 24

Limitation of appeals — 23 No appeal shall be brought—

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of or

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date or

(c) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date

In computing such periods of limitation and in all respects not herein specified the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act 1877

B 41

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner — 24 Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue officer subordinate to him for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons

25 The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner

26 Every Revenue officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review and on so reviewing modify reverse or confirm orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office

9 20 — *Review of orders*

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order whether passed by himself or by any predecessor he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceeding, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order or good cause is shown for the delay

For the purposes of this section the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue officer and to whom there is no successor in office

PART III

OF SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER III

PRELIMINARY

27 When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue survey should be made in any local area he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey their assistants servants agents and workmen may enter upon the lands to be surveyed and erect survey marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey

Notification of revenue survey

IX of [illegible] s 41 — *Effect thereof*

28 When any local area is to be put under settlement the Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

XIX of [illegible] s 36 — *Notification of settlement*

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement,

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area *No 3 ¶ 6.*

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council amend or alter such notification *B 50* — *Act XXXIII of 1871 s 12*

Power to amend notification

29 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called 'Settlement-officers') to make the settlement, and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called the Chief Settlement-officer) to control such settlement and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him *B 49 and 50.*

Power to appoint Settlement officers

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section

Power to suspend and remove them

30 When any land is under settlement all Settlement-officers and their assistants servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement *B 70* — *Act XIX of 1873 s 41*

Power to enter on and survey land &c

31 When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct *B 54, 136*

Settlement officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner

32 The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty six both inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Settlement officers and to proceedings before them under the provisions hereinbefore contained the expression Settlement officer being read for Assistant Commissioner and Revenue officer and the expression Chief Settlement-officer for Deputy Commissioner, wherever they occur *B 61*

[illegible]

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court

33 The Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council *B 58*

[illegible]

(*a*) appoint a Settlement Commissioner and invest him within any local area under settlement with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement and

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers

B 53 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 11 (2); No 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27

Power to invest Settlement officers with Civil Court powers

34 When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

(a) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880, or

(b) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record of rights and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(c) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts Act 1865 and the Chief Settlement officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner

B 53

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

35 When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement officer with the powers of a Civil Court with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty four the Chief Settlement officer to whom such Settlement officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits

B 55 (a)

Other appeals in local area under settlement

36 When any local area is under settlement and Settlement officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty four in such local area the Chief Commissioner may with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsildárs not being Settlement officers shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district

B 57 No 3 ¶ 7

Division of civil work between Settlement officers and ordinary Courts

37 When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty four the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement officers have power to dispose of under that section or he may direct that in respect of such suits the Settlement officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that by the Chief Commissioner's order they should have been taken before another class

Appeal reference and revision

38 Except as hereinbefore provided the decrees and orders of a Settlement officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall for the purposes of appeal reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade

Duration of settlement operations

39 A settlement notified under section twenty eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed Act XIX 1873 s 37 No 3, ¶ 7

Cases pending at close of settlement operations

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed all the powers exercised by the Settlement officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs or if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs B 52 Act XIX 1873 s 259

CHAPTER IV

OF DEMARCATION

Unowned Lands

Settlement officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner

40 When any local area is under settlement the Chief Settlement officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification B 65 Act XIX 1873 s 58

Application of Act XXIII of 1863

41 (a) Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*) section one B 65 Act XIX 1873 s 59

(b) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act

(c) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act and

(d) Claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act

Procedure when right over land established

42 When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established either before the Settlement officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No XXIII of 1863 section seven the Settlement officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land or with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner he may otherwise compensate the claimant and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid B 68.

Mahals

Power to form maháls

43 The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál B 69 75

Excluded lands

Settlement officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement operations

44 For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land B 73 No 2 ¶¶ 29-31

Provided that no land on which land revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty eight shall, under this section be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Boundary marks and Maps.

45 When any local area is under settlement the Settlement officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the mahals or fields in their possession or to repair boundary marks already existing and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order

Erection of new and repair of existing boundary marks

and if his order is not complied with within such time may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made in such proportion as he thinks fit

46. When the limits of mahal and fields have been defined under section forty five the Settlement officer shall if the Chief Commissioner so directs prepare for each mahal or for any group of neighbouring mahals one or more maps showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided and also all the fields comprised in such mahal or group In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered

Preparation of maps

CHAPTER V

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE

47 On every mahal a defined and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land revenue but with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner the sum so assessed upon any mahal may be reduced in such manner as he thinks fit for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect

[illegible] assessment on every mahal

Progressive assessments

(?) re Act of 1873 s 39

48 The Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council give instructions to the Settlement officer laying down the principle on which land revenue is to be assessed and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income whether denominated Sair or Siwai or otherwise to be taken into account in the assessment of land revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement officer

¶ 7

83 (a) VII of section XXXVII [illegible] pro ¶¶ 17

49 In assessing a mahal all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say —

What land taken into account in assessing mahal

(a) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste lands

(b) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling houses, factories gardens, plantations or other similar purposes,

(c) land excluded from assessment under section forty four

(d) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained

(e) land which the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of the Governor General in Council may exempt from assessment

50 The settlement of every mahal shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahál B 86 137 (c) Act XIX of 1873 sections 43 44 and 58

Settlement with [illegible]

Provided that when superior and inferior proprietary rights co exist in the same mahal the Settlement officer may subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf determine—

(a) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors and

(b) the manner and proportion in which the profits of the mahál shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors

A mortgagee in possession shall for the purposes of this section stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor Act XIX of 1873 s 43; No 8 ¶ 9.

51 When in a mahal in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co exist the Settlement officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors he shall make on their behalf a sub settlement with the inferior proprietors binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land revenue and proportional cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty clause (b) B 88 Act XIX of 1873 s 54.

Sub settlement [illegible]

52 When in any such mahal the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors the Settlement officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (b) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietor or shall be collected as if it were Government land revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury B 88 Act XIX of 1873 s 55

[illegible]

53 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment and no assessment shall be deemed to be [illegible] permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner See s 4[illegible] N W P

[illegible]

54 All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received B 89

[illegible]

55 It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahal is offered to accept or refuse the same B 90 91

Option to accept or refuse assessment

If they are willing to accept it they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

Mode of acceptance

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

Proprietor not intimating may be deemed to have accepted.

56. Any proprietor who within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner fails to sign and deliver such acceptance or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

134 **57.** The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight, or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take

XIX of s 191 effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: Provided that—

XXVIII 1 s 33 *1st*—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner, [illegible]

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

[illegible] Governor General in Council

VIII of s 4 *3rdly*—if any malguzár six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall on the expiry of such term cease to be in force;

Malguzar may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Saving of right to partition of mahál.

XIX of s 48 **58.** Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement and may settle the mahál with any other person, or may take it under direct management:

Procedure when assessment is declined.

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

XIX of s 49 **59.** If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consist entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist— B 96 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 80 Settlement Code p 51

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement shall be offered to the other class, and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused, or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement. B 97 Sec s 54, N W 1

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive from the Government an annual allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent. or more than ten per cent. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer. B 98 Act XIX of 1873 ss 48 51 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 37 No 3 ¶ 10

Allowance to excluded proprietor.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one inclusive shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy tenant, and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly. Act XIX of 1873 s 50 No 3 ¶ 10

Excluded proprietors to [illegible] sír land.

64. The Settlement-officer may make on behalf of malik makbuzas or other like holders of land such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights, and may provide that in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as Act XIX of 1873 s 56

Sub-settlement with malik makbuzas and other like proprietors.

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land revenue and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams

B. 99 — Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land

65 The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement

CHAPTER VI

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

76 Act XIX of 1873 s 62 — Settlement officer to ascertain proprietors

66 The Settlement officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahal

108 — To [illegible] extent of sir land

67 The Settlement officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sir in each mahal

109 Act XIX of 1873 ss [illegible] and 67 Settlement Code p 74 para 7 — To record customs among [illegible] of village

68 The Settlement officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahal are mutually bound as regards the introduction and eject ment of tenants the granting of patta the realization and distribution of rents and other profits the payment of land revenue village expenses and other charges and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahal and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matter

100 and 107 Act XIX of 1873 s 16 — To distribute revenue on land held in severalty

69 When the whole or part of the land of a mahal is held in severalty the Settlement officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub-settlement over the land of such mahal and such distribution shall be binding upon the malguzars as among themselves

101 — [illegible]

70 The Settlement officer shall determine through which lambardar or sub-lambardár the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor sub-proprietor or malguzar shall be paid

110 Act XIX of 1873 s 68 — To determine status and rents of tenants

71 The Settlement officer shall ascertain and record for each mahal the status of all tenants occupying land therein the land held by them the conditions of their holdings and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively

107 Act XIX of 1873 s 47 — To re-distribute land according to custom

72 When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahal is subject to periodical re-distribution the Settlement officer may in his discretion on the application of the proprietors make such re-distribution according to such custom

112 113 Act XIX of 1873 ss 85 87 — Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government

73 The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules

B 11 Act XIX of 1873 section 79 — [illegible]

74 When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor whether himself a málguzár or not who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzars of the mahál the Settlement officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land and if he decides that the claimant is so entitled shall also determine the conditions under which and the term for which the claimant is entitled to such exemption

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahal in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue

B 117 — [illegible] rules for disposal of such cases

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement officers in dealing with cases under this section

B 116 — [illegible]

75 When the Settlement officer decides under section seventy-three or section seventy-four that land which has been held free of revenue or at less than full revenue shall pay revenue or the same at enhanced rate such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing and the Chief Commissioner may direct that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized N. 3 ¶ 12

B 118 (a) Act XIX of 1873 s 66 — [illegible]

76 The Settlement officer shall determine and record the village cesses if any which are leviable in accordance with village custom and the persons by and from whom and the rates at which they are leviable and such cesses shall if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly

B 118 (b) 120 — [illegible]

77 The Settlement officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely) —

(a) the right of any lambardar mukaddam patwari village watchman or other village servant to any cultivating dues or other remuneration and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration

(b) the right of persons resident in the village or holding lands in the mahal in or to the common land of the mahal and its produce and the village site

(c) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights of way and other easements

(d) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration paper

New — Procedure under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77 clauses (b), (c) and (d)

78 If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six sixty-seven sixty-eight seventy-one and seventy-seven clauses (b) (c) and (d),

the Settlement officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute his decision thereon the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit

B. 119 120 — Record of rights.

79 The Settlement officer shall prepare for every mahal or if he thinks fit for any group of neighbouring mahals a Record of rights and shall include in it—

(a) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter and

Act XIX of 1873 ss 62 and 63 and s 65 clause (e)

(b) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may by rules in this behalf direct to be entered in such paper

B 137 (f) — Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record of rights.

80 The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record of rights shall be drawn up the form of the papers of which it shall consist and the manner in which such paper shall be signed and attested by the Settlement officer and the parties interested

B 52 Act XXXIII of 1871, s 17 — Record of rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

81 When the Settlement officer has completed a Record of rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed he shall subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody

B. 197 Act XIX of 1873 s 91 — Effect of entries in Record of rights.

82 All entries in the Record of rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

83 Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy eight or by any decision of the Chief Settlement officer in appeal therefrom or by any entry made in the Record of rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended

B. 199 (b)

Provided that—

(a) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry the Government if it so desires and all persons interested in the entry shall be made parties to the suit,

(b) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record of rights was signed or by any persons claiming through them and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty eight or section seventy seven clause (b) (c) or (d) shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner

B. 199 (e)

(c) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry

B 121 proviso (1) 199 (f) — Revision of Record of rights by Chief Commissioner.

84 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty three made in a Record of rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty five and thirty two unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently

B 135 — Procedure regarding lands declared to be property of Government.

85 In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct

CHAPTER VII

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES

B 84 85 No 1 ¶ 18 — Assessment of provincial cesses.

86 The road cess the school cess and the dâk cess shall be assessed by the Settlement officer on all lands whether land revenue be assessable on the same or not

In the case of lands fully assessed to land revenue the road cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent and the dâk cess at the rate of one half per cent, on such revenue

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land revenue at full rates

CHAPTER VIII

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT

B 129 — Former settlements to be deemed made under this Act.

87 Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed so far as may be to have been made under this Part and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act

B 148 No 1 ¶¶ 19 21 — Effect of award of proprietary right at such settlement.

88 When a Settlement officer or Settlement Court has at any settlement made before the passing of this Act made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court

B 149 150 No 1 ¶¶ 19 21 — When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

89 Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force to establish such claim and if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands

133 **90** When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik makbuzas have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste lands of any mahál the Chief Commissioner may notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it

Chief Commissioner may allot waste land to malik makbuzas entitled thereto

PART IV

OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER IX

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

171 Act XIX of 1873 section 87 **91** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record of rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments and the times places and manner at and in which land revenue whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land revenue

See section 87 N W Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs all such payments shall be made on the dates in the instalments in the manner and at the places on in and at which they are now payable

172 Act XIX of 1873 section 88 **92** When any sum payable under a settlement or sub settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety one such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act 90

Arrear Defaulters

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Malguzars

Act XIX of 1873 s 149 and 3 ¶ 18 **93** Except as hereinafter provided a statement of account certified by the Tahsildar shall for the purposes of this Chapter be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government of its amount and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters

Tahsildar's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear

173 (a) Act XIX of 1873 s 150 **94** The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may if he thinks fit before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters

Notice of demand

173 Act XIX of 1873 s 150 **95** An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes —

Processes for recovery of arrears

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter,

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property,

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any malguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him and taking the same under direct management,

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any malguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid or if all such malguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same, B 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahal in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahal under direct management or farming the same,

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid,

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*) (*e*) (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

(3) that no land shall be sold and the settlement of no land shall be annulled on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management or let by him in farm Act XIX of 1873 ss 168, 166

The processes specified in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made or in any other district

96 The process mentioned in section ninety five clause (*a*) may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl B 174.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl the arrear is still unpaid the tahsildár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days and may then if the arrear is still unpaid cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner Act XIX of 1873 s 152

97 If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the order as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit unless within such period the arrear is paid B 175; Act XXXIII of 1871 s. 43

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 48

Procedure in sales of moveable property

98 Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court

B, 176 No 8 ¶¶ 19 20.

Management of share or patti attached under section 99 clause (c)

99 After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety five clause (c), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment and shall place the attached mahál share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose

B 176; Act XIX of 1873 s 155

Effect of attachment

100 During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety nine, the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors incumbrancers or tenants of, or on such land

B 177 Act XIX of 1873 s 156

Profits of land how applied

101 The surplus profits of such land after defraying the cost of attachment and management shall be applied first to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear

B 176 177 Act XIX of 1873 s 156

Attachment when to cease

102 The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement

B. 178.

Transfer under section 95 (d)

103 When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety five clause (d) the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner

Act XIX of 1873 s 157

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the malguzars of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding except that as regards all such arrears the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred

B 179 Act XIX of 1873 s 159

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement

104 When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahal the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs and all liens leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement

Settlement on expiry of farm or management

105 After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate and, if such offer is refused, may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period B 180; Act XIX of 1873, s 165

Case of a portion of a mahal being farmed or managed

106 When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four the rest of such mahál shall be separately re settled for the remainder of the term of settlement New

Saving of rights in sir land.

107 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sir land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety five, clauses (c) (d) and (e), but any such defaulter shall while such process is being enforced be entitled to retain possession of and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy tenant Act XIX of 1873 s 190

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon

108 Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it as the case may be, free of all liens leases and incumbrances and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser B 182 Cf Act XIX of 1873 s 157

Nothing in this section shall—

(a) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior to the defaulters or of any málik makbuza or occupancy tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim or No 8 ¶ 20

(b) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling houses or manufactories or for mining purposes gardens tanks canals places of worship or burying grounds whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases, or

(c) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sir land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880

Rules for sale of immoveable property

109 When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except Act XXXIII of 1871 s 58

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say —

(a) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale and on such payment the sale shall be stayed

(b) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall when the sale is under clause (f) section ninety five of this Act, declare that subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship as the case may be is to be sold free of all liens leases and incumbrances and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement

(c) An appeal from any order under section 312 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner

Act XIX of 1873, s 172

(d) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time postpone a sale which he has notified reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(e) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if after the words for such payment the words and every sale of such property made after a postponement were added

(f) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety five, clause (f) of this Act

(g) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased ' were added thereto

Act XIX of 1873 section 188

Pre emption at sales

110 (a) When the land of one or more of the málguzars is sold under section ninety five clause (f) any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

(b) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sum last bid

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (a) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (b)

B 188

Act XIX of 1873 section 185.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property

111 The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety five shall be applied, first in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale, secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land revenue due by the defaulter and the surplus, if any shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold

Costs recoverable as part of arrear

112 The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued B 187

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules

113 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules— B 188

(a) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five

(b) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs

(c) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety five clauses (a) and (b), may be enforced

(d) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety five shall be executed.

Remedies open to person denying that the amount claimed as an arrear is due

114 Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety three when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government the person against whom such proceedings are taken may if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due B 195. Act XIX of 1873 s 189.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs

Limitation of right to set off &c in suit for arrears

115 In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardar to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him the defendant shall not except with the permission of the Court,— B 190.

(a) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff or

(b) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit

116 Any lambardar or sub lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue or any málguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub settlement may instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue B 192 Act XVII of 1876 s 158.

The Deputy Commissioner may if he thinks fit comply with such application, but shall before compliance therewith give to the persons who would be defendants if a suit were brought opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears and shall forfeit their claim to the collection charge or if no separate collection charge has been fixed to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government

B 151 154 No 2 ¶¶ 40 48

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free

117 Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act shall bar the right of the málguzars of any mahál assessed to land revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue but the Chief Commissioner may in his discretion exempt any case from the operation of this section

Limitation in suits for revenue

118 The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act 1877

Interest on arrears

B 193 Act XIX of 1873 s 148 No 3 ¶ 21

Interest on arrears

119 Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub settlement

CHAPTER X

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

B 198

Correction of Record of rights

120 An entry in the Record of rights may after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds —

Act XIX of 1873 s 94.

(a) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected or

(b) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty three it has been declared to be erroneous or

(c) that being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order or

(d) that being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained

121 The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record of rights when such revision is provided for in such record

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record

122 When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record of rights, he shall exercise with respect to the matter to which such entry relates all the powers which the Chief Settlement officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress

Power to direct that rule custom entered in Record of rights shall be enforced by Government

123 The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule custom or condition entered in the Record of rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government B 155 156 No. 2 ¶¶ 46 48.

Punishment for breach of such rule or custom

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880 for such violation or neglect impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Power of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record of rights

124 The Chief Commissioner may—

(a) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record of rights prepare or where there is a patwari, cause to be prepared and furnish annually for such village papers in such form at such time, containing such particulars and attested in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time prescribe B 147 201; No 3 ¶ 24.

(b) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred and the nature of such change

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints and not in the Record of rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that before any specified changes are recorded the order of a specified Revenue officer shall be obtained

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified

125 All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated Act XIX of 1873 s 97

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession

126 Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty five shall be liable at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues Act XIX of 1873 s 100.

B 200 Act XIX of 1873 s 96.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village papers

127 All persons having proprietary rights in land are on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner bound to prepare or cause to be prepared such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty four

Fees for mutations.

128 The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty four, and may fix the amount of such fees

From whom leviable

129 All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place

B 169 Act XIX of 1873 s 101

Annual enquiry regarding revenue free holdings

Procedure on expiry of term of grant

130 The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue and if the term of any grant has expired or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue free or at less than full revenue rates has died shall assess the same and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

B 169 Act XIX of 1873 s 101

Procedure on breach of conditions of grant

131 If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit

B 208 Act XIX of 1873 s 106

Inspection of revenue records

132 All records kept under this Chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs

CHAPTER XI

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE OFFICERS

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement officer's powers

133 The Deputy Commissioner shall when a settlement is not in progress exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement officers for the following purposes —

(a) causing boundary marks to be erected

(b) assessing land revenue on lands which are liable to assessment but have not been assessed

B 166

(c) forming new mahâls from land not previously settled

(d) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re admitted

(e) settling mahâls in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty seven,

(f) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzars,

(g) assessing lands gained by alluvion

(h) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act but have not been recorded at the settlement

B 166 Act XIX of 1873 s 93

Power to confer on other officers powers of Settlement officer

134 The Chief Commissioner may during the currency of a settlement invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement officer by sections forty, forty one and forty two or

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement officer but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty seven

B 210 Act XIX of 1873 s 142

Penalty for destroying or injuring boundary marks

135 Any person wilfully erasing, removing, or damaging a boundary mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of re forming the same and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure damage or removal

B 160 Act XIX of 1873 s 143

Recovery of costs when offender cannot be found

136 Whenever the person erasing removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay the mark shall be re erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietor mortgagee or farmer of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit

Separation of lands of co-sharers

137 Any malguzars of a mahal who are not co sharers with the other malguzars of such mahal in any lands of such mahâl except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other malguzars a separate mahal and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such land and the lands held separately by the remaining malguzars separate mahals and shall apportion between the two new mahals thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahal

CHAPTER XII

VILLAGE OFFICERS AND PATWARIS

B 204.

Power to make rules as to village officers

138 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment remuneration and dismissal of lambardârs sub lambardârs and mukaddams

No 1 ¶ 38 Settlement Code p 26, para 43

Provided that proprietors other than malik makbuzas shall not be liable to pay on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardars or sub lambardars and mukaddams a sum exceeding five per cent on the land revenue which is

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue free would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub lambardárs under this section the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims and to entries on the subject in the record of rights of any mahál

B 205 Duties of lambardárs

139 It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub lambardárs

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam or into the Government treasury as the Deputy Commissioner may direct all sums payable through him either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub lambardárs from the mahál to which he is appointed on account of cash allowances to patwárís or village watchmen or on account of any expense which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village papers or to report under this Act

B 205 Settlement Code p 26 para 48

Lambardárs may recover from proprietors charges for ...

140 Lambardárs and sub lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land revenue —

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled

(*b*) the sums which under section one hundred and thirty nine they are bound to pay to mukaddams

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik makbuza paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardars

B 168.

Deputy Commissioner may allow málik makbuza ... to pay revenue direct

141 On the application of any málik makbuza or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub lambardár through whom such málik makbuza or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient cause shown direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub lambardár or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty four as the Deputy Commissioner subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner may determine shall be paid to the Government and the málik makbuza or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government

B 206 No 1 ¶¶ 35 et seq No 2 ¶¶ 60-62

Duties of mukaddams

142 It shall be the duty of every mukaddam—

(*a*) to control and superintend the village patwári and watchmen to report their deaths or absence from duty to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government surveyor as may be made over to his care

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner to keep his village in good sanitary condition

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government pensioners

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood forests and trees growing on the village lands and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood and enjoy other privileges in the waste lands of the village the rights to which they are entitled

(*h*) to collect or aid in the collection of all Government taxes and dues

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section and — B 207

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*c*) in respect of such village and for apportioning such charge among such persons

143 When by any enactment for the time being in force any public duties are imposed on or public liabilities are declared to attach to landholders their managers and agents and the like such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act — B 206

... liabilities ... to attach to mukaddams

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law — No 3 ¶ 24.

144 Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties — B 206

Power of mukaddams to recover certain expenses ...

145 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules— — B 208 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 6

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwárís

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwárís are to be selected, prescribing the condi

tions under which they may be appointed and fixing the limits of their circles and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration

(b) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwári when they are unable to act themselves

(c) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwaris and their substitutes for neglect of their duty and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed

Provided that except in the case hereinafter mentioned no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwári a sum exceeding six per cent on the revenue assessed on his land or which, when his land is revenue free, would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment

209
Act XXXIII of [illegible] s 6 [illegible]

146 In making rules under section one hundred and forty five the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwári but in no case shall such condition or custom or claim be deemed to require the appointment of any patwári who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwári who would otherwise be liable to dismissal

210

Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters

147 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where at the time of the last preceding settlement the maintenance of a patwári was made optional and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwári should be maintained and for dealing with cases where no patwári is under such option maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwári

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(a) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default

(b) to appoint patwáris in the villages of such proprietors either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term and to fix the remuneration of such patwáris

211

Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwaris

148 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the duties of patwáris—

(a) towards the Government and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared the mode of their preparation and attestation and the dates on which they are to be furnished,

s 1 ¶ 38 (b) towards the members of the village community, and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office which the patwáris may demand in respect of the performance of such duties

All records and documents which patwáris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government

Patwaris papers to be public documents

149 Patwáris shall produce at all reasonable times for the inspection of all persons interested therein all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep B [illegible] Act XVIII of 1873 s 9 (b)

Patwaris to produce papers for inspection [illegible]

150 All existing lambardars sub lambardars mukaddams and patwáris shall unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act B 213

Existing officers confirmed

Any sum which officers of the classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may if the Deputy Commissioner so directs be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government

151 In each village of the district of Sambalpur all persons other than mukaddams holding such land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village and the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the enforcement of this obligation B 164

[illegible] remuneration of mukaddams [illegible]

PART V

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

152 Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided—

[illegible]

(a) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted or application made to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer is by this Act empowered to determine or dispose of and [illegible] Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation s 119

(b) everything done ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done ordered or decided

153 No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty three (b) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner Act XIX 1873 s 66.

[illegible] cess suit [illegible]

154 When at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act waste lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to or in respect of such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation P 129

Limitation of claims for [illegible] in case of waste land demarcated as property of Government

B 158
Act XIX of
1873 s 141

155 All persons in possession as proprietors mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary marks lawfully erected thereon

Obligations of owner as to boundary marks

B 257
Bombay Land Revenue Code section 91

156 No Revenue or Settlement officer and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement office shall except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner —

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement officers as to trading and buying land

(*a*) engage in trade or be in any way concerned directly or indirectly in any commercial transaction or in the purchase or hiring of land in the district to which he is appointed or in which he is employed

(*b*) purchase or bid for either in person or by agent or in his own name or in that of another or jointly or in shares with others any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue authority in such district

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers

B 184
Act XIX of
1873 ss 161
162

157 When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety nine and one hundred and four has been made and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty eight all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner his agent or lessee and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or lessee

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104 all sums due to proprietor otherwise be come payable to Deputy Commissioner

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date

B 185
Act XIX of
1873 s 163

158 All sums which under section one hundred and fifty seven become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent

B 186
Act XVII of
1876 s 127

159 When any land has been let in farm under section fifty eight or one hundred and four any balances of revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government

Recovery of balances due by farmers

160 All land revenue due at the time this Act comes into force and all money payable to the Government under this Act shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force
And of money payable under Act

161 All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land revenue or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised

162 In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or confer powers on classes

163 The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order

164 The Chief Commissioner may with the sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for and may attach to the breach of any such rule or of any other rule made by him under this Act a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees or when such breach is a continuing breach to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues B 262

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette

All such rules when so published shall in so far as they are consistent with this Act have the force of law

SCHEDULE I

(*See section 34*)

	Description of suits
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any right of pasturage, forest rights fisheries or the like not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880
2	Suits by lambardars for arrears of Government revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent
3	Suits by proprietors for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government revenue and village expenses or for a settlement of accounts
4	Suits by malguzars or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such malguzars or assignees
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors
6	Suits by zamindars and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents or against the sureties of such agents for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment or for papers in their possession

SCHEDULE II

(*See section 2*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Number and year of Regulation, Order, &c	Title	Extent of repeal
Act XII of 1841	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue	So much as has not been repealed
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks in the North Western Provinces and Bengal	The whole
Act XXXI of 1858	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	The whole

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1 The Land revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies and elsewhere the only law is either the ' spirit of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act

2 No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's length the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire has come to be felt

3 To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North Western Provinces and elsewhere except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land revenue administration strictly so called to the exclusion of certain subjects such as partition and Courts of wards which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land revenue Acts

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North Western Provinces and Oudh Land revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel or otherwise appear to require special notice

4 It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875 and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land revenue which were saved by it and as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would if kept alive be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law has been omitted It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue

5 Chapter II relating to Revenue officers their powers and procedure it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North Western Provinces Act Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure The provisions of that Code though copious are simple and untechnical and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue officers as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary

6 In section 34 the Panjab system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner

7 Section 49 following the principle which it is believed has from a remote period been recognized throughout India and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code declares that all land with certain definite exceptions is liable to be assessed to land revenue An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village sites They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44 but it is obviously desirable that where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon and yield as they probably would a larger profit to their owners than before they should still remain liable to assessment

8 In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged and as when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court it would be waste of time for the Settlement officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered

9 Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which at settlements made before the passing of the Act the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who of all others had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement officer shall be permitted to impeach his award, but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it and that if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor

10 Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be " the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship as the case may be free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c , but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are " the rights of any proprietor " superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik makbuzá or occupancy tenant who does not " derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim "

11 Section 116 following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land revenue Act, 1876 provides that any lambardar entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue or any málguzar entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub settlement, may instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit and he will probably comply with it as a rule in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it

12 Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzars to resume revenue free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him The Government revenue might no doubt ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces and may safely be left to their operation As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable and this is in effect what the Bill does

13 Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub settlement

14 Section 123 which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule custom or condition entered in a Record of rights shall be enforced by fine is new It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the person for whose benefit a provision of a Record of rights is intended might owing to their not being parties to such record or for some other reason not be in a position to enforce it or where in order to enforce such a provision by a suit it would be necessary to join perhaps all the inhabitants of a village as parties

15 Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land revenue Act namely the separation into two separate mahals of two portions of a mahal which are held in severalty

When two parties in a mahál holding their lands in common desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue they must under the Bill as under the law at present in force in the North Western Provinces and elsewhere first obtain a partition of their lands but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue administration has no direct concern It might be and sometimes is sought like a partition of house property or any other property without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government and accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue officers as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzars

16 The office of mukaddam which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village but now as Mr Jones has observed the zamindari tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattidari with its several heads and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town capitalists and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all To remedy this the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a ' mukaddam) to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it When there are resident lambardars the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily be one of them

C GRANT

The 6th July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 12 of 1880

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880

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THE SCHEDULE

———

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preliminary

Short title. 1 This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act 1880",

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881 [Committee's recommendations, para. 1]

Local extent. The provisions of this Act relating to—

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct

Repeal of enactments. 2 The Indian Ports Act, 1875 section thirty seven and Bengal Act No III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed

Interpretation clause. 3 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context —

Petroleum. "Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil Rangoon oil Burma oil, kerosine paraffine oil mineral oil petroline gasoline benzol benzoline benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum coal, schist shale peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum [34 & 35 Vic c 105 s with addition from Committee's report.]

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer [Committee's recommendations para.]

Explanation —The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will burn with a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed [Committee's recommendations para. 4]

First class petroleum. "First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer [Committee's recommendations para. 6]

Second class petroleum. "Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty three but below one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

Dangerous petroleum. "Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

Import. "Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid

Transport. "Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India

Ship. "Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property

Master

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship

Magistrate

"Magistrate" means in the Presidency towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class and

Owner

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned

First class and second class Petroleum

Committee's recommendations paras 12 to 20

Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum

4 The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum, and in particular—

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum

Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum

5 No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons and

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act

Power to make rules as to such possession and transport

6 The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say —

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed the mode of transit and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted,

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it,

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force, and

(*k*) the renewal of the license

Dangerous Petroleum

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons

7 No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided

Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum

Every application for such a license shall be in writing and shall declare—

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used, and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose

Power to grant license

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose it may grant such license for the importation transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding 40 gallons

8 No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped — 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 8

Application of sections 4 and 6

9 Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum

Petroleum generally

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked

10 All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 6

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is — Cf Act I of 1878, s 9

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples

11 Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples — 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 11

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples

34 & 35 Vic c. 105, s. 11

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12 When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing

Ibid

Certificate as to result of such testing

13 On any such testing if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class second class or dangerous petroleum such officer or other person may certify such fact and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found and shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact stated therein

Penalties

Penalty for illegal importation &c of petroleum

14 Any person who in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder imports possesses or transports any petroleum and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both

34 & 35 Vic 105 s 63

Penalty for keeping transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10

15 Any person keeping, transporting, selling, or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

34 & 35 Vic 105 s 12

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11

16 Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Cf Act I of 1878, s 11

Confiscation of petroleum

17 In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated

Miscellaneous

Rules when to have force of law

18 All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and shall thereupon so far as they are consistent with this Act have the force of law

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

Power to extend this Act to other substances

19 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum and may by such notification fix in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five seven and eight the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply 34 & 35 Vic 105 s 14

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section

THE SCHEDULE

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus — Committee's recommendations para 5 and 42 & 43 Vic c. 47

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2 diameter $2\frac{2}{10}''$ height (internal) with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$ wide $\frac{3}{8}''$ from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$ from the bottom of the cup It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B W G) tinned inside A bracket consisting of a short stout piece of wire bent upwards and terminating in a point is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$ The cup is provided with a close fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B W G) which carries the thermometer and test lamp The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions upon which it may be made to oscillate it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle and its length is so adjusted that the bulb of the thermometer when inserted to its full depth shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ below the centre of the lid

The cover is provided with three square holes one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$ by $\frac{4}{10}$ and two smaller ones $\frac{3}{10}$ by $\frac{2}{10}$ close to the sides and opposite each other These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position

Upon the cover, in front of and in line with the mouth of the lamp is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat bottomed copper cylinders (24 B W G) an inner one of 3" diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}''$ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}''$ height they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath in such a manner as to enclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about ⅜"; that is, its diameter is about [illegible] greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath and of the oil cup is [illegible]. A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles.

The bath rests upon a cast iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.) flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is 6½". One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1".

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way. It is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about [illegible] measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with a collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F. It measures from end of ivory back to bulb 2¼".

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication, or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candle wick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame, which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup, is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available, it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottles containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* The pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878 the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay with a view if necessary to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee which was composed of officials experts and gentlemen interested in the trade has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow with certain modifications introduced to meet the special circumstances climatic and otherwise, of India the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic cap 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic cap 47) which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely practical security of life and property with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee —

1st —All petroleum should be divided into three classes namely —

(a) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103 F
(b) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83 and 103 F
(c) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83 F
} According to Abel's close test

2ndly —All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic cap 47 the Petroleum Act 1879) for the purposes of the Petroleum Act 1871 in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3rdly —As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83 or 10 higher than the temperature (73) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic cap 47) and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe the importation storage and transport of such petroleum as well as of first class petroleum should be left reasonably free while the importation storage and transport of dangerous petroleum if not actually prohibited should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to bar it for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendation. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal are in favour of legislation the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General and accordingly the present Bill which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once and generally the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair that all import were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum) the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor General in Council as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 11 of 34 & 35 Vic cap 105 enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic cap 47 has been inserted in a foot note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr Redler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oil and Bengal Act No III of 1869 which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES

The 3rd July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK

Secretary to the Govt of India
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH JULY 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —There has been general and for the most part moderate rain during the week but the want of rain is still felt in parts of the Deccan and of Berar and in the Peshawar District of the Punjab In some of the Central India States also in parts of Madras Bengal and Mysore and in the Prome and Tharrawaddy Districts of British Burma the rainfall has, as yet proved insufficient In the Central Provinces a beneficial break has occurred

General prospects continue fairly good on the whole

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (July 28th)—		
Bellary	88 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 27 10 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	38 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 33 0 crops require rain fever prevalent ulcers and guinea-worm in parts
Ganjam	2 62 (average of twelve stations)	*Ragi* 3[illegible]
Kistna	66 (average of twelve stations)	*Ragi* 31 82 young crops fading in some taluks river 6 feet over anicut
Chingleput (Madras)	1 10 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 21 29 crops good
Coimbatore	44 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 23 9[illegible] crops generally fair harvest of *cholum cumboo* [illegible] ginglly and sugarcane in six taluks outturn of *cumboo* and sugar an average others [illegible]
Tanjore	32 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 24 [illegible] river 2 to 7 feet crops generally good rain needed in three taluks
Madura	[illegible] (average of four stations)	*Ragi* 21 31 paddy harvested in Periacolum yield average standing crop [illegible]
Malabar	5 57 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 11 60
Travancore	1 15	
		General Remarks —General prospect fair
Bombay— (July 28th)—		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 26th 1[illegible] feet and 1[illegible] feet on the same date last year *Kharif* [illegible] continuing well [illegible] in three and [illegible] in two talukas [illegible] taluka
Hyderabad	Drizzle in Badin taluka	[illegible] crops have been attacked by [illegible] in two talukas [illegible] mild [illegible] continue [illegible] Mir [illegible] small [illegible] in [illegible] river rising and [illegible] than [illegible] high [illegible]
Ahmedabad	28	Sowing [illegible] taluka
Baroda	08	Total rainfall 1[illegible]08 sowing of *kharif* progressing public health and season [illegible]
Surat	17	Total rainfall 19 51 transplanting and sowing proper sowing fever in two talukas
Nasik		Rain much wanted in Yeola Malegaon Niphad Satara and part of Sinnar [illegible] slightly [illegible] generally good
Colaba (Bombay)	1 77	Total rainfall 3[illegible] being [illegible] temperature [illegible] on 24th when it was [illegible] vapour [illegible] at normal wind northerly till 25th afterwards *nil*
Poona	Maximum at Mawal 1 32 minimum at Purandhar 02	Rain wanted
Ahmednagar	1 05 fall general maximum at Jamkhed 4 12 minimum at Rahuri 05	Rain very beneficial to young crops sowing of *kharif* progressing except in Kopargaon and parts of Newasa Rahuri and Sangamner where it is delayed for want of rain slight ague in Karjat and Shevgaon and slight cattle disease in Shrigonda
Sholapur	7 85	Total rainfall 14 03 *kharif* sowing continues rain urgently required in some talukas public health good
Dharwar	1 31	Rice crops prospering *jowari* sowing partially completed fever prevalent
Kanara	Maximum at Karwar 10 77 minimum at Haliyal 1 15	Total rainfall 60 34 rice plants healthy
Rajkot	17	Total rainfall 9 38 sowing operations completed prospects favourable health good
		General Remarks —Prospects unchanged still favourable except in parts of the Deccan where rain is urgently wanted

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal— **(July 28th)—**		
Chittagong	10 36 [illegible] 24th and [illegible]	Weather showery with strong south and south west wind; trans[illegible] [illegible] prospects generally good; [illegible]
Dacca	2 1 [illegible]	[illegible] average prospects of late rice promising; public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3 47	[illegible] and [illegible] crops favourable; a very good outturn expected [illegible] transplanting [illegible] late rice has suffered [illegible] Diamond Harbour [illegible] excessive rain while in Baraset [illegible] and Dum Dum [illegible] rain would benefit crops on highland [illegible] in Satkhira and a slight [illegible]
Moorshedabad	[illegible]	[illegible] still [illegible] but water wanted throughout district; public health [illegible] fever in [illegible] thanas of Sadr
Rajshahye	2 08	Weather [illegible] rain much wanted [illegible] cutting of *autumn* crops [illegible] fever in Rampur Beauleah town
Burdwan	1 91	[illegible] rain wanted; public health good
Rungpore	6 3 [illegible]	Weather [illegible] very [illegible] prospects of crops favourable; fever somewhat prevalent
Bhagalpur	1 08	[illegible] of *autumn* crops excellent; more rain wanted for rice [illegible]
Purneah	1 6 [illegible]	[illegible] a twelve anna outturn; transplanting of winter rice will be completed in a few days; rivers rising throughout [illegible] health good [illegible]
Patna	6 97	[illegible] of *autumn* crops excellent; paddy seedlings ready for transplantation in many places; a few cases of cholera and small[pox] [illegible] health good
Durbhunga	8 [illegible]	[illegible] transplanting [illegible] in progress; *autumn* crops [illegible] well; prices stationary; public health good
Hazaribagh	82	More rain wanted though crops have not suffered yet; partly scanty rain [illegible] health good
Cuttack	[illegible] 8	[illegible] transplantation proceeding; prospects generally favourable
		General Remarks —Rain general but in many districts less than usual at this season; [illegible] but more rain wanted in several places [illegible] transplanting; paddy seedlings [illegible] in Central and [illegible] Bengal [illegible] prospects of an average yield except in [illegible] Behar; public health still generally good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (July 27th)	General fall of 2 0 to [illegible] 30 on 25th and 27th	Prospects favourable; crops looking well; health good; prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	[illegible] 8 [illegible] general [illegible] in West [illegible]	Cholera [illegible] in city 47 deaths in former 26 in [illegible]
Gorakhpur (26th)	Nearly 11 at Gorakhpur [illegible] has also been general throughout district	At present the crops [illegible] appearance [illegible] although [illegible] wanted [illegible] agricultural operations for the most part stopped owing to the rain
Jhansi (29th)	Slight showers	Sowings continue; prospects favourable; prices rising slightly; health good
Agra (27th)	Average [illegible]	[illegible] till yesterday; sowings progressing; health good
Bareilly (28th)	1 4 at head quarters	Agricultural operations in progress; prospects and health good; prices [illegible]
Meerut ( )		Weather [illegible] in [illegible] places; prices rising
[illegible] (27th)	Partial light rain	[illegible] prospects unchanged [illegible]
Lucknow (28th)	7 at Sadr 8 at [illegible]	Prospects and health fair; wheat at 18 and barley 28 seers
Fyzabad (27th)	3 0 at Sadr [illegible] rain throughout district	Prospects [illegible]
Sitapur (28th)	1 5	Prospects good; prices steady; wheat 22 seers barley 34 seers; cholera [illegible] general health good
Fyzabad ( )	5 8	Tanks fairly well filled; sowing of rice and *kodo* completed; prospects favourable
		General Remarks —Rain has continued to fall generally throughout the provinces but rather too heavily in Gorakhpur where agricultural operations have been stopped in consequence and where a [illegible] otherwise operations progressing satisfactorily and general prospects are good; prices rising in one or two places but [illegible] cholera severe in the Allahabad city but has decreased elsewhere; the general health continues good
Punjab— **(July 27th)—**		
Delhi	1 6	Sowings completed; health fair; prices fluctuating with upward tendency
Hissar	[illegible]	Health good
Umballa		Health fair; sowings progressing

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab—*continued*		
Jullundur		Sowings pr [illegible] in health good prices steady
Lahore		Sowing [illegible] health good
Ferozepore	5 to 15 in different parts	Sowing [illegible] prices [illegible]
Siálkot	30 at [illegible] 3 in other tahsils	Sowings progressing prices steady health good
Ráwalpindi	45	Health good agricultural prospects fair
Peshawar	*Nil*	[illegible] prospects bad
Mooltan		Health good agricultural [illegible] prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan		Sowing [illegible] small-pox prevailing
		General Remarks—Health generally good agricultural prospects fair [illegible] much [illegible]
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 28th)	115	Cloudy sowings almost completed prospects continue favourable health good
Jubbulpore ( )	15	Weather [illegible] early completed [illegible] prices [illegible]
Saugor	05	[illegible] small-pox and cattle disease prevalent prices [illegible]
Seoni	72	Weather [illegible]
Hoshangabad	16	Sowing continue [illegible] prices [illegible]
Raipur (July 24th)	113	[illegible]
Sambalpur (22nd)	3 08	[illegible]
		General Remarks—[illegible]
British Burma— (July 24th)		
Akyab	[illegible]	Total rainfall 113 08 [illegible] agricultural operations [illegible]
Rangoon	170	[illegible]
Bassein	08	[illegible]
Prome	121	[illegible]
Amherst (Moulmein)	13	[illegible]
Toungoo	131	[illegible]
		General Remarks—[illegible]
Assam (July 28th)—		
Gauhati	2	Weather [illegible] 12 [illegible]
Sylhet	141	[illegible]
Cachar	31	Weather [illegible]
Dibrugarh	130	Same as last week district healthy
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore	12	Prospects generally fair [illegible] of Tumkur [illegible] Coorg
Mysore	010	[illegible]
Mercara	10 02	[illegible] health [illegible] cattle [illegible] state [illegible]
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 28th)—		
Amraoti		Crops looking well at present but require much [illegible]
Akola		Sowing [illegible] sowing to want of rain
Hyderabad	[illegible]	Total rainfall since 1st January 120 [illegible]
		jowar 15 seers [illegible] current [illegible]
Central India States— (July 27th)—		
Indore	08	Health good rain much needed
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Sky clear prospects and health good rain wanted wheat 11 gram 20 [illegible] 28 seers
Sutna	28	*Jowar* 30 seers cultivation progressing

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India States— *continued*		
Rutlam	61	Public health and agricultural prospects good
Neemuch	*Nil*	Sowing completed public health good
Goona	14	Health and prospects good
Bhopal	38	Warm and cloudy prospects favourable public health good
Agar	13	
Nowgong	3 77	Health fair cultivating prospects good
Manpur	2	Weather fair and warm rain wanted
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 28th)		Cloudy strong high winds
Sirohi (26th)		Tanks about full wells filling fast decidedly healthy sowings completed rain now wanted
Marwar (24th)	88	Tanks about half full health good crops very favourable
Meywar (23rd)	93	Tanks and wells full health and crops good a break in rain has been most beneficial
Harowtee (24th)	95 in Deoli 1 21 in Kotah 04 in Tonk 1 79 in Shahpura	Health good ploughing and sowing active prices stationary
Jhallawar	2 09	Weather fair prospects and health good
Ajmere (July 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects excellent
Jeypore / Bhurtpore (28th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable health good
Ulwur (27th)	1 0 (average)	Fine weather lately strong winds health good
Nepal— **(July 20th)—**		
Katmandu	1 97	Transplanting of rice complete

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd July, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K G, P C, G M S I, *presiding*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E

General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I, C I E

The Hon'ble J Gibbs, C S I

The Hon'ble C U Aitchison, LL D, C S I

The Hon'ble B W Colvin

The Hon'ble C Grant

PETROLEUM BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES introduced the Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature He said that a section had been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic Cap 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances

The schedule to the Bill contained a description of Professor Abel's test, and was identical with the first schedule to 42 & 43 Vic, Cap 47 save that it supplied an accidental but serious omission in the English law When the oil to be tested had been placed in the petroleum cup the schedule directed that the lid of the cup, with the slide closed, should be put on, and the cup be placed in the bath or heating vessel The test lamp was then placed on the lid of the cup a pendulum was set in motion, and when the temperature had reached about 66 the test flame was applied (once for every rise of one degree) by drawing the slide slowly open and thus exposing the vapour of the oil to the flame of the lamp while the pendulum performed three oscillations As a short pendulum would oscillate in a given time much more frequently than a long one, it was obvious that the time thus indicated depended on the length of the pendulum But this essential detail was omitted from the English schedule We had been informed by Mr Pedler, the Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College Calcutta that the proper length of the pendulum was two feet from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight, and a footnote to this effect had accordingly been inserted in the schedule to the Bill

He had only to add that the opportunity would be taken to repeal the thirty seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils and Bengal Act No III of 1865 which regulated in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill would make those enactments unnecessary

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Gibbs, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments thought fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Grant moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Stokes Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr Grant also moved that the Bill be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

TAJ MAHAL'S PENSION BILL

The Hon'ble Mr Colvin moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the determination of claims to certain pensions in Oudh He said that the Bill was in the nature of a private Bill and that in order to make the object of it intelligible to the Council he must give a brief sketch of the facts out of which the necessity for legislation had arisen

In the year 1829 the East India Company accepted a loan of Sikka Rs 62 40 000 from the King of Oudh It was agreed that interest should be paid upon this sum at the rate of five per cent per annum to certain persons during life in specified proportions One of these persons known as Nawab Taj Mahal, was one of the King's wives, and the portion of the interest assigned to her was Rs 6 000 per mensem It was further stipulated by article 4 of the treaty that upon the death of any of the said pensioners leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might continue as before the pension to the heirs of the deceased or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to the pension in question according to the rate before mentioned

In the year 1847, after the death of her first husband the King of Oudh Nawab Taj Mahal was said to have married one Sayyad Kalb Hossein, and to have had two daughters by this second marriage Of those two daughters, it appears that one died young and without children The other known as the Muzhura Begum was alleged to have married a relation of her step father's, and to have had by him a daughter, who was now alive This young lady who was known as Kulsumnissa Begam and also as Shamsunnissa Begam, was now living in the neighbourhood of Baghdad, to which place her grandmother Taj Mahal migrated with all her family after the troubles of 1857, in order to pass the remainder of her life near the shrine of Karbala

As long as Nawab Taj Mahal lived the interest due under the treaty was paid to her But in 1875 she died, and upon her death disputes arose regarding the right to succeed her The first of those disputes was between Kulsumnissa Begam and a claimant named Ramzan Ali, who is stated to have been a brother of Nawab Taj Mahal's This dispute was brought before the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow The suit was decided in favour of Begam Kulsumnissa, and on appeal the decision of the Court of first instance was affirmed The ordinary term for preferring a further appeal from the Superior Court in Lucknow had now elapsed but as the Privy Council could if good and sufficient cause were shown, admit an appeal after that period it could not be said that the litigation even in respect of this first claim had yet been finally closed But the claims to Nawab Táj Mahal's succession were not confined to those made by these two litigants Other persons had come forward with allegations to the effect that Begam Kulsumnissa was not Nawab Táj Mahal's grand daughter, and had advanced claims hostile to hers So far as Mr Colvin was aware, no judicial decision had yet been pronounced on those

claims It was possible that other persons as yet unknown might come forward hereafter, for the family was so scattered, and the facts connected with its history so obscure, that there was no saying from what quarter a claimant might not appear This being the case, the final determination of the issues affecting the right of succession to Nawab Táj Mahal could not be reached until after the last of the actual and possible suits had been decided by the last Court into which an appeal could be carried The difficulty of a final adjudication was increased by the fact that Begam Kulsumnissa, who had been the first if she was not the best, claimant was a female, that she was, or had been till very lately, a minor and that she was living in Turkish Arabia at a great distance from the Courts by which the claims to the money in dispute must be ultimately determined There was every prospect, therefore, of great delay and it was scarcely necessary to explain that such delay was extremely inconvenient to all the parties concerned The Government of India could not, in common prudence, and with due regard to the public purse, pay away money to a person who might possibly be declared afterwards to have had no right to it it must have a reasonable assurance that the person claiming payment was entitled to receive it As soon as such assurance was given it would be the interest of the Government to release itself from its present obligations under the treaty as quickly as possible because it was paying at present a higher rate of interest than would otherwise be necessary upon a sum of £140,000 or £150,000, which represented the portion of the King of Oudh's loan that had been allotted to Nawab Táj Mahal Again it was most desirable, in the interest of the rightful heir of Nawab Táj Mahal —whoever that might be—that such indefinite claims as he had described should not be kept hanging over his or her head for an uncertain period during which the heir might be put to great inconvenience by being kept out of possession of this very considerable sum of money It would be plain however from what he had said that as things stood there was no possible solution of the difficulties which hindered a speedy settlement of the question, and no possible relief for the parties concerned unless legislation were resorted to

The Bill which he was now asking for leave to introduce was intended to remove the difficulties and to afford that relief It would provide, if introduced, for due notice being given on application made to all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to succeed to Nawab Táj Mahal's rights under the treaty directing them to come forward and make good their claims if they could Upon any one of those persons establishing his claim, a certificate would be issued which would entitle such claimant to receive payment, and at the same time would secure to the Government complete indemnity for all payments made to the person holding it The rights of third parties against certificate holders would be carefully guarded and any previous decisions affecting the right to succeed Nawab Táj Mahal, which might have already been made by a competent Court would of course not be interfered with Power would also be given to the Government to relieve itself immediately of the payment of interest at 5 per cent The Government, under the terms of the treaty was entitled at any time to pay off the principal of its debt and would doubtless do so at once if any person could be found competent to give a valid receipt for the money paid It was not reasonable that it should be hindered in the exercise of this undoubted right by the disputes which had arisen among the members of its creditor's family

There was only one other point on which explanation was necessary The Bill which he was asking for leave to introduce was described in the list of business as a Bill for the determination of claims to certain pensions in Oudh There were certain other pensions besides those of Nawab Táj Mahal's which were payable in Oudh, and it was at first thought that it would be advantageous to extend the procedure which he had described so as to include them On closer examination, however, it had been found that there were no sufficient reasons to provide for them in the legislation which was now proposed The Bill therefore would be limited to Nawab Táj Mahal's

pension only (if he was right in calling it a pension), and he proposed that the title should be amended accordingly and that it should be read as a "Bill to provide for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension"

The Motion, in which the title of the Bill was altered as proposed, was then put and agreed to

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th August, 1880

SIMLA,
The 23rd July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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E J DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT—Original Side

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 27th July 1880

The following rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are now published for general information

By Order,
R BELCHAMBERS
Registrar

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the rules relating to the admission of attorneys of this Court and alter the same so as to entitle the attorneys of this Court to the benefit of ' the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act," it is ordered as follows —

Admission without examination of attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in England

1 Any attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, without service or examination in India, on production of his certificate of admission in such English Courts, and of a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Courts, and also on producing satisfactory testimonials to his good character

Admission, without examination of attorney of High Courts of Madras or Bombay

2 An attorney of the High Court of Madras or of the High Court of Bombay, shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in either of the said Courts, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls thereof and shall also produce satisfactory testimonials to good

character, and shall moreover satisfy the Court that previous to his admission as an attorney he had served under articles of clerkship to some attorney or attorneys at law for the full term of five years

Admission after examination of attorney or solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland

3 Any solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in such Court, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Court and shall give satisfactory assurances of good character, and shall also produce a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners actually present and conducting the examination (one of them being the Registrar of the Court, on the Original Side hereinafter mentioned as the Registrar), that he has satisfactorily passed an examination upon the following subjects —

Subjects of examination

(1) The Letters Patent constituting the High Court
(2) The Code of Civil Procedure
(3) The Indian Penal Code

The Acts in force at the time

(4) Criminal Procedure on the Original Side
(5) The Indian Succession Act.
(6) The Indian Contract Act
(7) The Evidence Act.
(8) The Registration Act
(9) The Limitation Act

Examination by whom to be conducted

4 The examination shall be conducted by the Examiners appointed under Rule 26 for the examination of persons applying to be admitted as attorneys of this Court (hereinafter mentioned as the Examiners)

Period of service

5 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, every person before admission to practise as an attorney, shall serve a regular clerkship to an attorney of this Court under articles of clerkship by contract in writing pursuant to the rules hereinafter contained, for the full period of five years

Service may be to different attorneys

6 The term of service required by the last preceding rule need not be all under one and the same contract nor to one and the same attorney, but may be to different attorneys, either by virtue of an assignment or assignments, or by virtue of successive independent contracts upon the dissolution of the original or succeeding contract

Master must be a practising attorney on his own behalf

7 The attorney or attorneys under whom the articles shall be served shall, during the whole period of the service, be actually practising as such in this Court on his or their behalf, and not as clerk to any other attorney

Only one articled clerk allowed at one time

8 No attorney shall, without special leave of the Court, be entitled to take more than one clerk for service under these rules at one and the same time nor any clerk until he shall have been himself in practise as an attorney for at least three years

Persons not advocates of this Court or writers to the Signet or Solicitors or procurators of the Scotch Courts or who have not passed a University or preliminary examination in England, or been articled in England or Ireland or have not been educated in Europe up to a sufficient standard incapable of entering into articles

9 No person who is not an advocate of this Court or a writer to the Signet, or a solicitor of the Supreme Courts of Scotland, or a procurator before any of the Sheriffs' Courts of Scotland, or who shall not have been articled to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, shall be capable of service under these rules, until he shall have passed the B A examination of the University of Calcutta or the preliminary examination of articled clerks in England, or the first public examination before the Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the preliminary examination in arts in any of the Scotch Universities, or the examination in arts for the second grade in Durham, or the Matriculation of the Universities of Dublin or London, or shall produce a certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board granted under the Regulations issued by the Board Provided that persons educated in Europe who have not passed any of the examinations above mentioned, and who shall appear to the Chief Justice and Judges to have been educated up to a sufficient standard, may, by special order, be permitted to enter into articles of clerkship

Articles with affidavit of Master to be filed within one month

10 The contract in writing whereby a person shall engage as aforesaid to serve as a clerk to any attorney, shall be filed with the proper officer, to be appointed for receiving and filing affidavits and other documents to be filed under these rules, within one calendar month after the execution of the same, together with an affidavit by such attorney that he has been himself duly admitted and has been practising for three years as an attorney, that such contract has been duly executed by himself, and by the clerk therein mentioned and an affidavit by such clerk that he has passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 9, or has, previous to his service in this country, served under articles of clerkship to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney and his place of business, the name of the clerk and his place of abode, together with the day on which the contract was actually executed

Assignment of articles with affidavit to be filed within one month

11 In case the articles of clerkship shall be assigned, the assignment shall be in writing, and shall, in like manner as aforesaid, be filed within one calendar month after the execution thereof, together with an affidavit by the attorney to whom the assignment has been made, that he has been duly admitted and has been practising for three years, and that such assignment has been executed by all the

necessary parties And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney to whom the articles are assigned and his place of business, together with the day on which the assignment was actually executed

12 If by reason of death, or for any other good and sufficient reason, an assignment of the articles cannot be obtained a fresh contract in writing for the remaining period of his term of service shall be entered into by the clerk with the attorney under whom the service is to be continued, which shall be filed within the time, and with an affidavit similar to that prescribed by Rule

Fresh articles to be entered into if necessary and filed with affidavit

13 In case the contract or assignment, together with the necessary affidavit be not filed within the time specified the same may be filed after the expiration thereof, but the service of the clerk shall be reckoned to have been commenced or renewed from the date of the filing of such contract or assignment, unless the Court shall otherwise order

Effect of omission to file contract or assignment within one month

14 No person who shall be articled to serve as a clerk to an attorney, for the purpose of being admitted as an attorney, shall, during the period of such service, hold any office or engage in any employment whatsoever other than the employment of clerk to such attorney and his partner or partners (if any) in the business, practice or employment of an attorney and every such person shall during the whole period of service under articles continue and be really and actually employed in the proper business, practice, or employment of an attorney

Articled clerk not to hold other office or employment.

15 Every articled clerk shall after he has been articled and before admission, pass two examinations one after he has served half the term of his articles and the other after he has served the full term of his articles Provided that he shall not be admitted to the second examination until the expiration of six months after he shall have passed the first examination, unless the Court shall otherwise order

Articled clerk to pass two examinations

Period that must intervene between the two examinations

16 The first of these (hereinafter called the Intermediate examination) shall be in the following subjects —

Intermediate examination

(1) Letters Patent
(2) Civil Procedure Code
(3) Belchambers Rules of the High Court, Original Side
(4) Conveyancing
(5) Criminal Procedure on the Original Side

17 The Intermediate examination shall be directed to the candidate's knowledge of the practice of his profession The number of questions in each paper shall be ten, and the total number of marks shall be 400, of which the candidate must obtain not less than 250

Number of questions and marks in each paper

18 The second of the said examinations (hereinafter called the Final examination) shall be in the following subjects, and the number of papers to be set, and the subjects to which they relate, shall be as indicated below —

Final examination

Papers to be set

Subject of examination	Common Law including the Contract Act	1 Paper
	Equity	1
The Acts in force at the time	Indian Company's Act, Succession Act	1
	Evidence, Penal Code, Limitation Act	1
	Registration Act, Stamp Act, Insolvency	1
	Hindoo Law, Mahomedan Law	1

19 The number of questions in each paper shall be eight and the aggregate number of marks for the whole eight questions shall be 160 To be entitled to pass, a candidate must obtain 90 marks in each paper

Number of questions and marks in each paper

Number of marks to be obtained

20 Before any articled clerk shall be admitted to the Final examination he shall sign and leave with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule A hereunto annexed, as also a certificate of his having passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 9 or the document mentioned in Rule 24 and a certificate of the Examiners of his having passed the Intermediate examination and an affidavit by himself stating that he has actually and really served and been employed by the attorney or attorneys to whom he was bound during the whole term, and in the manner required by these rules that he has not held any office or engaged in any employment contrary to these rules that he has attained the age of 21 years and that he has not been adjudicated an insolvent And the attorney or attorneys with whom he shall have served his clerkship shall sign and leave with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule B hereunto annexed, as also a certificate in the form therein given

Answers to questions as to due service &c to be left with the Registrar before Final examination

21 The applicant shall, at the same time produce satisfactory testimonials to his good character

Testimonials to character

22 Every person applying to be admitted to the Final examination shall also, if required, sign and leave, or cause to be left, with the Registrar answers in writing to such other written or printed questions as shall be proposed by the Examiners touching his service and conduct, and also, if required, attend the Examiners personally for the purpose of giving further explanation touching the same, and shall also, if required, procure the attorney or attorneys with whom he shall have served his clerkship as aforesaid, to answer, either personally or in writing, any questions touching such service or conduct or shall make proof to the satisfaction of the

Further requirements to be complied with before admission to the Final examination

Examiners of his inability to procure the same

Candidates to attend at the time and place appointed for examination and to answer questions

23 Every person so applying shall also attend the Examiners at such place or places and at such time or times, as shall be appointed for that purpose, and shall answer such questions as the Examiners shall then and there put to him by written or printed papers touching his fitness and capacity to act as an attorney

Clerk formerly articled in England or Ireland to leave with the Registrar his original articles &c

24 If any person, previous to being articled to an attorney of this Court, shall have been articled to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland he shall leave with the Registrar his original articles entered into in England or Ireland or an authenticated copy thereof and shall state in the affidavit to be made by him pursuant to Rule 20 the circumstances under which the service under such last mentioned articles was terminated

Examiners may dispense with any of the requirements of Rules 20 and 24

25 In case the applicant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Examiners why the requirements of Rules 20 and 24 cannot be fully complied with, it shall be in the power of the Examiners, upon other sufficient proof being given of the qualification of the candidate under these rules, to dispense with any part of such requirements that they may think fit and reasonable

Examiners

26 The Registrar for the time being of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, together with such advocates and attorneys of the Court to the number of six or more as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be Examiners, to examine such persons as shall desire to be admitted attorneys of the said Court and any four of such Examiners shall be competent to conduct the said examinations

Four to form a quorum

Examination to be held every six months

27 The examinations shall be held once in every six months at such time and place as the Examiners shall appoint

Clerk may attend the Final examination next preceding the expiration of his articles

Not to be admitted an attorney until after the expiration of his articles

Certificate to be stayed

28 Any clerk shall be at liberty to attend the Final examination next preceding the expiration of his term of service but he shall not be admitted as an attorney until after his term of service shall have expired nor shall the certificate mentioned in Rule 33 be issued, without proof to the satisfaction of the Examiners that the clerk has duly served the remaining period of his term of service

Notices of examination to be tabulated and posted up

29 The Registrar shall reduce all notices of intention to appear at any examination into an alphabetical table under convenient heads and shall, three weeks previous to the examination, affix the same on the notice board, and also on a board to be exhibited daily at the entrance to the principal court room on the Original side, and shall send a copy of the same to the Secretary to the Attorneys' Association

Candidates to be informed of the days of examination

30 The Registrar shall inform each candidate who shall have given notice of his intention to appear at any of the examinations of the days fixed for such examination

Notice of admission

31 Every person (except an attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England) intending to apply for admission as an attorney of this Court, shall give one month's notice in writing to the Registrar stating his intention such notice to be included in the notice for Final examination or given separately

Certificate of having passed the Final examination

32 Every person liable to pass the Intermediate and Final examinations or the Final examination alone, before being admitted as an attorney shall obtain a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners actually present at and conducting the examination (one of them being the Registrar), that he has satisfactorily passed the same

Certificate of being a fit and proper person to be admitted an attorney

33 Every such person shall before admission likewise produce a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners (one of them being the Registrar), that he has satisfied the Examiners that he has really and actually served his articles in accordance with the foregoing rules, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted as an attorney

Appeal from Examiners rejection

34 In case any person shall be dissatisfied with the refusal of the Examiners to grant him the certificate mentioned in Rule 33, he shall be at liberty within one month, to apply for admission by petition in writing to the Chief Justice, which application shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose

Clerks under age ineligible to be admitted an attorney

35 No person except an attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England, shall be admitted to practise as an attorney of this Court without proof that he has attained the age of 21 years

Insolvent ineligible to be admitted to any examination or as an attorney

36 Unless the Court shall otherwise order, no person who shall have been adjudicated an insolvent shall be admitted to any of the examinations prescribed by these rules, or shall be admitted to practise as an attorney of this Court

Mode of applying for admission

Petition and documents to be left with the Registrar

37 The mode of applying to be admitted an attorney shall be by petition Such petition shall be left with the Registrar, together with, in the case of a person applying under Rule 1—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 1

Or, in the case of a person applying under Rule 2—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 2
(2) Proof of service under articles for 5 years
(3) Proof of good character

Or, in the case of a person applying under Rule 3—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 3
(2) Proof of good character

Or, in the case of an articled clerk—the certificates of the Examiners to be issued under Rules 32 and 33

And to be submitted by him to the Judge

38 The Registrar shall submit the petition to be admitted an attorney, with the other documents to be left with him, to the Judge for the time being exercising original jurisdiction for his fiat

Oaths to be taken before enrolment

39 Every person applying to be admitted an attorney of this Court shall, before being admitted and enrolled, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of allegiance, and also the following oath or affirmation —

I, A B, do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will truly and honorably demean myself in the practise of an attorney according to the best of my knowledge and ability

Certificate of admission

40 Every person on being admitted and enrolled as an attorney of this Court may, without the payment of any fee, besides the admission fee, obtain a certificate of admission under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court

Notice of examination

41 Every person intending to undergo the Intermediate or Final examination prescribed by these rules (the examination prescribed by Rule 3 being deemed to be a Final examination) shall, before each half yearly examination, give one calendar month's notice in writing to the Registrar stating his intention, and shall at the same time, and on each occasion of giving notice of examination pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 50 if the notice be for an Intermediate examination, and a fee of Rs 100 if the notice be for a Final examination

Fees to be paid

Renewed notice

42 Every person who shall have given notice of his intention to appear at an Intermediate or a Final examination, or to apply for admission as an attorney, and who shall not have attended to be examined, or not have passed the examination, or not have been admitted, may renew the notice for examination or admission from time to time as often as he shall think proper, provided that every renewed notice shall be given in conformity with Rules 31 and 41, unless the Court shall otherwise order

All expenses to be defrayed out of the fee fund

43 All expenses that may be incurred on account of the examinations to be conducted under these rules shall be defrayed by the Registrar out of the examination fee fund, and the balance of the fees realized on each examination shall be divided between the Examiners who shall conduct such examination provided that no larger sum shall be received by any Examiner on account of any one examination than Rs 300

Balance of fees to be paid to the Examiners

Account of fees to be filed at the end of every year

44 The Registrar shall keep an account of all such fees as shall be paid to him under Rule 41 and shall at the end of each year file a statement of account signed by himself and two other Examiners

Certificate of being on the roll of attorneys

45 Any attorney of this Court may, on the payment of a fee of Rs 5 to be paid by means of Court fees stamps, obtain a certificate, under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court, that his name is borne on the roll of attorneys of this Court, and if such be the case, that he is a practising attorney of this Court

All documents to be filed with the Registrar who is to have the care of the rolls

46 The Registrar of this Court on the Original Side shall be the proper Officer for receiving and filing all such affidavits and documents as are required to be produced and filed under these rules and shall have the custody and care of the rolls or books wherein persons are at present enrolled as attorneys, and shall enrol the name of every person who shall be admitted an attorney with the date of his admission, in alphabetical order, in a roll or book to be kept by him for that purpose to which roll or book all persons shall have free access without fee or reward

Inspection of rolls

Forms of notice

47 Forms of notice of examination are set forth in the Schedule C hereunto annexed

Applications under these rules by whom to be heard

48 The Judge or Senior Judge of the Court for the time being exercising ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall hear all applications the hearing of which is not otherwise provided for, and shall exercise all the powers of the Court under these rules unless the Chief Justice shall otherwise specially direct

Appeal from order

49 A petition in writing appealing from any order made under the last preceding rule may be presented to the Chief Justice within one month from the date of such order Such appeal shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose

When rules to take effect

50 These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of August 1880 except as to persons who are now serving or have already served under articles of clerkship to some attorney of this Court, provided that every such person shall pay the fee payable under Rule 41, with the notice for the Intermediate or Final examination, on each occasion of giving such notice, and, except as to such persons and to all matters and things previously done in virtue thereof all former rules for the admission of attorneys are hereby repealed

Except as to persons already articled

Former rules repealed

2 b

SCHEDULE A, REFERRED TO IN RULE 20

Questions as to due service of articles of clerkship to be answered by the clerk

1 What was your age at your last birth day immediately preceding the date of your articles?

2 Have you served the whole term of your articles at the office where the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned carried on his or their business? And if not, state the reason

3 Have you, at any time during the term of your articles, been absent without the permission of the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned? And if so, state the length and occasions of such absence

4 Have you, during the period of your articles, been engaged or concerned in any, and, if any what profession, business or employment other than your professional employment as clerk to the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned?

5 Have you, since the expiration of your articles, been engaged or concerned, and for how long time in any and what profession, trade, business or employment other than the profession of an attorney?

SCHEDULE B REFERRED TO IN RULE 20

Questions to be answered and certificate to be given by the attorney or attorneys with whom the clerk may have served any part of the time under his articles

1 Has A B served the whole time of his articles at the office where you carry on your business? And if not, state the reason

2 Has the said A B at any time during the term of his articles been absent without your permission? And if so state the length and occasions of such absence

3 Has the said A B during the period of his articles been engaged or concerned in any, and if any what profession, business or employment other than his professional employment as your articled clerk?

4 Has the said A B, during the whole term of his clerkship with the exceptions above mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed in your professional business of an attorney?

5 Has the said A B, since the expiration of his articles, been engaged, or concerned, and for how long time, in any and, if any what profession, trade business or employment other than the profession of an attorney?

6 How long did you practise as an attorney before the said A B was bound under his articles to you?

7 Have you during the whole period of the service of the said A B under his articles to you been actually practising as an attorney in this Court on your own behalf, and not as clerk to any other attorney?

And I do hereby certify that the said A B has duly and faithfully served under his articles of clerkship (or assignment as the case may be) bearing date &c for the term therein expressed, and that he is a fit, and proper person to be admitted an attorney

SCHEDULE C, REFERRED TO IN RULE 47

Notice is hereby given that A B of No in the town of Calcutta, and who was lately (or is now) under articles of clerkship to Mr C D of attorney at law (and who was also lately or is now under articles of clerkship by assignment from the said Mr C D to Mr E F of aforesaid attorney at law), intends to present himself at the next examination to be held under Rule 3 [or Rule 16, or Rule 18], of the rules for the admission of attorneys and also intends (at the examination under Rule 3 or Rule 18), on passing such examination, to apply to be admitted an attorney of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

RICHARD GARTH
CHARLES PONTIFEX
G MORRIS
J S L WHITE.
W F MACDONELL.
H T PRINSEP
A WILSON
L R TOTTENHAM
L BROUGHTON
ALEX T MACLEAN
CHARLES D FIELD

The 23rd July 1880

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE —The under mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned —

William Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil Service Secretary to the Cabul Embassy died at Cabul on the 5th September 1879

Charles Morrison Moyle, of Allahabad in the North Western Provinces of India, at Allahabad, on the 16th September 1879

Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Cabul, on the 3rd September 1879

Edward Hardy, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery, at Chardeh Valley, near Cabul, on the 11th December 1879

William Percival Graves, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, at Peshawar, on the 24th September 1879

George Graham Dawes, a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, at Kohat on the 8th June 1879

John George Pew, an Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Irrigation Branch, at Penang, on the 28th April 1880

John Blessington Roberts Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta at Calcutta on the 5th May 1880

Francis Garden Kinloch, a Lieutenant and Adjutant of Her Majesty's 5th Bengal Cavalry in Kurram Pass Cabul, on the 29th September 1879

Charles Maxwell, M D, of Langholm Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, at Langholm, on the 31st May 1845

Samuel Edward Latham Lendrum, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery at Kokaran, near Kandahar, on the 30th April 1879

Hannan Baillie Hooper a Captain in the Indian Army, residing at Cliveland Place [illegible]uth, in the County of Devon, in [illegible]d in England on the 22nd October 18[illegible]

Frederick S Forbes of Sultanpo[illegible] [illegible]ear Purneah on the 22nd January 188[illegible]

George Minoss, an Assistant [illegible] the Calcutta Customs Department, at C[illegible]utta, [illegible]n the 19th June 1880 Certificat[illegible] granted under Section 36 Act II of 187[illegible] to Manuel Aratoon Minoss, father of the [illegible]ceased

Arthur Mee Fuller, Chi[illegible] Mate of the Steam Tug *Columbus*, at Calc[illegible]a, on the 5th June 1880 A like certifi[illegible] granted to Georgi ana Henrietta Ful[illegible] widow of the deceased

Peter Melville, of N[illegible] Cullen Place, Howrah, but formerly an Accountant in the service of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at Howrah on the 30th June 1880 A like certificate granted, under Section 37, to Messrs Cones & Co, creditors of the deceased

Thomas Chennell, an Assistant in the Moran Tea Factory at Luckimpore in Assam at Makbooti in the Seebsaugor District on the 2nd September 1878 A like certificate granted to Messrs Cooke & Kelvey creditors of the deceased

F CLARKE,
Offg Administrator Genl

HIGH COURT CALCUTTA
The 16th July 1880

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Mussoorie the 27th July 1880

No 185—The under mentioned Assistant Surveyors having retired on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz* —

Mr B Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 23rd May 1880,

Mr G L R Scott Assistant Surveyor 2nd Grade, on the 10th June 1880,

the following promotions are made —

With effect from the 11th June 1880

Mr C W F Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade

Mr D J Collins, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor 3rd Grade

J T WALKER *Major Genl, R E,*
Surveyor General of India

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 29th July 1880

No 14—Mr M Simpson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months and six days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th July 1880

No 15—Mr W K D Bignell, an Officiating Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 41 the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th July 1880

R MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Indore Residency, the 21st July 1880

No 1207—Major H M B Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate Mhow is granted ninety days privilege leave, from 11th August 1880, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof

By Order,
D W K BARR,
1st Asstt Agent Govr Genl,
for Central India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P W D

NOTIFICATION

Mount Abu the 20th July 1880

No 1992 S—Mr C B Target, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (transferred to Rajputana as per Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 177, dated 7th June 1880) reported his arrival at Ajmere on the morning of the 15th June 1880, and took over charge of the Ajmere Division from Mr J Rollo Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 18th idem

By Order
J P STEEL *Major, R E,*
Secy to Agent Governor General
and Chief Commr in the P W D Rajputana

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Sirhind & Lahore Command

The 21st July 1880

No 75—Lieutenant G H Sim R E Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of the 15th instant

The 22nd July 1880

No 76—Mr A Grant, Assistant Engineer Umballa Division, Military Works, granted three months language leave in Inspector General Military Works Notification No 26, dated 19th June 1880, availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 19th July 1880

D WARD *Lieut Colonel, R E*
Supdg Engr, Sirhind & Lahore Command
Military Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 24th July 1880

No 15—Mr L E H Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, 3rd Class, Superior Revenue Establishment is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway

J G MEDLEY, *Colonel, R E,*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 22nd July 1880

No 104—The under mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty s Secretary of State leave for ten months, in extension of the leave granted in Director of Stores Notification No 7, dated the 18th August 1879 —

Mr J G Furnivall, Store keeper, 1st Grade

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*
Director General

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY

NOTIFICATION

Pachmarhi, the 23rd July 1880

No 2—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 95 of 13th instant, Mr J A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on three months' language leave, therein granted, on this afternoon

H T GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer in Chief,
Bhopal State Railway Survey

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections

NOTIFICATIONS

Sharagh, the 22nd June 1880

No 33—Mr R N Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nari Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 20th May 1880

The 30th June 1880

No 34—Mr P P Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Gwal Division

The 14th July 1880

No 35—With reference to Notification No 201 of *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 26th June 1880, Major F D Twemlow, R E, was relieved of his duty on this line of Railway on the forenoon of the 15th July 1880

The 16th July 1880

No 36—Mr E H Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway under Director General of Railways' Notification No. [illegible] dated 22nd April 1880, reported his arrival [illegible] on the forenoon of the 6th July, and is p[illegible] the Sharagh Division

The 17th July 1880

No 37—Mr B Baxter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was permitted to avail himself of the three months' special leave granted in [illegible]ernment of India Resolution No 079 080 R C dated 6th February 1880, from the forenoon of [illegible]th July 1880

J [illegible] LINDSAY, *Col, R E,*
Engineer in Chief

NIMACH NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Nimach, the 21st July 1880

No 25—With reference to this Office Notification No 22, dated 1st July 1880 Mr T W Grant Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Gungrar Sub Division 2nd Division, Nimach Nasirabad State Railway from Assistant Engineer Mr R F Coppin on the forenoon of the 14th idem

No 26—Mr R C Beeston, Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 19, dated 1st June 1880, on the afternoon of the 15th instant

WM B CARTER,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rawal Pindi Peshawar Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 24th July 1880

No 26—Mr E H Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in Chief to the Attock Bridge Division

F L O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 17th July 1880

No 8—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 88 of 28th June 1880, Mr J H Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, joined this Section on the 1st July 1880

The 24th July 1880

No 9—Mr H B Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division He left the former on the forenoon of the 16th July 1880, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 17th idem

No 10—Mr L. G Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Jhelum Division He left the former on the forenoon of the 14th July 1880, and [illegible] the latter on the afternoon of the 14th idem

F L D[illegible]E,
Offg Engi[illegible] in Chief

SINDIA STATE [illegible]ILWAY

NOTIFI[illegible]TION

Dholpur, th[illegible]nd July 1880

No 3—Mr H [illegible]Gahan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Con[illegible]ruction Division, reported his return from the three months privilege leave, granted to him in this Office Notification No 2 dated 21st April 1880, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1880 The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled

H D LATOUCHE
Engineer in Chief,
Sindia State Railway

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that, on the 23rd May 1880, treasure consisting of 6 copper idols valued at Rs 30, was found in the village of Pannal in the Tritrapundi Taluk Tanjore District, Madras Presidency

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his Office, on the 8th December 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector

The 2nd July 1880

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 29th July 1880 Rs 1,00,67,987 10 10

J WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1880

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury	Currency Department.	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
July 19		1 17 721			78 09 694	37 91,450
" 20		63 132			78 15,152	37 12,031
21					77 64,487	37 12 031
22					75 72 674	37 12 031
23					74,73 045	37 12,031
24					73,73 107	37 12 031

CALCUTTA MINT
The 26th July 1880

J F TENNANT *Col R E*
Mint Master

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Capital paid up					2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund					22 89 615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 95 05 650	11	5	}	4,07 63 027	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Deposits at Branches	2 12 57 376	14	0	}			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches					2 [illegible] 22 376	4	10
Bank Post Bills &c					[illegible] 31 366	[illegible]	10
Sundries					10 93 880	3	1
RUPEES					9,25 00 265	10	2

ASSETS	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Government Securities					1 35 44,372	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches					60 67 420	1	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches					54 43 025	7	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches					2 02 68 792	15	8
Balances with other Banks					3 25 271	12	6
Bullion					62 380	7	8
Dead Stock					10 45 833	5	8
Stamps					8 641	10	0
Sundries					5 16 106	9	10
					4 72 81 844	[illegible]	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 89 05 530	11	3	}	4,52 18 421	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2 63 12 890	8	8	}			
RUPEES					9 25 00 265	10	2

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 29th July 1880

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R. HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

2 e

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1880

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans: Of 1824-26	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1878	Transfer Loan of 1879 4½ per cent Portion	Transfer Loan of 1879 Seventy Shilling Sterling per cent Portion	5 per cent Debentures 15 years Repayable June 1882	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 30th June 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15 46,880	30,90 700	2,51 82,800	1 11,50 500	1 85 61 400	3,15 51 000	47 73,600	4,43 000	97 58,400	8,69,60 800	1 01,700	34,14,000	67,800	1 48,200	19,68,75,732
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1880					500	1,300	6,000								...			7,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1880						1 000	2,000	22,000	500			70 000	53,000			..	..	1 48,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1880					500	23,100	6 900	20 000	13,500	3,300		12 100	79,200		22,000			1,80,600
	54,100	38 506	946	15 46 [illegible]	30 91 00	2,52 05,200	1 11 65 400	1 86 03 400	3 15 65 000	4 6,900	4 43,000	98 70,500	8,70,93,000	1 01, 00	34,36,000	67 800	1 48,2[illegible]	19,72,12,632
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers					1 100	[illegible]	10 000	93,300	5,78,500	1 500		20,500	85 500			2,0[illegible]	8,0[illegible]	9,89,200
Balance on 15th July 1880	54 100	38 506	2 346	15 4[illegible] 50	30 90 600	2 50 19 400	1 11,55 400	1 85 10 100	3,09 [illegible] 500	47 75,400	4,43 000	98,50 000	8 70 07 500	1 01 00	[illegible],000	65 800	1,40 200	19,62,23,432

NOTE—From 9th J 186[illegible] to 15th May 1880, enfaced for India 3,559 lakhs re-transferred from London 3 264 lakhs.
16th May 1880 to 31st " 19 " 9
1st June to 15th June " 34 13
16th to 30th 4 " 9
1st July to 15th July 3 9

3 619 lakhs 3 304 lakhs
3 304

Balance against India 615 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 29th July 1880

R HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Govern ment of India are stated to have be[illegible] and payment of their value has been clai[illegible] the persons whose names are placed again[illegible]um bers Any other person having t[illegible]s in his possession, or claiming a right [illegible] them, is warned to communicate at once w[illegible] the under signed —

Akola Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR [illegible]TROYED

No. of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
K 3—23596	50	N[illegible]kram Santullal of [illegible]hamgaum
K 7—38422	5	[illegible]lcrishna Pandurung Cashier Currency Office Akola
K 7—38398		Mr C Rechtern Assistant Jailor Akola

AKOLA
The 23rd July 1880

C W A DAVIES
Asstt Commr of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Not	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
198	D 16—21704	10	Baboo G pal Chunder Ghose Calcutta
199	D 18—50248 —50 19 —50250 —50251	100 100 100 100	Sirdar Baghel Singh Baraich
200	D 18—37636	100	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices Afghanistan
201	D 12—1938[illegible]	5	The Post Master General N W P Naini Tal
202	D 14—09591 —1[illegible]61[illegible]	20 20	Alie Hossein Jounpore

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
121	D 12—28850	5	[illegible] Maharaj Narain All[illegible]
125	D 16—09638	10	Gunga [illegible] R[illegible] G ray Jign[illegible]
126	D 5—92722	20	The Agra [illegible] Ori[illegible]al Bank C[illegible] M[illegible]ra
127	D 9—4[illegible]5[illegible]8	1 000	Mr J W Warton Allahabad
129	D 16—0[illegible]635	10	Gobind Ram Gujranwala
130	D 18—52380 —52813	100 100	Raja Ram Allahabad
131	D 16—03280	10	Mr J R [illegible] Cawnpore
132	D 18—32187 —385[illegible]4	100 100	Mr A [illegible] Gerrard Beawur via Ajmere
133	D 5 [illegible]0890	20	Babu Kedar Nath Banerje Calcutta
17	D 11—28193 —28191	10	Mr J J Allen, Calcutta
18	D 5—88033 —88039	20	M[illegible]too Ram Jha [illegible]nares

ALLAHABAD
The 26th July 1880

W H [illegible]RTON *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
H119	M 34—60883	20	W A Steeves, Bombay
H120	M 17—96083	10	Mathooradass Ramdass Bombay
M41	M 23—08605 —70903 M 5—069[illegible]2 M 23—08574	50 50	Vajeshunker Gaorishunker Bhaonagar

BOMBAY
The 27th July 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
139	O 68—25596	100	Father E Lafont, S I
141	O 73—21870 —73680 O 68—53926	1 000 1 000 100	Babu Jodu Nath Ghose
142	O 59—39610	20	Babu Rusick Lal Singh
143	O 70—72905	500	Babu Sriram Mondle
144	O 31—58606	50	Mr Ezra Isac
145	O 56—70310 O 59—46743 —72255 —71316 —79184 O 51—57502	20 20 20 20 20 10	The Post Master General N W Provinces
146	O 73—49389 L 83—39561	1 000 100	Issur Chunder Srinath Coondu
147	L 93—56148	50	Babu Rajendra Lal Shaha
148	O 70—58606	500	Shojeeram Sohun Lal

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
96	I 6—36038 L 33—56326	10	Babu Haran Chunder Mo[illegible]kerjee
97	O 14—01704 —40 04	10	Babu Debendro Nath Bysack
98	L 56—62073 —62074	5	Babu Kunja Behari Sarkar
99	L 48—35982 —3[illegible]985 L 55—67181 —67180	20 5	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee
154	O 80—51074	10	Mrs Boerres
155	O 48—31371	10	The Post Master General Madras
156	O 37—33306	5	Babu Hurri Chand
157	O 68—27976	100	Babu Hurosundra Mojoomdar
158	[illegible] 98—93607	10	Ramchand Bera
159	I 88—38 53	10	Ram Dutt Toong Ram
160	L 81—28288 L 92—80740 O 3—5[illegible]364 L 12—88801 O 21—9 0[illegible]7 —0 851 O 2 52 63	50 50 20 20 20 20 20	Babu Boycuntonath Paul
161	O 53—33319	20	Messrs C Lazarus & C
162	O 77—08563	10	Kerata Lall

CALCUTTA
The 30th July 1880

R A STERNDALE
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
60	E 17—17079 —17156 —24333 E 13—68757 —68731	20 20 20 100 100	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices North Afghanistan Peshawar

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
58	E 12—96486	20	R Brunton Esq through the Dy Agent, S I and D Ry Kurrachee
86	E 17—36896	20	F W De Mont Esq Simla
89	E 15—53703	50	Duni Chand Thull
96	E 16—75376 —57261	10 10	Lieut E W Brodie 60th Rifles, Dugshai
100	E 16—78312	10	Revd W Keegan Delhi
104	E 17—03861 E 15—54760	20 50	Lieut H P I [illegible] Assistant Commissioner Hoshiarpur
97	E 12—95753	20	Messrs Hamilton & Co Calcutta

LAHORE
The 24th July 1880

C G VANSITTART
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant.
33	B 51—16962 —16964	500 500	Kedarnauth Doss Calcutta

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant.
67	B 56—80099	10	Adoor Venkata Charlu Vakeel, District Munsiff's Court, Kavah, Nellore District.
68	B 60—19062	10	P R. Viscovanatha Pillai, Head Conicopoly Madras Pier Madras.
69	B 60—02825 —28805 B 57—56523	10 10 20	Amildar Mulbagul Taluk Mysore District.
70	B 47—02670 —02675	5 5	A P Murugesa Mudali Head Clerk Forest Office Nundidroog Division, Bangalore.
71	B 57—11302 B 59—14146 —45751	20 100 100	Cootagoadh Singabulla Shoingary Coppa Taluk Chickmuglur
72	B 58—69857 —75635	100 100	Muni Ramiah, care of Guniva Ismal Saib 14, Mundy Periamett, Madras
13	B 62—91170 —91172 *	100	Agent Bank of Madras Negapatam

* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 19th July 1880

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency Dept
for Offg Commissioner

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve

The salary of the Professorship is Rs 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professer shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture

CHARLES H TAWNEY,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE
The 17th July 1880

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs 50 per month

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants

J H CROWDY, *Major, R E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

ea ri *Calcutta, the 30th July 1880*

the SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P M	7th Aug	From Bombay
Madras Ceylon and intermediate Ports	6-30	2nd	Str *Scinde*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30	3rd	P & O Str *Tanjore*
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay	6-30	4th "	From Bombay
Do Book post and pattern packets	6-30	3rd	From Bombay
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30	5th "	Str *M ooa*
Chittagong Akyab, and Rangoon	6-30	6th	Str *Bushee*
Persian Gulf		31st July	From Bombay
Port Blair and Camorta		6th Aug	Str *Satar*

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P M precisely after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P. M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th July 1880

Allen Thomas	C rcoran J	Merriman, Inspect C F
A drews S. J	Cong o G H	Mi cado Mrs
Angelo, H	Crawfo d, Major C	Mor son C. S
Baily Mrs F G	Crook H J J	Nozaret R C
Bale, A C	Corbitt W L	O Brien D
Batters, Auther	Dundas P A C	O Liv r, A. G
Barry Wills	Fit gerald, Mrs M E	Palme R
Bason E.	Gonsalves, J	Palme H J
Bell Miss Addy	G rdon, Mrs	Perkins Master W
Bennett, William J	Hall F	Powell J F
Blackey Mrs.	Holt, Mrs J	Ransome, Jas
Blanchard, S.	Jac b Essack.	Rivers Mrs M A
Bradwell, Joseph	Jollovitz L	Sal na, Mrs
Brown, T A.	Jones, J T	Sh core M. C
Burgess, Miss A	Ko ne J	Sm th Mrs Anna
Case C pt F	La ett Mrs	Stains & Co
Christie, Lt. (R N)	Lewis W C	Thompson E
Clark E	Lima, T C	Thompsen H D
C lli Major W H.	Lowis Mrs. A	T F
Cummings Miss	Ly ll Mrs J E	Tu ker, W F
Cookson Surgeon Major H	M D nel Dr J C	Urag Miss J
Coope W J M.	McLeod —	Windl Mrs

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

A derson,	Kaiser August	Silvestri Signore F
Anson, Ca	Ka k, Mrs E	Simpson, James M
B F	K lly F J	Sm th Douglas
Blo ton J W	Kleyne Mrs Fanny	Smith W
Borillon, Mons J	Man Alex	Snow A Wilson.
B ow Miss Mary	Matheson, Alex	Sterling, William
Braham, Mrs Annie	M ckl n Geo	Stuart F
Byford H	M Williams J	Strathmore Miss W
Ca los	Michael, G	Sutto Revd G
C G C	M ller Mrs Annie	T mple Miss E
Coombs J W	M ncr off James	Thomson Geo
DeBell, Geo	Owbridge H	Thomson, John
Deseso C nte	Paul, E C (Searcher-General)	Twine H D
Do glas J K.	Phulan F W	Usborne W
Dionysius, Haddens	Priscilla, R	Wall W M
Gleeson Mrs	Reid, R	Wardo, Mrs
Hancock, Mrs.	Robi son, Geo	West Mrs H
Hayward, Miss Isabella	R urke G	Wight C F
Hilton, Mrs F F	Secounder	Wilki son, W T
In is, G R.	Seth A	Wood W
Jacob S	Schemidt, C	X Y Z
Jacks n F.	Sher ah Moonshe	Young Colonel W S
I hnston, C D		

Newspapers

Anderson Charles	Richard John	Wilkinson W F
Buchanan Beverly	Tho pson J hn	Wils J H
Donaldson J Y		

Registered Letters

Brown, Miss Mary	Gasper C G	Peppo Goldstein Madame

E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the

Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, [illegible]-8, per pound tin, *Rs 16-8* The general p[illegible] can be supplied by the Superintendent, Bot[illegible] Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted [illegible] —per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونری [illegible] سوج

یہہ دوا کوئینائین کے خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جوکوئی ایک مسٹ بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹن کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ،

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوںمیں بکتی ہی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
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HENRY F BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880

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PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND

RESULT OF VOTES

On the questions submitted in the Circular Letter No 3, dated 10th April 1880

Subject	For	Against
1 —That Rules 54 and 55 be suspended, and the scheme of abatement, proposed by the Directors for 1880 81, be carried out	754	39
2 —That Rules 3, 29 and 38 be amended as proposed	730	19
3 —That the proposed new Rule 29A be introduced	724	35

By Order of the Directors,

W H RYLAND,

Secretary

FUND OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 17th July 1880

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 31 CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS

Irrigation

REVENUE REPORT IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1878 79

Nos 18 2001 dated Simla, the 8th July 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab No 552½I, dated 7th February 1880 forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1878 79 and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report

OBSERVATIONS —The capital invested in these canals amounted at the close of the year under review to Rs 4,32,28,025, of which Rs 69 17,355 have been contributed by Native States, and the remainder, Rs 3,63,10,670, by the Imperial Government

2 The net revenue of the year exceeded the interest charges against canals in operation by Rs 3,95,146, adding the interest due on canals under construction and not yet yielding revenue, the total charges exceeded the revenue by Rs 1,38,747 But up to the end of the year the net revenue has exceeded the gross amount of interest charges by Rs 1,84,56,124

3 The year under review was, on the whole, one of the most successful in the records of irrigation in the Punjab The area irrigated was 1,418,279 acres, or 93,799 acres above that of the previous year, which was the largest on record up to that date The increase was chiefly due to the Inundation Canals, and to the rivers which supply them, having remained at a high level longer than usual A large falling off occurred on the Western Jumna Canal, owing mainly, it is stated, to widespread sickness among the cultivators, which materially impeded the rabbi sowings The area obtained in the previous year was, moreover, unusually large because the drought in the adjoining unirrigated districts caused a large immigration of cultivators into the canal districts

4 On the Bári Doáb Canal there was a satisfactory increase, the area irrigated having been 27,724 acres more than the highest previously recorded This increase is partly owing to irrigation from new branches and distributaries, which came into operation for the first time during the year under review The area of this new irrigation should have been given to show clearly the improvement due to the older portions of the system

5 The attention of the Government of the Punjab is invited to the 11th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report The large and steady decrease in the area irrigated from this canal between 1869 and 1878 requires careful investigation

6 The working expenses on this canal are still very high The remarks of the Secretary of State on the excessive rate of the maintenance establishment as shown by previous reports are not noticed, owing, it is understood, to the letter in which those remarks were communicated not having been received till some time after the compilation of the report under review The next report should explain what measures are being taken to reduce these charges

7 Mill rent on this canal shows a remarkable increase It would be interesting to know whether there are prospects of a more extensive utilization than hitherto of the large water power available on the canal

8 The duty of the water is calculated for this canal on the supply entering at the head only, while for the Western Jumna Canal it is given for the utilized volume only Both calculations should be shown in these reports for the future Comparing the figures given with the results obtained on the North Western Provinces' canals, there is evidently room for improvement, the acreage per cubic foot per second obtained during the year under review is as follows —

	From supply			
	Entering at head		Utilized	
	Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi
Bári Doab	58	108	64	109
Ganges	97 3	142 5	110	157
Western Jumna			103	91
Eastern Jumna	109 c	181		

9 The attention of the Punjab Government is invited also to the 12th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report, regarding proportion of irrigated to gross area A statement is given, showing aggregate results for the irrigated sub districts but this does not bring out the information sought which is the maximum proportion of irrigated to gross area which is possible without unduly raising the spring level or causing swamp

10 The cost of maintenance of the distributaries is not touched on in the report under review A comparison of this item of outlay on the several distributaries is most useful as one test of the efficiency of the executive administration in economical management The duty of the water on each distributary should also be shown as far as possible, and the number of irrigation outlets per mile of channel

11 The Indus Inundation Canals again show a deficit, and a larger one than in the previous year, although the area under irrigation amounted to 213,948 acres, or 32 928 acres in excess of the largest area in any previous year This result was partly owing to heavy remissions of revenue consequent on damage to crops by flood, as well as to large expenditure on repairs of embankments and canals damaged by the same cause

12 The yearly clearance rate, which was fixed experimentally for a term of years is shown to be insufficient, but the rate is to be raised from 1880 The remissions made to jaghirdars noticed in the Resolution on the previous

year's report, have not yet been credited to these canals, the aggregate amount as given approximately by the Chief Engineer, would nearly clear off the entire accumulated balance of interest now standing against the series

13 The attention of the Government of the Punjab is also invited to the remarks in the 14th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report, with regard to the protective embankments in connection with these canals The length of the bunds, the area protected exclusive of the irrigated area, and the outlay on them should be shown separately

14 The uncollected balances of the yearly demands are shown separately for some of the canal series, they should be given for all The balance uncollected at the close of the year under review on the Indus series, appears from the Chief Engineer's review to have been again very large, but the amount is not stated

15 The usual statement of irrigated crops has not been appended to the report it should accompany future reports The total value of the irrigated crops is estimated at Rs 5,19 52,490, of which Rs 2,87 80 913 pertained to the two permanent canals, the Western Jumna and the Bári Doáb The gross assessment on these two canals, including the share of land revenue, amounted to Rs 24,77 957, or only 8 6 per cent on the value of the crops raised The cost to the cultivators was Rs 3 4 per acre irrigated, including the share of land revenue, or Rs 2 53 per acre by direct water rate

16 On the whole the financial results of the year are not discouraging The Capital outlay at the debit of the canals in operation at the close of the year amounted to Rs 2,35,38,296, and on this the return, deducting working expenses amounted to Rs 17,83,155 or 7 57 per cent, but this favourable return is largely due to the comparatively small expenditure on the Western Jumna Canal

17 The statement by the Examiner of assessments for the year (Appendix A) does not agree with the figures in the statement of financial result based on assessments appended to the Chief Engineer's report Explanations received subsequently show that the latter is correct The Examiner's statement includes adjustments for the previous years, which should not appear in a statement of earnings of a year

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ORDER—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Finance and Commerce, and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government, for information

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance

Also, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations

The Governments of Madras Bombay Bengal and the North Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch
The Chief Commissioners Central Provinces and British Burma
The Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner Mysore and Coorg
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents Governor General Central India and Rajputana

noted in the margin, for information

Also that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the *Gazette of India* Supplement

J CROFTON, *Major Genl R E*

Depy Secy to the Govt of India

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No 552, dated 7th February 1880

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer Irrigation Works [illegible]ab for the year 1878 79

RESOLUTION —The additions made to the Capital A[illegible]t during the year amounted to Rs 3[illegible],36,167, of which Rs 8,28,831 was contributed [illegible] the Native States interested in the Sirhind Canal, and the total Capital expenditure at the end of the year was—

	Rs
Imperial	3 63 10 670
Native States	69 17 355
GRAND TOTAL	4,32 28 025

Of this amount Rs 2 35,38 296 is the Capital of the canals in operation

2 The revenue of the year amounted to Rs 22,15,02[illegible] excluding, and Rs 29 92,96[illegible] including, the land revenue dependent on the works The working expenses amounted to Rs 15,6[illegible],319, so that the net revenue shows a return on the Capital of the canals in operation of 2 87 per cent excluding, and 6 31 per cent including, land revenue dependent on the canals

3 The similar percentages in the previous year were 1 16 and 5 39 respectively

4 The net revenue of the year, based on the assessments, amounted to Rs 6,21,913 excluding, and Rs 17,83,155 including, the land revenue dependent on the works, which gives a return of 2 75 and 7 88 respectively on the Capital of the canals in operation The similar percentages in the previous year were 3 06 and 7 77 respectively

5 In Government of India's Circular No 68 of 17th September 1879 it was ordered that owners' rates should be shown as direct canal revenue in this and subsequent years, but the order was not received until after the accounts had been closed Moreover, at present no owners rates have been fixed They are now being settled for the Western Jumna Canal and the water advantage rate levied under the settlement on the Bari Doab Canal may perhaps be considered as owner's rate in future, but on all the Inundation Canals the only returns consist of a portion of the land revenue The whole subject of the sums to be credited as direct revenue is under consideration, and the decision on it will be reported subsequently

6 The interest chargeable against the canals in operation during the year amounted to Rs 10 32 500, and the revenue exceeded this by Rs 3,9[illegible],146

7 The only canals which did not pay the full amount of interest due from them were the Bari Doáb Canal and the Indus Inundation Canals

8 The charge for interest on the whole Capital, including suspended works, amounted to Rs 1[illegible],66 393, or Rs 1,38 747 less than the net revenue but up to the end of the year the net revenue has exceeded the gross amount of interest by Rs 1,84 56 124

9 The area irrigated was 1,418,279 acres, which is the largest yet recorded

10 There was a decrease on the permanent canals of 48,951 acres due to the falling off on the Western Jumna Canal where the rabi crop of the preceding year was abnormally increased by the immigration of cultivators from the dry districts bordering on the Hánsi Branch, who could cultivate nothing in their own country owing to the failure of the rains

11 The following table shows the area irrigated and the rainfall for the last five years —

AREA IRRIGATED	1878-79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76	1874-75
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
PERMANENT CANALS	726 018	774 969	569 194	524 194	662 660
INUNDATION CANALS	692 261	549 511	544,888	574 235	545 413
TOTAL	1 418 279	[illegible]30	1 114 082	1 098 429	1 208 073
RAINFALL	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
PERMANENT CANALS		Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max
Western Jumna Canal	13 4 to 26 5	12 8 to 25 6	17 5 to 51 8	18 8 to 52 7	9 9 to 7[illegible] 6
Bári Doab Canal	16 30 to 52 90	12 35 to 47 74	17 70 to 81 97	28 16 to 68 09	10 40 to 50 18
INUNDATION CANALS					
Upper Sutlej Canals	5 30 to 15 1[illegible]	8 30 to 19 52	7 50 to 14 22	7 0 to 35 75	7 1 to 8 40
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	5 7 to 13 4	1 5 to 13 4	5 0 to 7 6	0 6 to 4 3	0 6 to 7 9
Indus Canals	3 9 to 12 8	0 1 to 3 8	0 4 to 4 6	0 6 to 9 2	1 3 to 5 0

N *B* —The rainfall is registered at numerous stations on each canal of which the highest and lowest are given the rainfall generally decreases as the distance from the hills increases

12 Although the rainfall was in excess of that of the previous year it fell unseasonably none falling during the early portion of the cold weather, when it is so much required for the spring crop sowings

13 The area irrigated on the Inundation Canals was large, owing to late floods in the rivers keeping the canals full longer than usual

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL

14 The area irrigated by this canal was less than that of the previous year by 109,514 acres for the reason above stated [illegible]here was an increase of sugarcane rice and cotton, but a decrease in wheat of 65 987 acres

15 The collections of the ye[illegible]w a profit of 13 28 excluding and 15 27 including, the land revenue, against 11 74 and 1[illegible] in the preceding year This is due to the decrease in the rabbi crop and the increase of Capital for the remodelling works

16 A very large balance remained uncollected at the end of the year, amounting to Rs 67,599 This was all collected in the first few months of the following year

17 The assessments of the year show a net profit of 11 17 per cent excluding, and 17 82 per cent including, land revenue, against 16 98 and 24 63 respectively in the previous year

DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS

18 There was some slight revenue accruing from these works on account of the rabbi of the previous year [illegible]e Capital will, in future, be removed from the accounts of the Irrigation Department, as d[illegible]d by the Government of India

BARI DOAB CANAL

19 The area irrigated by this canal was 327 558 acres or 60 563 acres in excess of last year s, and is the largest on record, exceeding that of 1868 69 by 27,724 acres

20 The increase was due to the development of irrigation in the lower portion of the canal and on the Kasur and Sobráon Branches which were used for the first time, and to an exceptional season when little or no rain fell in the cold season The area under the more valuable crops—rice, cotton and sugarcane—is largely in excess of the previous year and in the two former is greater than in any of the previous four years, while the wheat is 26,000 in excess of any of those years

21 The assessments of the year show a profit of Rs 4 28 per cent, including the land revenue, against 2 49 in the previous year and excluding it of 2 06 per cent, against 1 18

22 The working expenses are still high This is due to the great difficulty of managing a river with a declivity of bed averaging about 32 feet a mile and to the experiment of substituting rapids with a slope of boulder paving without mortar for regular overfalls in the upper portion of the canal This resulted in great economy of first cost, and although the alterations add to the working expenses it is probable that the ultimate result will be a saving, as the Capital account on which interest is charged is less than it otherwise would have been The repairs made in 1877 78 enabled the Canal Officers to run much more water in 1878 79, and up to the present time a still further supply has been carried in 1879 80

23 Unfortunately the head works were damaged in 1878 and the working expenses thereby increased, but they have stood much better through the present rainy season The Government of India in their remarks on the last report ask when this heavy expenditure is likely to cease It certainly will n[illegible] for a year or two, as there is much to be done to make the works safe, when this is acco[illegible]lished, it is hoped that these charges will be reduced

24 The Chief Engineer has [illegible]nted out that the income of this canal has suffered from its having been the first on which [illegible]e [illegible]periment of separating the land revenue dependent on the canals from the ordinary land revenue was made The possibility of raising the water advantage rate is under consideration, but it is doubtful whether this can be done before the termination of the present land revenue settlement in 1888

25 The unrealized balances at the end of the year were more than double those at the end of the previous year being Rs 17,511, against Rs 7,010 the increase is said to be due to the bad season

UPPE[illegible]TLEJ

26 The profit on these canals was 1[illegible]5 per cent, against 7 34 in the previous year This is due to the high level maintained b[illegible]e river up to a late period of the season

27 The area irri[illegible]ted was 51,[illegible]76 acr[illegible]n excess of that of the previous year, but did not quite reach that of 1875 76 or 1872 73 The cost of maintenance of these canals is high when compared with the cost on other Inundation Canals

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB

28 The profit on these canals was 140 19, against 140 25 in the previous year The area irrigated was the largest on record—331,639 acres, being 45,994 acres in excess of any previous year The cost to the irrigators was the lowest in the last six years—1 3 per acre

29 There was a decrease in the area of indigo but an increase in cotton, rice, wheat, and millets In wheat the difference was very great—25,000 acres more than in any of the last five years

30 The question whether these canals should be cleared by the irrigators as heretofore, or by paid labor, has been settled It was found, after prolonged enquiry made during the Land Revenue Settlement, that the system in force could not be changed without imposing upon the people a cash assessment which they could not pay The system which has been in force ever since the canals were constructed, which is based upon the land revenue engagements of the people and is really a co operative association of the irrigators directed by Government, has

been maintained The rules for working it have been revised by the Revenue and Irrigation Officers acting in concert, and it is probable that the "*chher*" system will in future work satisfactorily

31 The new settlement will come into effect in the [illegible] year, when an increase of revenue of nearly 50 per cent will accrue As these canals were [illegible]existence at the time of annexation, the calculation of the profits by a percentage on the Capital is misleading, when used for comparison with the results obtained on other canals

INDUS CANALS

32 During the year an area of 213,948 acres was irrigated, which is the largest on record, but of this 42,364 acres were subsequently destroyed by inundation, and 5,060 were only flooded by waste water The river was in continuous flood for 26 days broke through the embankments, flooded the station of Dera Ghâzi Khan, and destroyed the head of the Máuka Canal

33 The result is a loss of 19 54 on the Capital, against 12 07 in the previous year, and of 5 05 in 1876 77 The amount of revenue which has to be credited to these canals on account of the allowance to Jágírdárs has been approximately ascertained, and will, after verification, be brought to account in 1879 80 for this and previous years

SHAHPUR CANALS

34 The area irrigated by these canals was 9,189 acres, an increase of 3,601 acres over the previous year The profit was 28 93 per cent on the Capital of Rs 40 460 In the last year it was 28 06 on a Capital of Rs 22,813 The extensions on which the extra Capital was invested have not yet had time to take full effect

GENERAL

35 The year has been a successful one on both inundation and permanent canals, especially on the former, which are dependent on the flood level of the rivers being high, and continuing high to the end of the season

36 Two accidents, tending to diminish the area irrigated occurred The head works of the Bári Doáb Canal were damaged, and several of the Indus embankments were burst by floods but still the irrigated area is larger than that of any previous year

37 The establishments are still in excess of the requirements of the Province, but that is now being rectified

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H W GULLIVER, *Major General, R E,*
Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P W D,
Irrigation Branch

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE

Western Jumna Canal

1 The expenditure on new works during the year was Rs 8,08,602, which raised the Capital Account to Rs 65 67,815

The principal items were—

	Rs
Head Works	15 146
New Main Line	3 50 426
New Delhi Branch	2,82 082
Delhi Division	61 283
Establishment	
Direction	35 430
Executive	1 15 858
Tools and Plant	5 077
Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	14,225

2 The Revenue Account Current is as follows —

Expenditure	Rs	Receipts	Rs
Extensions and Improvements	12 974	Water rates	11 39,365
Maintenance and Repairs	1 29 591	Miscellaneous	41 199
Compensation	4,325		
Establishment, Direction	47 760	Total	11,80 564
Do Executive	2 15 172		
Tools and Plant	5 263	Balance profit direct being 13 28 per cent	
Refunds of Revenue	39	on Capital	7 65 129
Profit and Loss	311	Land Revenue dependent on Canal	3 83 480
	4,15 435	Total Revenue	15 64,044
Refunds of Land Revenue	2 74,109		
		Balance including Land Revenue being 15 17	
Total Expenditure including Land Revenue	6 89 544	per cent on Capital	8 74,500

3 The interest account shows an excess of net receipts of the year over the interest amounting to Rs 4,85,232 excluding, and Rs 5,94,603 including, land revenue dependent on the canals

Up to date the excess of receipts amounts to Rs 89,47 522 excluding, and Rs 2,46,72,432 including the land revenue

4 Extensions and improvements consisted in the building of a new inspection bungalow, collection of material for a bridge in place of one carried away the cost of a well and of a bridge over a distributary

5 There is little difference between the maintenance charges of the two last years they were—

	1878-79	1877 78
	Rs	Rs
Head Works	50 216	58 529
Main Canal and Branches	57 047	57 877
Plantations	3 642	3 362
Distributaries	18 410	21 315
Drainages	276	1 936

The only large difference is on the head works, where the variations are due to the state of the river being favorable or not In the present year the works in the river bed for protecting the river banks were less costly than in the previous year

6 In the item "compensation" there is an increase of Rs 2,718 over that in the previous year, the amounts being Rs 4,325 and Rs 1,607 respectively This was principally due to breaches in the Hánsi Canal caused by the cultivators shutting off their water courses on a sudden rainfall occurring This branch has long been in an unsatisfactory state but seasons of drought and other causes have prevented a closure of the canal for some years The first opportunity will be taken advantage of to put it in proper order Some damage was also done on the Delhi Branch

7 The establishment charges for the past three years have been—

	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Direction	61 470	51 140	47 760
Executive	1 93 425	2 12 713	2 15 172
TOTAL	2 54 895	2 63 853	2 62 932

This small variation needs no explanation, nor does the decrease of Rs 1 000 on tools and plant

8 The refund of land revenue, amounting to Rs 2,74 109, is due to an adjustment made during the year on account of the sum credited for the Hissár District Rs 69,175 had been entered annually in former accounts, but on a revision being made, it was found that the proper amount was Rs 46,866, and the adjustment of accounts was accordingly made The sum has now been reduced to Rs 46,761, which will be the amount credited annually until owners rates are introduced at the next revision of settlement

9 The direct revenue of the year, according to the Examiner's accounts, amounted to Rs 11,80 564 of this Rs 11,39,365 are water rates, and Rs 41,199 miscellaneous revenue

These figures are those of the collections for the rabbi crop of 1877 78 and kharif of 1878 79 They would have been larger, but for the balances left uncollected at the end of the season, which amounted to Rs 67,599, against Rs 16,352 in the previous year The balances were almost entirely in the Karnál District The Deputy Commissioner explained that this was due to agricultural distress and delay caused by the Settlement Officers requiring the demand statements for use with reference to the assessments of owners rates The matter was brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner, and the balances were realized in the first months of the current year

The collections of the last five years have been—

1878 79	1877 78	1876-77	1875 76	1874-75
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
11,80 564	9 92 106	8 78 133	10 08 707	9 12 905

The increase in the current year is entirely due to the heavy rabbi crop of 1877 78 the largest ever recorded, as pointed out in the report of that year

10 The amount of land revenue credited is the share of the assessment which is dependent on the canals, and varies but little year by year Arrangements are in progress for substituting owners rates for this fixed sum

11 Up to this point I have been treating of the collections of the year, and not of the assessments dependent on the year s operations In the latter there has been a falling off in water rate of Rs 1,74,411, owing to the fact that the cold weather crop (rabbi) of the previous year was abnormally increased by the immigration of the people of the unirrigated villages who crowded in and cultivated every available piece of ground while in 1878 79 a heavy fall of rain at the end of the rainy season enabled them to cultivate some crops in their own villages without canal water But the Superintending Engineer reports that the main cause of the falling off was the excessive sickness and mortality which prevailed over the district at the time of the rabbi sowings The people were simply prostrated with fever, and unable to till the ground

12 The following table shows the assessments of the last four years —

	18/8 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875-76
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	10 17 451	11 91 862	9 16 244	7 64,809
Miscellaneous receipts for sale of water	1 700	2 726	3,161	3 170
Water supply for domestic purposes	2 095	2 036	676	216
Plantations	14,829	16 394	14 233	5 420
Other canal produce	2 404	2 041	3 883	11 766
Water power	112	11 648	15,287	16 937
Navigation tolls	8 709	10 361	8 341	8 015
Rent of buildings	842	936	812	607
Fines	6 291	7 124	6 150	7 333
Miscellaneous	4 217	2 847	2 354	3 103
TOTAL	41 199	56 116	54,902	56 567
GRAND TOTAL	10 58 650	12 47 978	9 71 146	8 21 376

13 There is a falling off in miscellaneous revenue of Rs 14 917

Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water has fallen off owing to the charge for watering cattle having been abandoned by orders of Local Government

Water supply of towns —This is entirely in the Delhi Division, and is nearly the same as for last year

Receipts from plantations are Rs 1,565 less than in 1877 78 The principal decrease is in the Karnál Division where it is Rs 3 511 less than the average of the past five years The demand for timber and fuel for works at Tajawála and New Main Line has ceased and similarly in the Delhi Division there is less fuel, &c, required for the New Delhi Branch

The mango gardens also did not bear well last year In the Hánsi Division there was increased sale of fuel and timber

Other canal produce —In the Karnál Division there is an increase owing to larger areas having been leased out for grazing, &c

In Hánsi and Delhi there was a less demand for grass owing to there being plenty in the zamindárs' fields after rain in August, &c

Water power —The small native mills at the head of the canal paid rent as usual The mills at Delhi were unlet no one would come forward to take them, as in the previous year, owing to drought, no water had been available, and the contractors had lost heavily from their inability to fulfil their agreements to grind grain

Navigation Receipts —There has been a falling off in this, almost entirely due to reduction of rates A separate and detailed report on the subject has been submitted by the Superintending Engineer

Fines —There is a decrease of Rs 533 The demand for water was less, and there was therefore less inducement to break the rules

Miscellaneous —There is an increase of the Rs 1,370 In the Karnál Division extra land was leased for cultivation, and in the Hánsi Division Rs 1,150 were realized by allowing saltpetre to be made in the Landa Khera chauki compound

14 The following are the details of the working of the canal for the last four years —

	1878-79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76.
AREA IRRIGATED—	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif	204,388	215 135	175 729	188 189
Per cent	51 29	42 34	47 95	60 78
Rabbi	194,072	292 839	190 753	121 406
Per cent	48 71	57 66	52·05	39 22
TOTAL	[illegible]98 460	507 974	366 482	309 595
Rainfall	20[illegible] 33 5	14 to 21	19 3 to 40 6"	23 3' to 42'
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Twice-cropped land	57 075	85 202	39 298	28 309

DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT—	1878-79 Acres	1878-79 Rs	1877 78 Acres	1877 78 Rs	1876 77 Acres	1876 77 Rs	1875 76 Acres	1875 76 Rs
Kharif	103	302	81	228	78	257	73	243
Rabbi	91	197	149	324	97	237	61	195

	1878-79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76
	Cubic feet per second	Cubic feet per second	Cubic feet per second	Cubic feet per second
SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL—				
Kharif	2 026	2 579	2 204	2,511
Rabbi	2 152	1 930	1 937	1 911
SUPPLY UTILIZED—				
Kharif	1 976	2 505	2 009	2 125
Rabbi	2 124	1 913	1 684	1 262
LOSS OF WATER—				
Kharif	50	74	195	386
Rabbi	38	17	253	649
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED—				
Kharif	677	698	654	650
Rabbi	669	680	626	617
AVERAGE WATER RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED—	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Kharif	2 92	2 66	2 94	2·75
Rabbi	2 16	2 12	2 09	2·04

15 The decrease in the area irrigated has already been explained in para 11 The area of twice cropped land forms a larger percentage of the area when the crop itself is greater, this would be the natural result, as, when there is an inducement to cultivate a larger area, the same cause will tend to increase the twice cropped land This is a most undesirable result and measures are under consideration to restrict it. It has increased of late years, because the charge formerly made on the second crop has been remitted

The area irrigated, it will be seen, increases and decreases with the rainfall

The duty of the water in the kharíf on this canal is not reliable, as much drainage enters the canal, except in such a year as 1877 78 The cause of the decrease in the rabbi has already been explained

The supply entering the canal in the kharíf was much less than in the previous year, when, on account of the drought an abnormal quantity of water was forced down at great risk but what entered was nearly all utilized, and there was little loss either in kharíf or rabbi

The water rate per acre irrigated varies with the nature of the crop In a dry year many of the minor crops are irrigated, which only pay a small water rate, and the average rate is consequently lower

16 The following table shows the area of the principal crops irrigated for four years There is an increase in sugarcane, rice, and cotton during the present year, but a falling off in wheat

Crops	1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Sugarcane	41 006	42 135	34 602	26 505
Rice	48 383	34 [illegible]	46 047	51 827
Cotton	76 286	65 [illegible]	76 616	69 577
Wheat	140 374	206 361	143 072	80 040

17 The usual table of times of sowing reaping and periods of watering is given below —

Crops	Time of sowing	Time of reaping	Earliest date of watering	Latest date of watering
Sugarcane	February to April	Nov to February	1st March	28th February
Cotton	March to June	Sept to December	Ditto	31st March
Rice	May to July	Sept to October	1st May	31st October
Jowár	June to August	Ditto	1st June	15th September
Indian corn	May to August	October	Ditto	Ditto
Wheat	October to December	April to May	1st October	31st March
Barley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Gram	Sept to December	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

18 The total working expenses of the canal for this year were Rs 4 15,135 or 1 04 per acre irrigated For the three previous years the rates were 82, 1 06, and 1 21 respectively

19 Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements —

Particulars	Measurement				Cost and area measured				Demand statements					
	Kharif		Rabbi		Kharif		Rabbi		Last batch submitted		Kharif		Rabbi	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount	Rate per 100 acres	Area and amount	Rate per 100 acres	Kharif	Rabbi	Cost	Rate per 100 acres	Cost	Rate per 100 acres
	1878	18[illegible]	1879	1870	[illegible]	Rs		Rs.	1878	1879	Rs	R	Rs	Rs
Karnál	1st Sep	17th Nov	15th Feb	9th April	[illegible] / 18 093	0 93	114 / 16,588	0 69	15th Dec	17th May	72	0·39	61	0·36
Hánsi	10th Sep	[illegible]0th Dec	11th Feb	8th M[illegible]	1 408 / 113 016	1 25	963 / 92 450	1·04	20th Dec	21st May	556	0·49	556	0 60
Delhi	15th June 16th Sep	24th Aug 16th Nov	1st Feb	24th April	891 / 73,279	1 21	918 / 85,094	1 08	14th Dec	29th May	470	0 64	523	0 61
Whole Canal					2 469 / 204,388	1 20	1 995 / 194,072	1 02			1 098	0 53	1 140	0 58

The rate of measurement is less, but that of preparing demand statements greater The cost of the two together is Rs 426 less than last year

There is a marked improvement in the work done by measuring parties in the Karnál and Delhi Divisions, but a falling off in Hánsi, which is attributed to great sickness among the measurers, and to the crop being smaller, and consequently more scattered—

Karnal Division		Hansi Division		Delhi Division	
Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	[illegible]
121	127	126	167	126	[illegible]

20 The value of the crops irrigated during the year is estimated at Rs 1 55,03 292

21 The following table shows the rainfall at some of the principal stations during the year It will be seen that the cold weather rain was very light, and had the sickness not been so great at the time of sowing the crops, there would p…ably have been a much larger area irrigated —

Statement showing the Rainfall at some of the principal stations on the Western Jumna Canal during the year 1878 79

Months	Umballa District			Karnal District		Rohtak District			Hissar District		Delhi District	
	Hathnikund	Dadupur	Kanjnun	Karnál	Panipat.	Rohtak	Sámpla.	Gohana.	Hissar	Hánsi	Delhi	Sonepat.
Kharif												
April 1878	1 72	1 15	1 70	4 66	3 20	1 40	10 90	2 80	1 20	3 20	1 50	1 70
May "	3 28	2 00	0 60	2 09	1 70	0 50	0·60	1 20	1 70	0 60	0·50	1 80
June "	0 88	0 26		2 49	0 40	0·70	2 50	1 00	1 40	0·80	0 50	0·50
July	[illegible] 18	5 16	3 22	2 86	3 30	5 20	4 80	4·90	4 30	8 20	11 70	1 60
August	24 04	18 35	14 08	10 39	14 50	9 30	11 20	9 80	10·60	11 60	16 90	11 30
September	3 41	3 59	0 82	1 86		0 70	0 90	2·00	0·80		0 50	1 80
Total	39 51	30·51	20 42	24 35	23 10	17 80	31 30	21 70	20 00	24 40	31 60	18 70
Rabbi												
October 1878	0·10	0·10										
November		...				...						
December	0 27	1 15	0 70	0 96	0 60		...		0 40	..		
January 1879	0 05			1 05				...				
February	0 28	0 28	0 62	0·92		0 50	0 50	0·55	0 10			0 10
March	0·87	1 50	1 12	0 62	0 50	1 20	0·40	0 45	0 30		0 90	0 60
Total	1 57	3 03	2 14	3 55	1 10	1 70	0 90	1 00	0·80		0·90	0 70
Grand Total 1878 79	41 08	33 54	22 86	27 90	24 20	19 50	32 20	22 70	20 80	24 40	32 50	19 40
Grand Total 1877 78	25 60	20 30	18 60	21 20	16 90	14 20	16 50	17 70	14 00	12 80	14 90	16 10

Najafgarh Jhil, and Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works

22 The expenditure on the Najafgarh jhil was Rs 634 This was divided into Rs 182 for petty repairs, Rs 395 executive establishment, and Rs 57 direction and accounts

23 The receipts of the year were Rs 3,375 The balance unrealized only amounted to Rs 170

24 The earnings were Rs 3 974 against Rs 4,958 the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs 984 The following table gives details and compares them with similar items of 1877 78 —

	1878 79	1877 78	1878-79 + or —
Water rate	3,85[illegible]	3 261	+ 590
Plantations		1 695	—1 695
Other canal produce	115		+ 115
Navigation	3		+ 3
Fines		2	— 2
Miscellaneous	5		+ 5
Total	3 974	4,958	— 984

25 The kharif crop was a poor one, but the rabbi was good. There was no income under plantations, but the sale of grass brought in Rs 115

26 The areas irrigated for two years are given below It is of no use comparing the area of Najafgarh jhil irrigation with that of the whole of the bunds which are included in previous reports under the head Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works

	1878 79	1877 78
	Acres	Acres.
Kharif	227	24
Rabbi	4 297	2 074
Total	4,524	2 098

27 The rains during the kharif were moderate, but there was practically no rain during the rabbi

28 The cost of measurement is given below —

	Measurement				Cost and Area Measured				Demand Statements					
	Kharif 1878		Rabbi 1878 79		Kharif		Rabbi		Date of Kharif statements submitted		Kharif 1878		Rabbi, 1878 79	
	Commenced	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres	Area and amount	Rate per 100 acres	Kharif 1878	Rabbi 1878-79	Cost	Rate per 100 acres	Cost	Rate per 100 acres
	1878	1879	1879	1879	Acres		Acres		1879	1879				
Najafgarh Jhil Works	26th Decr	3rd Jan	24th Apl	23rd May	237 Rs. 2	0·88	4,297 Rs 28	0·65	March	June	1	0·44	18	0 42

29 The chief crops grown are shown below and compared with last year —

Crops	1878 79	1877 78
Sugarcane		...
Cotton	10	17
Rice		...
Wheat	3 388	267

There were only 10 acres of cotton and only one other of these four crops was grown, *viz* wheat Sugarcane and rice find no place in either of the years

30 The remainder of the bunds and streams which formed the Delhi and Gurgaon Works have been transferred to the District Officers The Najafgarh jhil drain will form the principal outlet for the country drainage when the completion of the remodelling works allows of the natural channels being opened The area irrigated consists of that portion of the land flooded during the kharif which is dry sufficiently early to allow of a rabbi crop being planted on it consequently as the rains were moderate this year and the rabbi dry, there was a larger area available for cultivation than in the previous year

31 The value of the crops irrigated during the year is estimated at Rs 2 36,305

Bari Doab Canal.

32 The Capital account was increased during the year by the sum of Rs 1,17,943, which raised the total cost of the canal to Rs 1,49,54,439

The details were as follow —

	Rs
Main Canal and Branches	38 029
Distributaries	77 319
Establishment	29 696
Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	4 185
	1 49 229
Deduct— Receipts and decrease of Suspense Balances	31 286
	1 17 943

On the Main Canal and Branches the expenditure was incurred on the completion of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches, and the adjustment of the account of the lock gates constructed many years ago

The expenditure on the distributaries was mainly on those of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches A small sum was spent on those of the Main Branch Lower

33 The Revenue account is as follows —

Expenditure.	Rs	Rs	Receipts	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		20,732	Water rates	7 33 976
Maintenance and Repairs		2 19 174	Miscellaneous	71 857
Establishment— Direction	54,205		Total	8 05 833
Executive &c	1 99 100	2,53,305	Balance profit, excluding Land Revenue 1 96 per cent. on Capital	2 91 475
Tools and Plant		15 985	Land Revenue dependent on the works	1 77 380
Compensation		134	Balance profit, including Land Revenue 3·16 per cent. on Capital	4,68 855
Refunds of Revenue		5 028		
Total		5 14,358		

34 The interest charge for the year amounts to Rs 6,70,077, so that there is a balance against the canal on the year's transactions of Rs 2,01,222, and up to date of Rs 60,66,298

35 Of the expenditure on extensions and improvements, nearly half is an adjustment of charges for water course heads transferred from the Capital account Rs 2,926 was on account of mill, Rs. 2,481 for completing bridge parapets, and the remainder for minor improvements

36 *Maintenance and Repairs* —There is a decrease of Rs 28 939 on the expenditure of last year, this is due to the fact that owing to the drought in the cold season it was not possible to close the canal for repairs

The decrease is on all items except on the head works, where, owing to the action of the river in eroding the right bank and damaging the outlet (or weir sluices), the sum of Rs 1 40 930 had to be spent, which is nearly two thirds of the whole amount

There is a slight reduction in the charge for establishments, and an increase on tools and plant, due to adjustments made by the Examiner during the year Last year the amount of compensation, Rs 342, was included in the cost of the works The decrease in the present year was due to less damage having been done by flooding crops Refunds of revenue are brought forward for the first time having formerly been deducted from the receipts

37 With regard to the revenue, there was an increase of Rs 2,26,121 on the water rates, and Rs 10,675 on the miscellaneous revenue The increase in water rates is due partly to the development of irrigation from the new distributaries at the lower end of the canal, partly to the commencement of irrigation from the Kasúr and Sobraon Branches, and in some measure to the increase of irrigation due to a dry season

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is almost entirely due to mill rent, which increased by Rs 10,214

In the item (Land Revenue dependent on the canals) there is an increase of Rs 58,352 in the collections, and of Rs 40,255 in the assessments

38 The following table shows the results of the operations for five years both according to the collections and assessments of the year —

	1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76	1874-75
INCOME—COLLECTIONS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	7 33 976	5 07 855	5 19 461	7 01 724	5 77 562
Miscellaneous	71 857	61 182	73 235	70 161	69 118
Land Revenue	1 77 380	1 19 028	1 07 302	1 66 533	146 249
TOTAL	9 83 213	6 88 065	6 99 998	9 38 418	7 92 929
INCOME—ASSESSMENTS					
Water rates	8 22 524	6 28 451	5,25 296	5 53 336	6 91 486
Miscellaneous	71 857	61 182	73 235	70 161	69 118
Land Revenue	2 54 502	2 14 277*	1 53 865	1 79 367	2,30 992
TOTAL	11 48 883	9 03 910	7 52 396	8 02 864	9 91 596
Capital invested	1 49 54,439	1 [illegible] 36 490	1 46 97 271	1 45 16 124	1 41 27 792
Working expenses	5 14 358	[illegible]23 987	5 53 652	4,80 939	3 37 458
Area irrigated acres	327 558	266 995	202 712	214,599	279 813
Working expenses per acre irrigated	1 57	1 96	2 73	2 24	1 21
Profit on Capital— By collections	4,68 855	1 64,078	1 46 846	4,57 479	4,55 471
Per cent	3 16	1 12	1 01	3 24	3 31
By assessments	[illegible] 525	3 79 923	1 98 744	3,21 925	6 54 138
Per cent	[illegible]28	2 58	1 37	2 28	4 76
Interest Charges	6 70 077	6 64,980	6 58 943	6 43 912	6 27 096

	Rs
* Amount shown in para 42 of Revenue Report for 1877 78	2 00 102
Add—Additions made in 1878 79 by Civil Officers on account of rabbi crop of 1877 78	14,175
TOTAL	2 14,277

It will be seen that both in collections and assessments there has been great progress, and the financial state of the canal, as far as revenue is concerned, is better than in any previous year

39 The Land Revenue dependent on the canals requires some remarks This was the first canal on which the attempt was made to separate this item of canal revenue from the ordinary Land Revenue assessment The arrangement was made by Mr Prinsep, when Settlement Commissioner, who fixed a rate for the lands of each village at which this rate was to be assessed on all lands which were irrigated during the year

These rates vary from Re 1 8 per acre on a small area to Re 1 4, 1 2, 1 and 12 annas with half rates charged on irrigation by lift

Remissions are given for lands which were irrigated by wells at the time of settlement and for lands belonging to Jagirdárs but this latter item will be adjusted in the ensuing year as it is now to be credited to the canal

On the Agra Canal the owner s rate has been fixed at one third the occupier s rate This is also being done on the Western Jumna Canal Had the same arrangement been made on the Bári Doab Canal it would now under all its disadvantages have paid a return in excess of the interest accruing annually, and the results of the present year would have been a profit in excess of the interest charge amounting to Rs 1,21 208 The re arrangement of these rates will be considered at the first opportunity In this year, out of 287,269 acres assessed 134 692 could only be charged 12 annas, and 126 147 one rupee per acre Nearly the whole of this land is situated on the lower portion of the canal where, until water was available, cultivation was very uncertain

The Land Revenue for the year is as follows —

ACRES IN EACH CLASS				Rs
358	264 acres @	Re 1 8	396	
	94	half rate	70	
				466
4 009	3 922	Re 1 4	4,902	
	87	half rate	55	
				4 957
22 063	19 924	Re 1 2	22 415	
	2 139	half rate	1 204	
				23 619
126 147	111 611	Re 1	1 11 611	
	14 536	half rate	7 268	
				1 18 879
131 692	122 839	12 annas	92 14[illegible]	
	11 853	half rate	4 445	
				96 574
287 269	Average rate 85 Re or 13 annas 7 pies per acre			2 44 515 or
	ADD—Additions made by Civil Officers for kharif crop			5 987
				2 50 502

The remissions are as follow —

	Rs
For Jagirdari lands	40 642
For land irrigated from wells at time of settlement	25 578
Miscellaneous	582
	66 802

The amount assigned to Jagirdárs will in future years be shown as a separate item of canal credit but the arrangements were not completed in time to take effect before the closing of this year s accounts The total amount remitted to them up to date is calculated at Rs 5,21 374, but this may not be absolutely correct

40 The next item to be considered is the working expenses In the review of the last year s Revenue Report the Government of India remarked that the decrease in the profits of the last three years was mainly due to the large increase in this item and asked when the expenditure on special repairs was likely to cease

The principal items of these repairs are—

The head works
The rapids and falls
Silt clearance

The Head Works—When the canal was first opened, there were no permanent head works on the river the supply was forced in annually by temporary bunds This not only caused an annual expenditure but the river frequently fell so rapidly in the month of September that it was impossible to make the bunds quick enough to keep up the canal supply and the safety of the whole of the kharif crops was endangered just at the time that they required their last watering

In the cold season, too, a freshet would often sweep away the bunds, and the canal supply was cut off until they could be re-made On these grounds it was decided to make a weir across the river and permanent head works When these were damaged in 1875 76, it was earnestly considered whether it was advisable to re construct them, and the only conclusion we could arrive at was, that the safety of the irrigated area would annually be endangered if we reverted to the temporary bunds Such works had long been in use in the sandy beds of the rivers in Madras, and had been constructed in Orissa, Midnapore, and on the Sone, but they had not been tried in the boulder beds of the rivers in Northern India

The construction of this work at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal was thus an experiment, and it was an exceptionally difficult one, for the great declivity of the bed, which averages 32 feet per mile, causes the water to flow with very great velocity, and there is no heavy stone

to work with The whole of the work had to be constructed of boulders, and the outlet or escape sluice has twice been damaged severely, and thus necessitated heavy expenditure on repairs as follows —

	Head Works	Other Repairs	TOTAL
1878 79	1 40 930	78 244	2 19 174
1877 78	56 212	1 91 901	2 48 113
1876 77	1 47 945	1 02 429	2 50 374
1875 76	1,25 362	90 302	2 15 664
1874 75	..	..	1 12 395

The outlet was destroyed in the floods of 1875, and the cost of re construction was charged partly in 1875 76 and partly in the following year It was also damaged in 1876 and bunds on the right bank of the river were rendered necessary by a change in the course of the main stream which began to impinge on that bank In 1877 the outlet stood, but was again damaged in 1878 It has been repaired, and has withstood the floods of the present year Some expenditure will have to be incurred in securing it, and on protective bunds on the right bank I should be glad if I could say that I had any certainty that this heavy expenditure was likely to cease, but with so dangerous a current and no heavy material at hand this work must always be a source of anxiety, and, I fear, expense, but without it I consider, as I have said above, that there would be annually danger of the whole crop being lost

41 The other principal sources of expense in repairs have been due to the floorings of the rapids, and the protection of the bed from the effects of the high velocity

Rapids formed of slopes of boulders packed on end were, in the original construction of the canal substituted in some places for overfalls as a matter of economy, the difference in point of cost being from Rs 15 to 20 000 for an eight feet descent

It has been found necessary to substitute boulders set in mortar for the packed boulders this can only be done during closures of the canal, which have of late years been rare owing to drought Much was done in 1877 78, but much still remains to be done and I am afraid that these special repairs will have to be continued during every canal closure for the next four or five years But the execution of the repairs will enable us to increase the quantity of water sent down the canal, and thus give a larger revenue Every attention will be given to economy consistent with the effective working of the canal

42 The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal in the last four years —

	1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76
AREA IRRIGATED—	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif	116 463	85 664	75 748	92 335
Per cent	35 6	32 1	37 0	43
Rabbi	211 095	181 331	126 964	122 264
Per cent	64 4	67 9	63 0	57
TOTAL	327 558	266 995	202 712	214 599
Double cropped land	33 136	28 062	26 288	25 260
Rainfall	17 85—31 78	17 12—31 89	26 85—45 38	31 53—61 43
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT—	Acres Rs	Acres Rs	Acres Rs	Acres Rs
Kharif	58 20 181 13	46 90 134 16	43 33 145 62	49 14 153 60
Rabbi	107 81 234 96	160 47 339 22	94 61 201 75	80 17 173 48
SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL—				
Kharif	2 001	1 823	1 748	1 879
Rabbi	1 958	1 130	1 342	1 525
SUPPLY UTILIZED—				
Kharif	1 821	1 552	1 500	1 607
Rabbi	1 926	972	862	1 333
LOSS OF WATER—				
Kharif	180	271	248	272
Rabbi	32	158	480	132
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATING—				
Kharif	1 042	951	895	952
Rabbi	1 053	975	870	888
AVERAGE WATER RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED—				
Kharif	3 11	2 86	3 36	3 19
Rabbi	2 18	2 12	2 14	2 16

The area irrigated was increased in both crops this is principally due to the opening of the Kasur and Sobraon Branches and development of irrigation on the new distributaries at the lower end of the Main Line The double-cropped land is in nearly the same proportion to the total area

The duty obtained from the water in the kharif was large but in the cold season was small in comparison with that of the year before Although a much larger proportion of the water was utilized than in the previous year during the rabbi, the result per cubic foot is very much less

This is due to the extreme drought of the season, which rendered necessary more frequent [illegible]ing of the crops —practically no rain fell until March The escape of water unutilized [illegible] much less than in previous years, but this really depends on the season A heavy shower of rain stops irrigation, and the water flows out of the canal unused, while, when there is no

rain, as was practically the fact in the rabbi of this season, the whole of the water is used The rate per acre depends on the nature of the crops grown with plentiful rain in the kharif there is no temptation to irrigate the minor crops which only pay a light water rate but in dry years the greatest increase of irrigation is in these crops

43 The percentage of each class of crops grown is as follows —

	1874 75		1875 76		1876 77		1877 78		1878-79	
	Area	Per cent	Area	Per cent	Area	Per cent	Area.	Per cent	Area	Per cent
Class I	8 903	3 18	8 730	4 07	7 499	3 7	6 339	2 3	8 746	2 6
II	28 170	10 07	24 994	11 65	27 806	13 7	24,705	9 3	37 114	11 4
III	177 814	63 55	132 911	61 93	121 835	60 1	156 884	58 8	217 065	66 3
IV	63 216	22 60	47 211	22 00	44 570	22 0	72 536	27 2	62 515	19 1
V	1 710	0 60	753	0 35	1 002	0 5	6 531	2 4	2 118	0 6
TOTAL	279 813	100 00	214,599	100 00	202 712	100 00	266 995	100 00	327 558	100 00

44 The area of the principal crops has been as follows —

	1874 75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
Rice	27 638	24 511	27 468	24 215	36 719
Cotton	17 612	33 215	19 [illegible]	10 545	23 036
Sugarcane	8 900	8 729	7 498	6 335	8 746
Wheat	145 593	91 218	96 486	136 279	171 936

45 The statement below shows the percentage of irrigation in each tahsil of the districts affected by the canal on the gross area of the villages irrigating It is given as the nearest approximation at present obtainable but is incorrect, as the gross area of the new villages irrigating from the Kasúr and Sobraon Branches and from the new distributaries of the Main Branch Lower has not yet been ascertained

District	Tahsil	Gross area of villages irrigating from Bári Doab Canal in acres	Irrigated area		Per cent on gross area	
			1877 78	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79
Gurdáspur	Pathánkot	22 254	4,317	4 009	19 53	18 01
	Gurdáspur	108 357	13 747	12 861	12 70	11 87
	Batala	84 613	8 045	9 212	9 51	10 89
	TOTAL	215 224	26 139	26 082	12 14	12 12
Amritsar	Ajnála	148 154	34 909	37 517	23 57	25 32
	Amritsar	148 887	33 488	38 595	22 50	25 92
	Tarn Taran	118 913	34 130	44 132	28 70	37 11
	TOTAL	415 954	102 527	120 244	24 65	28 91
Lahore	Lahore	255 735	74 157	87 072	28 99	34 05
	Kasur	155 709	42 144	58 916	27 07	37 84
	Chumán	99 490	22 028	35 244	22 14	35 42
	TOTAL	510 934	138 329	181 232	27 07	35 47
	GRAND TOTAL	1,142 112	266 995	327 558	23 38	28 70

46 The cost of measurement compared with last year was as follows —

	Chain or Map	Kharif						Rabbi					
		1878 79			1877 78			1878 79			1877 78		
		Area	Cost.	Per cent	Area.	Cost.	Per cent	Area.	Cost.	Per cent	Area	Cost	Per cent
		Acres	Rs A P		Acres	Rs A P		Acres	Rs A P		Acres	Rs A P	
1st Division— Bári Doáb Canal	Map	15 201	210 6 9	1 38	10 286	157 13 6	1 53	21 984	672 7 8	3 06	11 397	148 11 7	1 31
2nd Division— Bári Doáb Canal	Chain	30 000	480 4 1	1 60	25 178	482 4 3	1 85	55 000	534 9 5	0 97	47 000	501 7 0	1 07
	Map	71 262	729 4 6	1 02	50 200	478 7 3	0 95	134 111	1 147 3 0	0·85	122 934	817 0 0	0·66
TOTAL		101 262	1 209 8 7	1 19	75 378	960 11 6	1 28	189 111	1 681 12 5	0 89	169 934	1 318 7 0	0·79
GRAND TOTAL		116 463	1 419 15 4	1 22	85 664	1 118 9 0	1 31	211 095	2 354 4 1	1 11	181 331	1 467 2 7	0 81

The cost for preparing demand statements compared with last year is given below —

	Kharif						Rabbi					
	1878 79			1877 78.			1878-79			1877-78.		
	Area	Cost.	Per cent.	Area	Cost	Per cent.	Area	Cost	Per cent	Area	Cost	Per cent.
	Acres	Rs A P		Acres	Rs A P		Acres	Rs A P		Acres	Rs A P	
1st Division— Bári Doab Canal	15 201	184 10 0	1 21	10 286	136 10 0	1 33	21 084	286 15 1	1 30	11 397	133 14 8	1 17
2nd Division— Bári Doáb Canal	101 262	1,507 2 9	1 49	75 378	1 232 1 5	1 65	189 111	2 69° 7 6	1 42	169 934	2 440 12 10	1 44
Total	116 463	1 691 12 9	1 45	85 664	1 368 11 5	1 59	211 095	2 979 6 7	1 41	181 331	2 574 11 6	1 42

The reasons assigned by Executive Engineer 1st Division, Bári Doáb Canal for the excess in rate of cost of measuring 100 acres are during kharif crop, to measuring a portion of the irrigation by chain, and that during rabbi crop, to distribution of *parchas* at time of measurements The 2nd Division rate is slightly less during kharif and more during rabbi

The rates for preparing demand statements compare very fairly with those of the previous year

46 The balance outstanding on 1st April 1879 amounted to Rs 17,511 against Rs 7 010 in the previous year The reason assigned by the Deputy Commissioners of the three Districts is, that it is attributable to the scarcity which prevailed and the increase in the number of irrigating villages

47 The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs 1,32,77 621

48 The following table shows the rainfall during the year at the principal stations on the canal with its distribution through the year —

	Gurdaspur District					Amritsar	Lahore District		
	Madhopur	Bhímpur	Tibri	Kalan	Aliwál		Bhuchar	Mean Meer	Vahn
April 1878	2 40	1 98	2 23	2 49	1 90	2 00	2 05	1 50	0 70
May	3 90	3 26	3 07	1 49	2 50	2 05	1 95	2 05	2 30
June		0 31	0 55	0 61	0 [illegible]	0 70	0 90	0 00	1 30
July	7 25	6 07	4 95	10 65	5 2[illegible]	5 80	5 40	8 65	5 10
August	30 80	24 28	7 95	17 82	12 50	11 45	5 20	4 90	5 20
September	4 75	0 96	1 95	3 43	4 10	1 00		0 30	1 30
Total	49 10	36 86	20·00	36 49	26 90	23 00	15 50	18 30	15 90
October 1878	0 90	0 10		0 21	0 30				
November									
December	0 45	...	0 34				0 30	0·40	
January 1879	0 10	0 10							
February	0 10	0 12	0 06	28					
March	2 25	1 75	2 10		1 80	1 05	0 65	2 10	0 40
Total	3 80	2 07	2 50	0 21	2 10	1 05	0 95	2 50	0 40
Grand Total	52 90	38 93	22 50	36 70	29 00	24 05	16 45	20 80	16 30
Total 1877 78	47 74	35 32	35 49	32 55	24 19	22 65	18 40	20 60	12 35
Difference More	5 16	3 61		4 15	4 81	1 40		0 20	3 95
Difference Less			12 99				1 95		

Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals

49 The Capital debit of these canals, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs 691, due to fluctuations under suspense balances, as follows —

	Rs
Stock	145
Miscellaneous Advance	546
Total	691

The Capital debit at the close of the year amounted to Rs 5,68,818, exclusive of interest

50 The Revenue account current for the year was as follows —

Revenue Account Current

Expenditure	Rs	Rs
Extensions and Improvements		483
Maintenance and Repairs	51 426	
Plantations	237	
		51 663
Establishment Direction	11 774	
Ditto Executive	38 419	
		50 193
Tools and Plant		1 281
Refunds of Revenue		10
		1 03 630

Receipts	Rs
Water rates from irrigation	12 853
Miscellaneous	3 500
Total	16 353
Balance loss at 15 36 per cent on Capital of Rs 5 68 127 excluding Land Revenue	87 277
Total	1 03 630
Receipts as above	16 353
Land Revenue due or dependent on the works	3 732
Fluctuating Land Revenue Montgomery District	1 32 059
GRAND TOTAL	1 52 144
Balance profit or 8 54 per cent on Capital including Land Revenue	48 514

51 The interest account shows that there has been a gain on this year's operations of Rs 22 954, and up to date a loss of Rs 4,82,109, this is an improvement on last year's returns when the balance against the canals was Rs 5 05,063 In both cases land revenue is included as on these canals by far the larger proportion of the returns consist of fluctuating land revenue

52 The expenditure on improvement and maintenance is in excess of that in 1877 78 by Rs 23,178 the amounts being Rs 52,146 and 28,968 respectively This was due to incomplete silt clearance in the previous year owing to want of funds, and to the heads of the Sohág canals being much damaged by the floods of this year

53 In the establishment charges there is an increase of Rs 6,166 on Direction due to the increase in the expenditure the distribution of the charges under that head being made by a percentage The difference of Rs 8,460 in Executive is mainly due to Rs 7 377 on account of fees paid to Patwaris and Lambardárs in the Montgomery District and charged in Civil Department accounts

54 The following table shows the variations in the income of the two last years by assessments —

	Irrigated area			Water rate	Gross income from all sources		Difference	
	Flow	Lift	Total		1878 79	1877 78	More	Less
Direct Water-rates								
Class I	10	2	12	6				
II	2 179	90	2,269	1 134				
III	3 514	2 083	5 597	2 798				
IV	22 114	4,743	26 857	13 429				
V								
Total	27 817	6 918	34,735	17 367	17 367	8 559	8 808	
I Fixed Water rates Montgomery District					146	146		
II Water advantage rates Lahore District					16 452	8 525	7 927	
					33 965	17 230	16 735	
V Receipts from Plantations						1 440		1 440
VI Ditto other Canal Produce					2 011	910	1 101	
IX Ditto Rents of Buildings					203	180	23	
X Ditto Fines					152	72	80	
XI Ditto Sundry Collections					1 134	1 632		498
Total V to XI					3 500	4,234		734
Fluctuating Land Revenue					1 51 413	85 748	65 665	
GRAND TOTAL					1 88 878	1 07 212	81 666	

The increase of Rs 8,808 in direct water rate, Rs 7,927 in water advantage rates, and Rs 65 665 in fluctuating land revenue, is due to the largely increased area irrigated The decrease of Rs 734 on miscellaneous revenue is due to fluctuations in the sale of canal produce

55 The area irrigated in the two years is shown below —

		Lahore District			Montgomery District			Grand Total
		Kharif	Rabbi	Total	Kharif	Rabbi	Total	
1878 79		16 355	18 380	34,735	67 902	30 324	98 226	132 961
1877 78		6 380	10 738	17 118	38 244	25 823	64 067	81 185
Difference	More	9 975	7 642	17 617	29 658	4,501	34,159	51 776
	Less							

There was an increase of 39,633 acres in the kharif and of 12 143 acres in the rabbi, or 51 776 acres in all This was due to the early rise of the rivers, and to their late subsidence, but in some measure also to the cultivators having cleared out their water courses thoroughly, which they had not done in the previous year in hope of getting the water rates lowered by neglecting their irrigation for a time

56 The areas irrigated in the last eight years are shown in the following table —

Years	Area irrigated in acres	Remarks
1871 72	87 043	
1872 73	135 350	
1873 74	65 233	
1874-75	84 120	
1875 76	138,937	
1876 77	74,243	
1877 78	81 185	
1878-79	132 961	

It will be seen that every third year the area is much larger than in the two intervening years, this is entirely due to the fluctuations in the rise of the river

57 The percentage of flow to lift irrigation was also greater than in the preceding year being 88 8 of the whole area in place of 83 7, this also is due to the more favorable state of the river

58 The number of villages whose lands were irrigated also increased from 947 to 1,121

59 The areas in the principal crops irrigated in the last eight years are shown below —

	1871 72	1872-73	1873 74.	1874-75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878-79
Rice	14,101	9,906	5 304	8 922	7[illegible]76	3 933	7 380	17 471
Cotton	10 357	13 773	7 645	14,380	11[illegible]21	6 076	15 906	34,835
Sugarcane	36	40	34	57	[illegible]13	55	129	155
Jowár	22 993	23 279	4,498	4,051	4 482	4,079	4,925	1 955
Wheat	13,260	37 944	18 582	19 566	57 793	25 617	18 934	25 714
Charri					14,273	7 114	11 711	16 800

It will be seen that the valuable crops, rice and cotton, are in the present year largely in excess of any previous crop

The area under *jowar* has decreased and the area under *charri* increased, this is due to the difference in rates, which are Re 1 8 and [illegible] 1 per acre respectively, while the plant is the same only the latter is supposed to be used for fodder The alteration of this rate is under consideration

60 The incidence on the acre of Lahore water rates and the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District is given below —

	Lahore District 1878-79	Lahore District 1877 78	Montgomery District 1878 79	Montgomery District 1877 78
Kharif	Rs 8 177 / Acres 16 355 =0·5	3 190 / 6 380 =0·5	Rs 1 26 767 / Acres 67 902 =1 9	65,096 / 38,244 =1 7
Rabbi	Rs 9 190 / Acres 18 380 =0 5	5 369 / 10 738 =0 5	Rs 24,792 / Acres 30 324 =0·8	20 798 / 25 823 =0 8
Whole year	Rs 17 367 / Acres 31 735 =0 5	8 559 / 17 118 =0·5	Rs 1 51 559 / Acres 98 226 =1 5	85,894 / 64,067 =1 3

There is no material change in the rates compared with those of previous year The value of the crops raised is calculated at Rs 25,29,577

61 The cost of measuring per 100 acres was in the kharif 0 87 and in the rabbi 1 23 against 1 03 and 1 20 respectively in the previous year That of preparing the demand statements was 0 38 and 0 52 against 0 46 and 0 55, but in both cases the cost of the necessary forms had not been adjusted within the year, which caused the rates in the present

year to be somewhat less than they otherwise would have been The work was done by the District Patwáris

62 The remissions granted for the two crops of this year were as follows —

	Kharif	Rabbi	Total
Lahore District	228	720	948
Montgomery District	15 689	634	16 323
Total	15 917	1 354	17,271
Total 1877 78	4,560	319	4,879
Difference	+ 11 357	+ 1 035	+ 12 392

The remissions during the year were chiefly for floodings and short supply at the end of the season, Rs 1,360 were remitted on account of wrong measurements

The balance uncollected at the end of the year only amounted to Rs 1,113

63 The results of the year have been very satisfactory but on these canals there is a large element of chance, as their working well depends on an early rise of the river and on its remaining at a fair level until the crops are ripened a late rise or an early fall are both equally fatal to the success of the year s operations

64 The following table shows the rainfall at three stations in the districts watered by these canals —

	Lahore	Montgomery		Remarks
	At Mámoki	At Dipálpur	At Pákpattan	
April 1878	0 79	0 50	0 50	
May	1 19	0 60	2 50	
June	1 40	0 50	0 90	
July	5 05	1 70	4 20	
August	4 89	1 90	2 90	
September	0 38			
Total	13 70	5 20	11 00	
October 1878				
November				
December	0 18		0·10	
January 1879				
February	0 46			
March	0 78	0 10	0·90	
Total	1 42	0 10	1 00	
GRAND TOTAL 1878 79	15 12	5 30	12 00	
Total for 1877 78	19 52	9 60	8 30	
Difference More			3 70	
Difference Less	4 40	4 30		

Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals

65 The addition to the Capital Account of these canals during the year amounted to Rs 1,472, bringing the total Capital to Rs 1,09,554

The expenditure of the year was on purchase of stock

66 The Revenue Account is as follows —

Expenditure

	Rs	
Extensions and improvements		33 278
Maintenance and repairs		23 292
Establishment—		
Direction	22 231	
Executive	36 976	
		59 207
Tools and plant		241
Statute labor		89 535
Total		2 05 468

Revenue

	Rs
Water rates	681
Miscellaneous	6 036
Contributions—	
Zarnágha Fund	44 393
Statute labor	89 535
	1 40 645
Balance deficiency	64 823
Land revenue dependent on the canals	2 16 340
Balance profit 140 18 per cent on Capital	1 51 517

67 The interest account shows a charge for the year amounting to Rs 4,819 which leaves a net profit to Government of Rs 1,46,668, including the land revenue There is practically no direct revenue on these canals, the items shown being merely account charges

68 The expenditure on extensions and improvements was on a new head for the Diwan wah Canal, and the excavation and bridges of the Khairpur cut Some improvements of the main channels of the Shekhwah Baháwalwah, Mubáriakwah and Khánwah were also carried out The *chers* or laborers supplied by the cultivators were also paid on several of the canals where the work was so heavy that they had to be detained beyond the 90 days for which they are liable

Considerable progress was also made in obtaining correct maps and levels of the canals

69 The water rates from irrigation on this canal are very small, varying from Rs 678 to 685 only The miscellaneous receipts are less by Rs 582 than in the previous year The great decrease is on the sale of canal produce, Rs 845, which was due to less timber having been felled there was an increase of Rs 575 on miscellaneous receipts

70 The amount, Rs 44,393, entered as contributions, is the expenditure from the Zarnagha or Fine Fund This year nearly as much as was assessed has been expended in giving assistance to the laborers (*chers*) supplied by the villagers, and this is what should be done as the money is levied in commutation of labor which should have been given

The account at the end of the year stood as follows —

		Rs
Balance on 1st April 1878		2 98 073
Assessed during the year		48 305
	TOTAL	3 46 378
	DEDUCT—Expenditure of year	44,393
	Balance on 1st April 1879	3 01 985

71 The number of defaulters, 96,609, was large It was explained by the high cost of provisions, the laborers stated that at home, and not working, they could live on less than when working, consequently they preferred to pay the fine

72 The numbers called out were somewhat in excess of the previous year

The following table gives a detailed comparison —

DETAIL	1878 79			1877 78			1878 79	
	Sutlej	Chenab	TOTAL	Sutlej	Chenab	TOTAL	More	Less
Called out	399 247	184,880	584,127	296 094	179 602	475 696	108 431	
Present	319 723	140 099	459 822	243 402	132 120	375 522	84 300	
Remitted to Panchâyats	16 698	10 998	27 696	16 893	11 028	27 921		225
TOTAL	336 421	151 097	487 518	260 295	143 148	403 443	84 075	
Actually absent	62 826	33 783	96 609	35 799	36 454	72 253	24,356	

73 The following statement gives the percentage of labor present, remitted, and absent for the last nine years —

YEARS	Present	Remitted	Absent	Fines in rupees
				Rs
1878 79	78 72	4 74	16 54	48 305
1877 78	78 94	5 87	15 19	36 127
1876 77	78 53	6 04	15 43	35 755
1875 76	80·71	6·09	13 20	33 604
1874-75	81 45	5 44	13 11	42 566
1873-74	83 53	6 19	10 28	28 315
1872 73	82 49	5 72	11 79	36,942
1871 72	83 47	5 20	11 32	36 465
1870-71	79 99	5 46	14 55	41 051

74 The value of the labor is calculated below at the rate of 6 annas per man, though the average obtaining in the district is probably nearer 6 6 annas —

			Rs
Sutlej Canals		319 723 at 6 annas	1 19,896
Chenab		140 099	52 537
	TOTAL	459 822	1 72 433
Add amount of Zarnâgha			48 305
Share of land revenue			2 10 069
Water rate			683
	TOTAL COST TO IRRIGATORS		4,31 490

or Re 1 3 per acre irrigated

The cost to the irrigators was—

1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875-76	1874-75	1873 74
1 3	1 36	1 36	1 45	1 66	2·09

75 The areas irrigated during the last five years were as follows :—

Crops	Area irrigated in acres in the year.					Average
	1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875 76	1874-75	
Kharif	178,266	165 639	154,998	134 280	163 605	159,358
Rabbi	153 373	119 041	130 647	143 603	110 083	131 349
Total	331 639	284 680	285 645	277 883	273 688	290 707

The area irrigated is by far the largest on record The rivers were unusually high, and there were no serious accidents from the bursting either of canal banks or protective embankments The crops suffered severely in September from destructive flights of locusts

76 The proportion of kharif to rabbi irrigation for the past five years is given below —

Crops	1878-79	1877 78	1876-77	1875 76	1874 75
Kharif	53 75	58 18	54 26	48 32	59 77
Rabbi	46 25	41 82	45 74	51 68	40·23

77 The statement below shows the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the past five years —

Description of Crops	Area irrigated in acres				
	1878 79	1877 78	1876 77	1875-76	1874-75
Indigo	41 474	69 322	54 862	33 189	51 399
Cotton	37 806	28 280	24 178	25 127	30 480
Rice	12 605	9 197	8 100	7 732	9 563
Sugarcane	3 295	3 473	3 176	2 923	3 497
Millets	45 295	39 307	40 316	41 698	50 337
Wheat	89 188	51 686	60 423	64,406	60 261
Turnips	20 419	23 894	20 046	25 324	19 331

The decrease in indigo is due to the extreme cold in the winter which killed the old plants The increase in cotton and rice is satisfactory The area under sugarcane generally remains the same from year to year. The turnip crop suffered much from grasshoppers

78 The statement below gives the areas of lands on which double crops were grown for five years The lands are chiefly those around the city of Mooltan which are very highly manured and cultivated with several crops during the year —

Years	In acres.			Percentage
	Sutlej Canals	Chenab Canals	Total	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1878-79	39	3 784	3,823	1 15
1877 78	629	14,368	14,997	5 27
1876 77	870	9 648	10 518	3 68
1875-76	2,217	6 650	8 867	3 19
1874-75	2,262	10 602	12 864	4 70

79 The percentages of flow and lift irrigation are compared below with those of the previous year, and the average of the last five years —

Description	1878-79		1877 78		Average percentage of five years
	Acres	Percentage.	Acres	Percentage	
Flow	270 785	81·65	226 599	79 60	81 53
Lift	60,854	18·35	58 081	20 40	18 47
Total	331 639	100·00	284,680	100·00	100 00

80 The following table compares the cost of measuring the areas irrigated and of preparing the revenue papers in the years 1877-78 and 1878 79 —

Detail	1878 79			1877 78		
	Areas in acres	Cost in rupees	Rate per 100 acres	Areas in acres.	Cost in rupees	Rate per 100 acres
Kharif—Chain	178 266	2 362 7 11	1 32	165 639	2 693 9 6	1 62
Rabbi	153 373	2 032 9 7	1 32	119,041	1 935 13 0	1 62
Total	331 639	4 395 1 6	1 32	284,680	4,629 6 6	1 62

The expenditure in the present year is less than the previous year, and reduction in the rate per hundred acres is satisfactory

81 The following table shows a comparison of the rainfall of the two last years but it must be remembered that the fall in 1877 78 was much in excess of the average —

	On Chenab Canal			On Sutlej Canal	
	Mooltan	Shujabad	Sarai Sidhu	Mailsi	Lodhrán
1878 79	10 7	9 2	8 6	5 7	7
1877 78	13 4	36 2	11 9	1 5	11 6
Difference 1878 79	—2 7	—27 0	—3 3	+4 2	—4 6

82 The estimated value of the crops grown was Rs 94,98,115

Indus Inundation Canals

83 There was an addition to the Capital Account during the year of Rs 3,482, which consequently amounted to Rs 5,80,957 at the end of the year The alteration was in the suspense balances

84 The Revenue Account of the year is as follows —

Expenditure		Rs	Revenue	Rs
Extensions and Improvements		23 404	Half share of clearance	48 411
Maintenance and Repairs		1 71 130	Miscellaneous	1 580
Establishment Direction	42 046		Contribution	2 500
Do Executive	63 216			
		1 05,262	Total	52 491
Tools and Plant		1 195	Balance loss excluding land revenue Rs 2 48 500	
Total		3 00 991	Land revenue	1,39 055
			Total	1 91 546
			Balance loss or 18 95 per cent on the Capital including land revenue Rs. 1 09 445	

N B—The amount which has been credited to Jagirdárs has not yet been brought to credit in the account, but arrangements are being made for bringing it forward in next year's accounts The amount is stated to be Rs 84,275 but this requires verification

85 The interest account shows a balance against these canals up to date amounting to Rs 87,572 The charge for the year was Rs [illegible],934

86 On the expenditure side of the account the only great difference was in the charge for Direction, Rs 9,241 less than last year This was due to the different method of distributing the charge between this Division and the Mooltan Canals

Extensions and Improvements were principally on the Shoria Canal, where Rs 8,918 was spent on regulators and a new head channel, on passing drainage across the Mánka Canal, Rs 6,501, on regulator on the Gamúnwála Canal, Rs 1,436, on a chauki, &c, on the Dhundi, Rs 3,887

87 The maintenance and repairs were heavy both to embankments and canals Both were breached extensively owing to the very exceptional state of the Indus, which remained in continuous flood for 26 days, and carried away a portion of the main Kála bund, destroyed the head of the Mánka Canal, and damaged 42,364 acres of the irrigated crops The station of Dera Ghází Khan was also severely damaged by the inundation

The hill torrents were also unusually destructive, cutting across the Mánka, Shoria and Dhingána Canals

88 In the Revenue Account the clearance rate is Rs 35,987 in excess of last year, but this is due to the collection of arrears Only a small balance of the old charge remains uncollected, but none of the current year's dues have been brought to credit The miscellaneous revenue is in excess of last year's, principally in plantation, where the increase amounts to Rs 343

The district authorities contributed Rs 2,500 towards the cost of one of the regulators on the Shoria Canal, as a bridge for the Kot Chatta and Choti road was much required

89 The rainfall was more than during the previous year, it having been —

	1878-79 Inches	1877 78. Inches	More by Inches
At Sangar	12 8	7 0	5 8
" Dera Gházi Khan	9 3	6 1	3 2
, Rájanpur	4 8	2 3	2 5

90 The river was much higher than in the previous year, the average difference was in June 0 47 feet, in July 1 11 feet, in August 2 83 feet, in September 1 49 feet, hence the area irrigated was large, as will be seen from the following table In this year 208,888 acres were irrigated, but of this 42,364 acres were subsequently destroyed by inundation In the Examiner's return 213,948 acres are shown as irrigated, but 5,060 acres of this was only overflowed by waste water —

1878 79	213 948
1877 78	171 604
1876-77	166 574
1875 76	144 960
1874-75	171 822

91 The following table compares the areas of the principal crops during 1870 71 with the present and previous years —

Crops	1870-71	1878 79	1877 78	1878 79 More	1878 79 Less
Millet	50 925	33 117	34 203		1 086
Wheat	43 785	62 402	37 479	24,923	
Cotton	27 970	22 643	35 158		12 515
Indigo	9 881	6 697	28 711		22 014
Rice	13 157	10 143	11 245		1 102

92 The following table gives the comparative working of each canal for the two years, after deducting the loss by floods of 42,364 acres —

No	Name of Canal	Area watered in acres 1878 79	Area watered in acres 1877 78	1878 79 More	1878 79 Less
1	Massuwah	2 588	2 072	516	
2	Manka	29 824	29 554	270	
3	Kot Daud	3 165	3 208		43
4	Shoria	27 487	32 916		5 429
5	Kastúri	15 250	16 753		1 503
6	Dhingana	19 025	15 790	3 235	
7	Chibri	7 290	5 186	2 104	
8	Sáhiba	11 571	14 932		3 361
9	Gámunwála	2 892	2 991		99
10	Sohan	7 534	6 966	568	
11	Nur	10 243	9 328	915	
12	Dhundi	20 432	20 398	34	
13	Kutab	5 916	6 872		956
14	Kadra	3,307	4 638		1 331
	Total	166 524	171 604	7 642	12 722
	Decrease 1878 79	..			5 080

This shows a decrease in the present year, but taking the actual area irrigated, there were 32,928 acres more than that recorded for the most favorable previous year

93 The area of irrigated crops destroyed by the floods from the river and hill torrents amounted to 42,364 acres, spread over 256 mauzahs and amongst 3,022 wells It is impossible to distinguish how much was due to the river and how much to the torrents

The following is a list of crops destroyed —

	Acres
Jowár and bájra	15 875
Cotton	18 550
Indigo	2 287
Rice	4 715
Miscellaneous	937
Total	42 364

94 *Measurements of area irrigated by Patwaries* —The area measured was larger than that of the last year, and the sum spent more by Rs 940 The rate has thus increased from Rs 2 18 to Rs 2 23 per hundred acres

The following are the rates —

	Per hundred acres by Canal Patwáries
1878 79	2 23
1877 78	2 18
1876-77	2 49
1875 76	2 54
1874-75	2 34

The time over which the work extended was 107 instead of 153 days, as last year, though the difficulties were much greater

95 The following table shows the loss to the canal by the fixed sum of Rs 45,000 allowed for the half clearance rate —

	Rs
I —Half cost of excavation	35 432
II — Ditto supervising establishment	1 750
III — Ditto repairs to banks	15 341
IV —Whole cost of distributing establishment	3 702
V —Half cost of measuring establishment	1 274
TOTAL	57 499
DEDUCT—Fixed contribution	45 000
Loss to Government during the year	12 499
Loss during 1877 78 was	9 199

The fixed sum will be raised to Rs 54,000 from kharif of 1880

96 The estimated value of the crops irrigated was Rs 1,08,40,795

SHAHPUR CANALS.

97 These are small inundation canals taken from the River Jhelum, and are managed entirely by the district authorities

98 The capital was increased during the year by Rs 2,884, which was spent on extending the Station Canal The total capital now amounts to Rs 40,460

99 The income of the year amounted to Rs 15,542, and the working expenses to Rs 8,391, which shows a return to Government of Rs 7,151, or 19 03 on the capital invested

100 The interest account shows a balance in favor of revenue of Rs 5,374 for the year and of Rs 22,077 up to date

101 The area irrigated was 9,189 acres; the following table shows a comparison for the last five years —

	Acres
1874-75	6 335
1875 76	4,041
1876-77	9 123
1877 78	5 588
1878-79	9 189

As in all other inundation canals, there are great variations due to the state of the river

102 A comparison of the revenue assessed is shown below—

	Amount	Rate per acre	
	Rs	Water rate	Maintenance
1874-75	8 112	1 28	58
1875 76	6,314	1 56	1 29
1876 77	15,101	1 66	63
1877 78	12 403	2 23	1 07
1878-79	19,262	2·01	91

It will be seen that this has been a very successful year, the revenue having been large and the working expenses small

103 The principal crops grown in the last four years have been—

	1878 79	1877 78	1876-77	1875 76
Cotton	5,453	3 667	4,059	1 642
Jowár	1 087	659	1 466	621
Wheat	1 728	916	1 739	759
Gram	361	59	670	516
Sugarcane	12	...		

The Deputy Commissioner estimates their value at Rs 66,785

GENERAL

104 The capital invested in canals in the Punjab up to the end of the year 1878 79 was—

	Rs
On canals in operation	2 35 38,296
On works under construction and in abeyance	1 27 72 374
Contributions from Native States	69 17,355
TOTAL INVESTED	4,32,28 025

105 The interest charged against the capital amounted to Rs 15,66,393 for the year and to Rs 2,12,73,919 up to the end of the year, but the net receipts, after deducting working expenses, amounted to Rs 3,97,30,043 showing a balance of Rs 1,84,56,124 in favor of the canals in excess of the accumulated interest

106 The estimated value of the crops irrigated during the year was as follows —

	Rs
Western Jumna Canal	1 55 03,292
Najafgarh Jhil	2 36 305
Bári Doáb Canal	1 32 77 621
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	25,29 577
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	94,98 115
Indus	1 08 40 795
Shahpur	66 785
TOTAL	5 19 52 490

107 The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by the permanent and inundation canals for five years —

SERIES OF CANALS	1874-75	1875 76	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79
RAINFALL	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Western Jumna Canal	77 60 to 9 90	52 70 to 23 30	51 80 to 3 90	25 60 to 12 80	41 08 to 19 40
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	31 30 16 80	46 40 23 60	31 40 16 60	18 20 9 80	26 50 13 40
Bari Doab Canal	50 18 10·30	68 09 23 16	81 97 17 70	47 74 12 30	12 80 3 90
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	9 40 7 10	35 75 7 00	14 22 7 50	19 52 8 30	15 12 5 30
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	7 90 0 60	3 70 0 60	10 60 5 00	36 20 1 50	10 70 5 70
Indus Inundation Canal	9 90 1 30	9 20 0 60	13 20 1 30	7 00 2 3	52 90 16 30
AREAS IRRIGATED	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Permanent Canals	662 660	523 194	569 194	774 969	726 018
Inundation Canals	545 413	574 235	544 888	549 611	692 261
TOTAL	1 208 073	1 097 429	1 114,082	1 321 180	1 418 279

REMARKS ON ESTABLISHMENT

Lieutenant Colonel R Home officiated as Chief Engineer up to 7th January 1879 during the year under review and Captain Ottley relieved Captain Broadfoot as Assistant Secretary on 12th November 1878

H W GULLIVER, *Major General, R E,*

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab

Dated 28th October 1879

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN OPERATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1878-79 THE REVENUE ACCOUNT BEING BASED ON THE ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR 1878-79

Works in Operation	Capital		Gross Assessments 1878 79		Working Expenses	Profit and Loss				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year				Acres irrigated
	To end of 1877 78	To end of 1878-79	Direct.	Direct with Indirect		Direct		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
						Profit	Loss.	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Western Jumna Canal	57,59,213	65,67 815	10,58,650	14,42,130	4,15 435	6,43,215		10,26,695		11 17		17 82		398,460
Delhi and Gurgáon and Najafgarh Jhíl Works	1,83,410	1,83 4[illegible]	3,974	3,974	634	3,340		3,340		1 82		1 82		4,524
Bári Doáb Canal	1,48,36,496	1 4[illegible],439	8,94,381	11,48,883	5,14,358	3,80,023		6,34,525		2 56		4 28		327,558
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,68,127	[illegible]6[illegible],818	21,013	1,8[illegible]	1,03,630		82 617	85,248			14 54	15 05		[illegible]961
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,08,082	1,09,554	1,40,647	3,56,987	2,05 468		64,821	1,51,519			59 97	140 19		331,639
Indus Inundation Canals	5,77,475	[illegible],80,957	49 080	1,88,135	3,00,991		2,51,911		1,12,856		43 62		19 54	213,948
Shahpur Canals	37,576	40 460	19,262	19 262	8,391	10,871		10,871		28 93		28 93		9,189
Total, 1878 79	2,20 70,379	2,30,05,453	21,87,007	33,48,249	15,48,907	10,37,449	3,99,849	19,12,198	1,12,856	2 89		8 15		
Add—Madhopur Work shops	5,43,411	5,32,843	225	225	16,412		16,187		16,187		2 98		2 98	
GRAND TOTAL	2,26,13,790	2,35,38,296	21,87,232	33,48 474	15,65 319	6,21,913		17,83,155		2 75		7 88		1,418,279

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN OPERATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1878 79 THE REVENUE ACCOUNT BEING BASED ON THE COLLECTIONS OF THE YEAR 1878 79

Works in Operation	Capital		Gross Collections 1878 79		Working Expenses	Profit and Loss				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year.				Acres irrigated
	To end of 1877 78.	To end of 1878-79	Direct	Direct with Indirect.		Direct		Direct and Indirect		Direct		Direct and Indirect		
						Profit	Loss	Profit.	Loss.	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Western Jumna Canal	57,59,213	65,67,815	11,80,564	12,89,935	4,15,435	7,65,129		8 74,500		13 28		15 17		398,460
Delhi and Gurgáon and Najafgarh Jhíl Works	1,83,410	1,83,4[illegible]0	3,375	3,375	634	2,741		2,741		1 50		1 50		4,524
Bari Doáb Canal	1,48,36,496	1,49,51,439	8,05 833	9 83,213	5,14 358	2 91,475		4,68,855		1 96		3 16		327,558
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,68 127	5,68,818	16,353	1,52,144	1 03,630		87,277	48,514			15 36	8 54		132,961
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,08,082	1,09,554	1,40,645	3,56,985	2,05,468		64,823	1 51,517			59 97	140 18		331,639
Indus Inundation Canals	5 77,475	5,80,957	52,491	1,91 546	3,00,991		2,48,500		1 09,445		43 03		18 95	213,948
Shahpur Canals	37 576	40,460	15,542	15 542	8,391	7,151		7 151		19 03		19 03		9,189
Total, 1878 79	2 20 70 379	2 30,05,453	22 14 803	29,92,740	15,48,907	10,66,496	4,00,600	15,53,278	1 09 445					
Add—Mádhopur Work shops	5 43 411	5 32 843	225	225	16,412		16 187		16 187		2 97		2 97	
GRAND TOTAL	2 26 13 790	2 35 38 296	22 15,028	29 92 965	15,65,319	6 49,709		14,27,646		2 87		6 31		1,418,279

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1878-79

NAMES OF PROJECTS	CAPITAL OUTLAY								REVENUE						WORKING EXPENSES		NET REVENUE					
	During year				To end of year				During year			To end of year					During year			To end of year		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Contributions	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Contributions	Total	Direct income by water rate and miscellaneous receipts	Land Revenue due to the works	Total	Direct income by water rate and miscellaneous receipts	Land Revenue due to the works	Total	During year	To end of year	Direct income	Land Revenue due to the works	Total	Direct income	Land Revenue due to the works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	R	R	Rs.	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION																						
Western Jumna Canal	233	8,08,369		8,08 602	23 42,963	42,24 95		65 67 915	11 80 564	A 1 09 3 1	1 ,89 935	34 02,63[illegible]	1,57,24 910	3 91 27,54[illegible]	4,15 435	98 63,346	7 65 129	1 09,371	8 74,500	1,35,19,236	1,57,24 910	2,92,44,196
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works					1 83,410			1,83,410	3,252		3,252	77 456	5,31 435	6 08 921		2 63,240	3,252		3 252	1,85 754	5,31,435	3,45,691
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage									123		123	123		123	634	634	-511		-511	-511		-511
Bari Doab Canal	-15 401	1,33 344		1,17,943	1 15 01 196	34,53,243		1 49 54,439	8,05 833	1 77,380	9 83,213	1 03 06,425	36 30 175	1 39 36,600	5 14,358	73 54,198	2,91,4[illegible]5	1 [illegible],380	4,68 8[illegible]5	29,52 23[illegible]	36,30 175	65,82,412
L S and Chenab Inundation Canals	1 472			1 472	1 09,554			1 09,554	1 40 645	2 16,340	3 56 985	23,27 55	-44 80 456	68 08,211	2,05 468	31 15,551	-64 823	2,16,340	1 51,517	-78 796	44,80 456	36,92,660
Indus Inundation Canals	3,482	..		3,482	5,80 957			5 80,957	5[illegible],491	1,39 055	1 91,546	66,565	23,93,231	31,59 796	3 00 991	28 99 329	2 48,500	1,39 055	-1,09 445	-21,32 763	23,93,231	2,60,468
Shahpur and Sahiwal Canals	2,884		...	2,884	40 460			40 460	15,54[illegible]		15 54[illegible]	77 447		77 447	8,391	45,920	7 151		7 151	31,527		31,527
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	691			691	5,33 169	35,649		5,68,818	16,353	B 1 35 791	1,52,144	7,33 67	9 11 384	16,45 151	1 03 630	16,87 554	-87 277	1,35 791	48 514	9 53 787	9 11,384	-42,403
TOTAL	-6 639	9 41 713		9 35,074	1 52,91 700	77 13 [illegible]		2 30 05 453	2[illegible] 14,803	7 7[illegible] [illegible]37	29 92,740	3 76 92,200	2 6 71 891	6 [illegible]3,63,791	15 48 907	2,52,49 761	6 65 896	7 77,937	14,43,833	1,[illegible]4[illegible],439	6 71 [illegible]91	4,01 14,030
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION																						
Sirhind Canal		13,16,276	8,28,831	21,45,107	35,357	1,11,78,674	69,17 355	1,81 31 386														
Swat River Canal		4,63,072		4,63,072	4,955	7 69,963		7 74,618														
Special Survey Deraját Canals	592			592	3,07 544			3 07,544			...											...
Ditto L. B. D Canals	2,890			2,890	2,27 210	2,13,676		4,40,886										...			..	
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal				..	35 095			35 095														
TOTAL	3,482	17 79,348	8,28,831	26 11 661	6,10 161	1,21 [illegible]	69 1[illegible]	1 96 [illegible]														..
Mádhopur Workshops	-10,568			-10,568	5,32,843			5 32 843	22		22	36 584		36 584	16 41	4 26 571	-16,187		-16 187	3 83,987		-3,83,987
GRAND TOTAL	-13 725	27,21 061	8,28,831	35,36,16[illegible]	1,64,34,[illegible]13	1 98 76,95	60 355	4 32,2[illegible] 025	[illegible],15 0[illegible]	[illegible]93[illegible]	29 9[illegible] 965	3 7[illegible] 28 [illegible]4	[illegible] 1 [illegible]91	54,[illegible] 3	1 65 314	2 56 70 332	6 49 09	7 77,937	14,[illegible]7 646	1,30 58,453	2, 6 71 591	3,97,30,048

A Amount for 1878-79, *vide* Joint Secretary Irrigation Branch Nos 2963 A I and 3116 A L, dated 25th June and 8th July 1879 ... Rs 3,63 490

DEDUCT—

Amount written back as per Joint-Secretary Irrigation Branch No 1206 I dated 14th March 1879 ... 2, 4 109

TOTAL ... R 1 09 3 1

B Lahore District ... Rs 3 732

Montgomery District ... „ 1 32,059

TOTAL ... Rs 1,35 791

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1878-79.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST — During year. — Ordinary	CHARGES FOR INTEREST — During year. — Extraordinary	CHARGES FOR INTEREST — During year. — Total.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST — To end of year. — Ordinary	CHARGES FOR INTEREST — To end of year. — Extraordinary	CHARGES FOR INTEREST — To end of year. — Total	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST — Excluding Land Revenue — During year	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST — Excluding Land Revenue — To end of year	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST — Including Land Revenue — During year	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST — Including Land Revenue — To end of year	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY — Excluding Land Revenue.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY — Including Land Revenue.	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. — Kharif	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. — Rabbi	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. — Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CANALS IN OPERATION															
Western Jumna Canal	1 05,410	1 74,487	2,[illegible]9 897	38 97 576	6,74,188	45 71 764	4,85,232	89 47 522	5 94 603	2,46 72 432	13·28	15 17	204,388	194,072	398,460
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works				2,43 100		2 43 100	3,252	—4,28 854	3,252	1,02,581	1 77	1 77			..
Najafgarh Jhíl Drainage							—511	—511	—511	—511			227	4,297	4,524
Bári Doáb Canal	5,17,905	1,52,172	6,70,077	1 17,04,745	9 43,965	1,26 48,710	—3,78,602	—96,96 473	—2,01,222	—60 66,298	1·96	3 16	116,463	211,095	327,558
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	4,849		4,849	85 861	[illegible]	85 861	—69 672	—8 73,657	1,46 668	36 06,799	—59·97	140·18	[illegible]178,266	[illegible]53,373	331,639
Indus Inundation Canals	25,934		25 934	3,48,010		3,48,040	—2,74,434	—24,80,803	—1,35,379	—87,572	43 03	—18·95	142,505	71 443	212,94[illegible]
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	1 777	...	1 777	9 450		9 4[illegible]0	5,374	22,077	5,3[illegible]4	22,077	19·03	19·3	7 0[illegible]9	2,130	9,1[illegible]9
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	23,958	1,602	2[illegible] 560	4,25,146	14,560	4,39 706	—1,12,837	—13,93 493	22,9[illegible]4	—4,82,109	15 31	8 54	84,257	48,704	132,9[illegible]1
TOTAL	6,79,833	3,28,261	10,0[illegible]049	1,67 13,918	16,32 713	1,83 46,631	—3,42,198	—59 04,192	4,35 739	2 17 67,399	3·01	6 54	733,165	685,114	1418,[illegible]
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION															
Sirhind Canal	1,591	4,73,520	4,75,111	28,519	23,02,497	23,31,016	—4,75 111	—23,31,016	—4,75,111	—23,31,016					
Swát River Canal	222	23,436	23 658	1,810	47 566	49 376	—23,658	—49,376	—23,658	—49,376					
Special Survey Deraját Canals	13,816		13 816	78,074		78,074	—13,816	—78,074	—13,816	—78,074					...
Ditto Lower Bari Doab Canals	10,112	9 618	19 730	61,379	57 748	1 19 127	—19 730	—1,19,127	—19 730	—1,19,127					
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	1,578		1 578	5,264		5,264	—1,578	—5,264	—1,578	—5,264	..				..
TOTAL	27,319	5,06,574	5,33,893	1,75,046	24,07 811	25,82,857	—5,33,893	—25,82,857	—5 33,893	- 25,82,857	..				
Mádhopur Workshops	24,406		24,406	3,44,431		3,44,431	—40,593	—7 28,418	—40,593	—7,28 418	—2·97	—2·97	..	...	
GRAND TOTAL	7,31,558	8,34 835	15 66,393	1 72,33,395	40,40,524	2 12,73,919	—9,16,684	—92,15 467	—1,38,747	1,84,56,124	1 63	3·59	733,165	685,114	1,418,279

D H TRAIL, *Major R.E.*,
Examiner of Public Works Accounts Punjab.

H

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

PRIZE OF £100 FOR THE BEST MANUAL OF HYGIENE

£100 PRIZE

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India The work must be in clear and simple English, without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted The work, which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica, octavo size

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881

The prize will be adjudicated by a Committee consisting of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal and Principal Medical Officer Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required

SIMLA,
16th July 1880

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 32} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

CONTENTS

PART I —Government of India Notifications Appointments Promotions Leave of Absence General Orders Rules and Regulations

PART II —Notifications by High Court Comptroller General Administrator General Paper Currency Dept Presidency Pay Master Money Order Department Mint Master Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal Supdt of Government Printing and other Government Officers Postal Telegraph and Commissariat Notices

PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —(Nothing for publication)

PART V —Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 9 —

The Central Provinces Land revenue Bill 1880
The [illegible] Bill 1880
The [illegible] Prison Bill 1880
The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill 1880

SUPPLEMENT No 32

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla the 2nd August 1880

No 326 —The Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson c s i an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India reported his departure from Bombay per steamer *Teheran* on the after noon of the 3rd July 1880

No 327 —The Hon'ble W Ainslie a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 1st June 1880

The 5th August 1880

No 332 —Consequent on the promotion of the Hon'ble C Grant c s to the office of Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces the following appointments are made with effect from the 17th June 1880 —

Mr J W Neill c s Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Officiating Commissioner, to be Commissioner

Mr J W Chisholm, Inspector General of Police and Jails, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

Mr I Venning c s Deputy Commissioner 1st Class to be Inspector General of Police and Jails but to continue to officiate as Commissioner

Colonel J M Playfair Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class to be Deputy Commissioner 1st Class

Lieutenant Colonel J L Loch Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class to be Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class

Mr L Neill c s Commissioner of Excise Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps to be Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class

Major M M Bowie Deputy Commissioner 4th Class to be Commissioner of Excise Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps

Major J W Macdougall Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class

Major T A Scott, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class to be Assistant Commissioner 1st Class

Major T W Hogg Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class

Mr S H Hennessy, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class

SANITARY

The 6th August 1880

No 126—Surgeon Major A Stephen is appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Department during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major J L Bryden, M D or until further orders

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 6th August 1880

No 152—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Senior Chaplains of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified opposite their names —

The Reverend P J Jarbo, M A,—2nd May 1880

The Reverend J W Young M A,—30th July 1880

No 153—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the Reverend T C Shepherd B A a Junior Chaplain from the Bengal to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment

FORESTS

The 31st July 1880

No 4637—Mr L A W Rind Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days with effect from the 18th June and furlough to Europe for one year under section 8 Supplement I of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th July, 1880

The 4th August 1880

No 4706—Mr L A W Rind Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade formerly attached to the North Western Provinces and Oudh will on return from the leave granted him in Notification No 4637 dated the 31st ultimo, be posted to the Central Provinces

C GRANT

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—JUDICIAL

Simla, the 6th August 1880

No 126 *I-J*—With effect from the 1st April 1880 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions the addition to paragraph 65 of the Municipal Regulations in force in Bangalore —After the words buildings set apart for the personal occupation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore of the words *and the Bangalore Government Museum*

POLITICAL

The 5th August 1880

No 217 *G P*—With reference to Notification No 86 G P dated 21st April 1880 the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Drouin as Acting Consul for France at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur A Vauvert de Mean, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 219 *G P*—With reference to Notification No 95 G P dated 30th April 1880 the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges as in charge of the office of the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta during the absence of Chevalier J Gallian has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

GENERAL

The 6th August 1880

No 1564 *G G*—Surgeon I H Hendley Civil Surgeon Eastern Rajputana States is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W H Beynon

No 1572 *G*—Lieutenant J H Sadler Officiating Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda is granted sixty days privilege leave with effect from such date after the 15th August 1880 as he may avail himself of it

A C LYALL

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 7th August 1880

No 2112

Read the undermentioned papers regarding travelling allowance for voyages by sea or in river steamers —

Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh the Central Provinces British Burma Mysore Ajmere Assam and the Andamans, the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency the Director General of the Post Office of India and the Mint Master Calcutta, No 3423, dated the 30th September 1875

Letter to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George Bombay, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, No 3424, dated the 30th September 1875

Office Memorandum to the Foreign Home Military Public Works and Legislative Departments and the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, No 342 dated the 30th September 1875
Office Memorandum from the Legislative Department No 552 dated the 11th October 1875
Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh No 1888, dated the 19th October 1875
Letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces No 3843 169 dated the 25th October 1875
Letter from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No 1111 375 dated the 30th October 1875
Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St George No 2126 dated the 30th October 1875
Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No 6517 45 dated the 10th November 1875
Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars No G 1161 2321 dated the 8th November 1875
Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces No 1392A dated the 22nd November 1875
Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department No 1713 L G, dated the 29th November 1875
Office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, No 783 dated the 22nd December 1875 and its enclosures
Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam No 1036 dated the 16th December 1875
Endorsement from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal No 2195 V S dated the 22nd December 1875
Letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad No 1299 dated the 18th January 1876 and its enclosures
Endorsement from the Military Department No 1238 dated the 25th February 1876
Letter from the Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India No 8111 dated the 3rd March 1876
Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay No 2078 dated the 11th May 1876 and its enclosure
Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab No 1528 dated the 22nd May 1876
Letter from the Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint No 309 dated the 30th May 1876
Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara No 235 dated the 29th May 1876
Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department No 790 dated the 7th June 1876
Letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab No 725 dated the 7th June 1876
Letter from the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue Calcutta No 119 dated the 16th June 1876
Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department No 2C1F dated the 20th June 1876
Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab No 1070 dated the 21st June 1876
Letter from the Accountant General British Burma No 1691 dated the 22nd July received under endorsement from the Comptroller General No 617, dated the 5th August 1875
Endorsement to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No 1336 dated the 7th March 1877
Letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma No 333 143 dated the 22nd March 1877
Office Memorandum from the Home Department No 755 dated the 20th March 1877 and its enclosures
Letter from the Comptroller General No 6284 dated the 18th January 1878 and its enclosure

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RESOLUTION —The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in supersession of all existing rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers in civil employ for journeys by sea or on a river —

I —A free passage, or refund of passage money, may be granted at the following rates to a public servant in the civil department when travelling by sea or in a river steamer, if he would be entitled to draw travelling allowance if he were travelling on land

II —For the purposes of these rules—

(1) Marine officers include officers of the Marine Department holding appointments afloat or in dockyards, but not port officers, and are divided into four grades—

1st —Commanders of vessels and Superintendents of Dockyards

2nd —Other executive officers, gazetted clerks, and engineers

3rd —Warrant officers, non gazetted clerks, gunners, and European employés

4th —All others

(2) Officers in civil employ are divided into three classes—

1st —Covenanted civil servants, commissioned military officers, the port officers mentioned in the margin marine officers of the 1st and 2nd grades, and other uncovenanted officers with rank not lower than that of extra assistant commissioner, deputy magistrate, or deputy collector, or with salary not less than Rs 200 a month

The port officers of Calcutta, Madras Bombay Rangoon Kurrachi Aden Akyab and Moulmein
The deputy port officers at Calcutta and Madras
The first assistant port officers at Calcutta Madras and Bombay
The second assistant port officer at Madras
The conservator river Indus

2nd —Marine officers of the 3rd grade, warrant officers, non commissioned military officers, European soldiers and uncovenanted servants in superior service as defined in the Civil Pension Code, with the exception (1) of those included in the first class, and (2) of those on monthly salaries of less than Rs 30, who ought, in the opinion of the heads of their offices, to belong to the third class

3rd —All other officers

III —An officer of the first class is entitled—

(*a*) to free passage for himself or refund of passage money at first class rates,

(*b*) to free passage or refund of passage money at lowest class rates for two or if his salary is not less than Rs 1 000 for three, servants,

(*c*) to the freight of such horses and tents as he would have been entitled to carry at the public expense had he been travelling by railway

IV —An officer of the second class is entitled to—

(*a*) a free passage for himself, or refund of passage money at middle or second class rates,

(*b*) a free passage, or refund of passage money at lowest class rates, for one servant

V —An officer of the third class is entitled—

(*a*) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage money at lowest or third class rates

VI —Except as provided in Rule III, (*c*), no more personal luggage can be carried at the expense of the State by an officer than the quantity, the freight on which, by custom, is included in the charge for passage

VII —If board is provided on the vessel either by its owners or its commander, table money is recovered from an officer of the first class at the following rates for every day on which dinner is provided for him on board —

(*a*) —If the board includes wines and liquors three twentieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs 8

(*b*) —If the board does not include wines and liquors, three fortieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs 4

Provided that—

(1) table money shall not be recovered from a native of India compelled by caste or other scruples to make separate arrangements for his board,

(2) an uncovenanted medical officer travelling between Calcutta and Port Blair in charge of convicts, is entitled to a free mess not including wine or beer

(3) a marine officer travelling on an Indian Government vessel will join the mess and pay the usual contribution,

(4) a marine officer, who is entitled to free rations and is proceeding from one appointment to another in both of which he is messed will, if the charge for messing is included in the charge for passage, be allowed a free mess If the messing is a separate charge, he will be reimbursed his actual messing expenses (exclusive of wines and beer) up to a limit of Rs 4 a day

VIII —Table money is not recovered from officers of the second and third classes If such an officer makes his own arrangements for messing, he is entitled to table money at the rate of three tenths of salary, but not exceeding Rs 3 and not less than 4 annas for every day on which he dines on board

Provided that—

(*a*) a second class passenger is not entitled to be supplied at the public expense with first class mess, *i e*, with mess at the commander's table, unless no other mess is provided on the steamer,

(*b*) a port officer on detached duty or a warrant medical officer sent from Calcutta to Port Blair in charge of convicts during his voyage to or from Port Blair is not entitled to wine or beer

IX —The families of officers of the second class are conveyed at the public expense Table money under Rule VIII will be paid at full rates for those members of the family of such an officer who are not less than six years of age and at half rates for other members, but a passage will not be provided for more servants than the officer may take with himself under these rules when travelling alone

X —The foregoing rules do not apply to an officer other than a marine officer as provided in the 3rd proviso to Rule VII travelling, otherwise than on payment of passage money in any vessel the cost of which is borne from imperial, provincial or local funds Such an officer is not without the special sanction of the Government of India, entitled to any travelling allowance unless he can certify* that he has, during the voyage, incurred actual personal travelling expenses in which case he may recover the actual sum which he has so incurred, not exceeding the amount of the daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled for the period of the voyage if, during that period, he had travelled by land

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ORDERED, that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to other Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to all Accountants General and to Deputy Accountants General in independent charge

R B CHAPMAN

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla the 6th August, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 444—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Robert Bellew Adams 1st Battalion 12th Foot Officiating Wing Officer (Queen s Own) Corps of Guides Punjab Frontier Force —16th May 1879

No 445—The undermentioned officers candidate for the Indian Staff Corps are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies with effect from the dates of their arrival in India —

Ra k a l N	(j	I l y t wh l l t l
L t W (H Ma k to h	2 d W t l d R g t	M l
I t a t H W N (	2 l Battali n 18th F t	B bay
d l t a t P H S l 7	101 t F t	B lay

No 446—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain W H Pierson R E Executive Engineer 1st Grade Public Works Department to officiate as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the absence on field service of Major G S White or until further orders

No 447—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery

Lieutenant T C Shure R A 2nd Subaltern and Officiating 1st Subaltern to be 1st Subaltern *vice* Captain H N Jervois R A promoted

Lieutenant I R Thackeray R A 3rd Subaltern and Officiating 2nd Subaltern to be 2nd Subaltern *vice* Lieutenant Shurre s

Lieutenant W J Honner R A Officiating 3rd Subaltern to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Thackeray

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 448—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel T T Apperton, S C, Commandant 16th Bengal Cavalry (m c) for 182 days under Rule VIII clause (2) and Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Major J L Bryden, M D, Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, (m c) for 1 year 91 days under Rules IX and XV of the Regulation of 1868

No 449—Captain I Calloway R A, Commissary of Ordnance 1st Class is allowed leave in India, (p a) for 1 day with effect from the 26th February, 1880 in extension of privilege leave

LONDON GAZETTE

No 450—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd July, 1880
page 3760

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty s Indian Military Forces —

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard D Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 11th March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Emerson of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 24th March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonathan Kerr of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 8th May, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Jeffreys Fulton of the Madras Staff Corps Dated 25th April 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Scudamore Cunningham of the Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st May 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hillhouse Firth of the Madras Staff Corps Dated 11th June 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peter Syles of the Bombay Cavalry Dated 29th May 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Rathborne Lambert, of the Bombay Staff Corps Dated 11th June 1880

Surgeon General William Guyer Hunter M D of the Bombay Army Dated 31st March 1880

Deputy Surgeon General Francis George Joynt M D of the Bombay Army Dated 31st March 1880

Surgeon Major Edward Taylor of the Bengal Army Dated 15th March 1880

BREVET

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major Generals

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard D Oyly Compton Bracken of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 11th March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Emerson of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 24th March 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonathan Kerr of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 8th May, 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Jeffreys Fulton Madras Staff Corps Dated 25th April 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Scudamore Cunningham, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st May 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hillhouse Firth Madras Staff Corps Dated 11th June 1880

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peter Syles Bombay Cavalry Dated 29th May 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Rathborne Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 11th June, 1880

To be Surgeon General

Deputy Surgeon General Francis George Joynt M D, of the Bombay Army Dated 31st March, 1880

To be Deputy Surgeon General

Surgeon Major Samuel Bowen Partridge of the Bengal Army Dated 1st January, 1880

'*London Gazette*' *dated the 6th July*, 1880, *pages* 3808 *and* 3812

BREVET

Lieutenant-Colonel John Swiney Madras Staff Corps to be Colonel Dated 12th April, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bose Sladen Madras Staff Corps to be Colonel Dated 14th April 1880

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant William Selwood Hewett from the 11th Foot Dated 25th June 1878, but to rank from 30th December 1871

Lieutenant Tanner Severin Mackay Woolley from the 7th Foot Dated 11th September 1878 but to rank from 15th June 1871

Lieutenant John Lamb from the 16th Foot Dated 22nd March 1879 but to rank from 2nd December 1871

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Luckington from the 33rd Foot Dated 7th February, 1879, but to rank from 27th June 1873

Lieutenant Arthur Arnold Burrett from the 14th Foot Dated 17th January 1879, but to rank from 10th September 1875

Lieutenant Edward William Cunliffe from the 9th Foot Dated 18th April 1879 but to rank from 10th September 1875

Lieutenant Hugh Roddam Late from the 3rd Foot Dated 17th September 1878 but to rank from 10th September 1875

Lieutenant William Richard Yelding from the 51th Foot Dated 21st February 1879 but to rank from 29th November 1876

* * * *

PENSIONS

No 451—Conductor Andrew Gallagher Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 452—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonels

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Frederick John Keen, C B —4th August, 1880

Major William Wheler Hume,—5th August 1880

To be Major

Captain Thomas Shepherd —4th August, 1880

To be Captain

Lieutenant Henry Craigie Halkett,—2nd August, 1880

BENGAL ARMY

To be Majors

Captain Thomas St Quintin Clutterbuck General List Infantry —1st August 1880

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay General List Infantry —4th August 1880

Captain William Atkins, General List Infantry —4th August 1880

BREVET

To be Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel John Hudson Bengal S C —13th September 1879

No 453—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Mannraj to be Subadar *vice* Rasaul Singh deceased Color Havildar Bahadoor Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Mannraj promoted —4th March 1880

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers)

Jemadar Kishen Singh to be Subadar *vice* Heera Singh deceased Havildar Jewalla Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Kishen Singh promoted —18th June 1880

No 454—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry

Duffadar Futteh Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Shah Pasaud Khan invalided,—1st April 1880

No 455—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps

The rank of Lieutenant Colonel conferred on Mr A J Lawrence in G G O No 399 of 1880 will bear date the 1st April 1879

SPECIAL

No 456—Lieutenant Colonel W Daunt 2nd Battalion 9th Foot is appointed to command a brigade in the field with effect from the 15th July 1880 *vice* Major General W Roberts who vacates on promotion

While so employed Lieutenant Colonel Daunt will have the temporary rank of Brigadier General of the 2nd Class

No 457—Lieutenant Colonel G B Wolseley 65th Foot Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Rohilcund District to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Peshawar District, with effect from the 11th July, 1880

No 458—Colonel H M Wemyss S C, to be Assistant Adjutant General Khyber Line Force with effect from the 11th July, 1880 *vice* Major H Thompson who has reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division

No 459 —DONATION BATTA—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that a donation of six months full batta will be made to the troops engaged in the present campaign in Afghanistan, including all who have served on military duty since the 3rd September, 1879

2 Bills with nominal rolls should be submitted for pre audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong

3 The restriction notified in G G O No 856 of 1879, as well as the limits within which service was held to qualify for the first issue of batta, will apply also to the present grant

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 2nd August 1880

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 13th July to 2nd August 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
Bengal Staff Corps	Major F P Worthy	18th July 1880	Bombay		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon C H Murray	10th July 1880	Peshawar		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon W A Burges	23rd July 1880	Meerut		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 27th July to 2nd August 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service C C B Saunders (a)	2nd Lieutenant	10th Hussars	28th April 1880	Intestate	Rs A P 2,874 7 11		2nd October 1880

(a) *Next of kin*—*Father*—C I nel W Saund R yal A tillery, C I erland Farnha Surr y

W M LEES, *Colonel*
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 3rd August 1880

No 251—Mr R G Macdonald Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department is granted three months privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

The 4th August 1880

No 252—*Erratum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 250 of 30th July 1880, *for* Lieutenant W W B Whitford, *read* Lieutenant W W B Whiteford

No 253—Colonel L Russell R E Chief Engineer 3rd Class Central India is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer Central Provinces, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J O Mayne R E

Lieutenant Colonel C S Thomason R E Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class North Western Provinces and Oudh is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer Central India and Secretary to the Agent Governor General in the Public Works Department during the absence of Colonel Russell, or until further orders

Major L Swetenham R E, Executive Engineer 1st Grade Central India is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in the North Western Provinces and Oudh during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Thomason, or until further orders

The 5th August 1880

No 254—Lieutenant Colonel D Ward R E Superintending Engineer Class III, Military Works Branch is promoted to Class II, with effect from 8th April 1880

No 255—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walsh Sub Engineer, 2nd Grade Military Works Branch is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1th December 1879

The 6th August 1880

No 256—Lieutenant H L Wells, R E, of the Military Works Branch is appointed Assistant Director of the Persian Telegraph Department, subject to the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the creation of the post

No 257—Mr T H Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, employed temporarily in the Military Works Branch, is transferred to Assam

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July 1880 and was on the 23rd July, 1880 referred to a Select Committee —

No 11 of 1880

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL, 1880

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SCHEDULE II—ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Abbreviations used in the margin

Nos 1 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill

B 1 B 2 &c refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr Jones Bill prepared by Mr F C [illegible]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and the powers of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land revenue and to the powers of Revenue officers in the Central Provinces, It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land revenue Act 1880"

Local extent

B 1 It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act 1874

Commencement

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf

Enactments repealed

B 2 Cf Act XX of 1875 s 2 proviso 2 The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed and all rules regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land revenue are repealed

Pending proceedings brought under Act

B 3 3 All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act shall be deemed so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder

Interpretation clause

B 4 4 In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

Assistant Commissioner

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner

Legal Practitioner

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue agent Act XVIII of 1879 s 3

Village cess

(3) "Village cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid

Village servants

(4) "Village servants" does not include the patwárí

Recognized agent

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf Cf Act X of 1877 s 37

Agricultural year

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe New

Sir-land

(7) "Sír land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement or Cf B 161. No 2 to 7

(*b*) land not so recorded but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years or (*c*) land which being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years,

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement or the expiry of such period of twelve years or six years (as the case may be) been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor

Explanation 1st —Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír rights

Explanation 2nd —Sír land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpur

Mahál

(8) "Mahál" means— New

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty three or section one hundred and thirty three clause (*c*)

Village

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act

Málik makbuzá

(10) "Málik makbuzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál New

Provincial cess

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road cess, school cess and dák cess assessed under this Act

Málguzar

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty five, has accepted or under section fifty six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál

New (13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government

Lambardár

New (14) "Sub lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors

"Sub lambardár"

New (15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village appointed in manner prescribed by this Act

Mukaddam

Taken from Tenancy Act (16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person but it does not include a farmer thekadar or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof

Tenant

Explanation—An inferior proprietor is not as such a tenant

Do (17) "Rent" means whatever is paid delivered or rendered in money kind or service by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land

Rent

Do (18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable"

Pay and payable

Do (19) "Absolute occupancy tenant" means in reference to any land a tenant who at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto

Absolute occupancy tenant

(20) "Record of rights" includes the supplementary administration paper prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act

Record of rights

PART II

CHAPTER II

OF REVENUE OFFICERS THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE

5 5 The Chief Commissioner shall subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council be the Chief Controlling Revenue authority

Chief Controlling Revenue authority

6 6 Besides the Chief Commissioner there shall be the following classes of Revenue officers (namely) —

Revenue officers

(*a*) Commissioners who subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner shall be the chief Revenue authorities within their respective divisions

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners who subject to the control of the Commissioner shall be the chief Revenue authorities within their respective districts

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached

(*d*) Tahsildárs who subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner shall be the chief executive Revenue authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached,

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached

7 Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments by the Chief Commissioner B 7

Appointment suspension and removal of Commissioners Deputy and Assistant Commissioners

8 The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsildárs and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs B 8.

Appointment suspension and removal of Tahsildárs and Náib Tahsíldárs

9 All Commissioners Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder New

Persons holding office when Act comes into force

10 The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsildár in any tahsil or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district and may suspend or remove any person so appointed B 11.

Power to appoint additional Commissioners Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildar appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildár as the case may be

11 The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners B 9 Act XIX of 1873 s 12

Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner

12 Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildár or Náib Tahsildár is transferred from one district or tahsil to another, he shall unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs exercise in the district or tahsil to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsil from which he is transferred B 13 Act XIX of 1873 s 21

Officers transferred retain their powers

13 If a Deputy Commissioner dies or is disabled from performing his duties the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office B 14 Act XIX of 1873 s 20

Temporary filling of office of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled

14 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl and create new tahsils, or abolish existing tahsils B 12 Act XIX of 1873 s. 14

Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl

B 260 261; Act IV of 1876, ss. 57 and 58

Power to make rules—

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

conferring certain powers

(a) conferring upon any Revenue officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees

determining by whom cases to be disposed of

(b) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of and

allowing delegation of powers

(c) empowering any Revenue officer to delegate to any Revenue officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act

B 17

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work

16 Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

(a) refer any case to any Revenue officer subordinate to him for investigation and report or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case for disposal or

(b) direct that any Revenue officer subordinate to him shall without such reference deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area and either investigate and report on such case or class or, if he has power, dispose of it himself

The subordinate Revenue officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise as may be directed in the order of reference and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report or may hold such investigation himself

B 19

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases

17 The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue officer subordinate to him and either dispose of it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue officer subordinate to him and having power to dispose of the same

Power of Revenue officers to enter on land &c

18 Revenue officers and persons acting under their orders may in the performance of any duty under this Act enter upon and survey land and demarcate boundaries and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged

No. of 16

Power to make rules to regulate procedure

19 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue officers in matters not provided for by this Act and may by any such rule direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue officers

B 21

Persons by whom appearances and applications may be made before and to Revenue officers

20 All appearances before, applications to and acts to be done before Revenue officers under this Act may be made or done—

(a) by the parties themselves,

(b) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents, and

(c) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner

Obligation of parties to attend in person

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer

Legal practitioners or agents fees not allowed unless for special reasons

21 The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed B 22; Act XVIII 1873 s. 14

Appeals

22 Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act— B 20

(a) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner

(b) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division

(c) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed

Provided also that if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient it may reject the same without notice to the respondent New

Limitation of appeal

23 No appeal shall be brought— B 44; Act XV of 1877 s. 4

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of or

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date or

(c) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after ninety days from such date

In computing such periods of limitation and in all respects not herein specified the limitation of such appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act 1877

Power of Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to call for record

24 Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue officer subordinate to him for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons B 41

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner

25 The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit

Review of orders

26 Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order whether passed by himself or by any predecessor he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order or good cause is shown for the delay

For the purposes of this section the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office

PART III

OF SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER III

PRELIMINARY

Notification of revenue survey

27 When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area and

IX of s 41

Effect thereof

thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants servants agents and workmen may enter upon the lands to be surveyed and erect survey marks and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey

XIX of s 36

Notification of settlement

28 When any local area is to be put under settlement the Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement and in such notification shall—

(a) define the local area to be put under settlement,

(b) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area — No 3 ¶ 6

Power to amend notification

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification. — B 50, Act XXXIII of 1871 s 12

Power to appoint Settlement officers

29 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement, and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement officer") to control such settlement and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him — B 49 and 50

and to suspend and remove them

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section

Power to enter on and survey land &c

30 When any land is under settlement all Settlement officers and their assistants servants agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement — B 70, Act XIX of 1873 s 41

Settlement officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner

31 When any local area is under settlement the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct — B 54 136

Certain provisions of chapter II applicable to Settlement officers

32 The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis* to Settlement officers and to proceedings before them under the provisions hereinbefore contained the expression Settlement officer being read for Assistant Commissioner and Revenue officer and the expression Chief Settlement officer for Deputy Commissioner, wherever they occur — B 61

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court

Appointment of Settlement Commissioner

33 The Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council — B 8

(a) appoint a Settlement Commissioner and invest him within any local area under settlement with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement and

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers

(b) delegate to the Settlement Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit

B. 58
Act XXXIII of 1871 s. 11 (2);
No 2 ¶¶ 24 to 27

Power to invest Settlement officers with Civil Court powers

34 When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880, or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record of rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance or

(*c*) suits relating to land, or the rent profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts Act 1865 and the Chief Settlement officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner

B 53

Appeals in suits heard under section 34

35 When the Chief Commissioner invests any subordinate Settlement officer with the powers of a Civil Court with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty four, the Chief Settlement officer to whom such Settlement officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits

B 55 (*a*)

Other appeals in local area under settlement

36 When any local area is under settlement and Settlement officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty four in such local area the Chief Commissioner may with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsildars not being Settlement officers shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district

B 57
No 3, ¶ 7

Division of civil work between Settlement officers and ordinary Courts

37 When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty four the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement officers have power to dispose of under that section or he may direct that in respect of such suits the Settlement officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Court shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that by the Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class

Appeal, reference and revision

38 Except as hereinbefore provided the decrees and orders of a Settlement officer passed whether in the first instance or on appeal in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall for the purposes of appeal reference and revision be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade,

Duration of settlement operations

39 A settlement notified under section twenty eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed — Act XIX 1873 s 37; No 3 ¶ 8

Cases pending at close of settlement operations

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed all the powers exercised by the Settlement officers in such area shall cease and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs or if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs — B 52; Act XIX 1873, s 259

CHAPTER IV

OF DEMARCATION

Unowned Lands

Settlement officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner

40 When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification — B 65; Act XIX 1873 s 58.

Application of Act XXIII of 1863

41 (*a*) Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one — B 65; Act XIX 1873 s 59

(*b*) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act

(*c*) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act, and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act

Procedure when right to or over land established

42 When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established either before the Settlement officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No XXIII of 1863, section seven the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land or with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner he may otherwise compensate the claimant and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid — B 68.

Mahals

Power to form mahals

43 The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál — B 69 75 1[illegible]

Excluded lands

Settlement officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement operations

44 For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land — B 73; No 2 ¶¶ 29-31.

Provided that no land on which land revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty eight shall, under this section be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Boundary-marks and Maps

71. 45 When any local area is under settlement the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limit of the mahâls or fields in their possession or to repair boundary marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order

Erection of new and repair of existing boundary marks

and if his order is not complied with within such time may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit

74. 46 When the limits of mahâls and fields have been defined under section forty five the Settlement officer shall if the Chief Commissioner so directs prepare for each mahâl or for any group of neighbouring mahals one or more maps showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided and also all the fields comprised in such mahal or group In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered

Preparation of maps

CHAPTER V

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE

82. 47 On every mahal a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land revenue but with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner the sum so assessed upon any mahal may be reduced in such manner as he thinks fit for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect

Separate sum to be assessed on every mahal

Progressive assessments

82 (b) Compare Act XIX of 1873 section 89

48 The Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council give instructions to the Settlement officer laying down the principle on which land revenue is to be assessed and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income whether denominated Sair or Sawâi or otherwise to be taken into account in the assessment of land revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement officer

[illegible] 7

46 83 (a); Act XVII of 1876 section [illegible]; Reg XXXVII 1793 preamble; [illegible] 1, ¶¶ 17

49 In assessing a mahal all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say —

What land taken into account in assessing mahâl

(a) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste lands

(b) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes,

(c) land excluded from assessment under section forty four,

(d) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained,

(e) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council may exempt from assessment

50 The settlement of every mahal shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahal Provided that when superior and inferior proprietary rights co exist in the same mahal the Settlement officer may subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf determine— B 87 137 (e); Act XIX of 1873 sections 43 44 and 53

Settlement with whom to be made

(a) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors and

(b) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profit of the mahâl shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors

A mortgagee in possession shall for the purposes of this section stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor Act XIX of 1873 s 43 No 3 ¶ 9

51 When in a mahal in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co exist the Settlement officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors he shall make on their behalf a sub settlement with the inferior proprietors binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land revenue and proportional cesses and the profit to which they are entitled under section fifty clause (b) B 88 Act XIX of 1873 s 54

Sub settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement made with superior

52 When in any such mahal the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (b) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors or shall be collected as if it were Government land revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury B 88 Act XIX of 1873 s 55

When inferior proprietors [illegible] settlement is made with them

53 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner See s 4 N W P

[illegible] to issue rules [illegible] assessment [illegible]

54 All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received B 89

Offers of assessment to be made subject to confirmation

55 It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahal is offered to accept or refuse the same B 90 91

Option to accept or refuse assessment

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

Mode of acceptance

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement officer

B 91

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

56 Any proprietor who within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner fails to sign and deliver such acceptance or to inform the Settlement officer that he refuses the proposed assessment shall, if the Settlement officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

B. 93 134

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

57 The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty eight or if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect Provided that—

Act XIX of 1873 s 191

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 33

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner.

1st—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council

or by Governor General in Council.

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation

Act VIII of 1846, s 4

Malguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

3rdly—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty eight applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term the assessment shall on the expiry of such term cease to be in force

Saving of right to partition mahál.

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained

B 94; Act XIX of 1873 s 48

Procedure when assessment is declined.

58 When there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty five the assessment offered the Settlement-officer may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner exclude them from settlement and may settle the mahál with any other persons or may take it under direct management

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement

B 95 Act XIX of 1873, s 49

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

59 If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered the Settlement officer may if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors form such lands into a separate mahál and deal with such mahál under section fifty eight

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty eight

B 96; Act XXXIII of 1871 s 30 Settlement Code p 51.

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

60 When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

(a) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered the settlement shall be offered to the other class and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty eight,

(b) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty nine

Provided that if in the latter case the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons

B 97 See s 54, N W P

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

61 If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub settlement offered under section fifty one, the Settlement officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub settlement the Settlement officer may in his discretion either—

(i) proceed as if all had refused it or

(ii) deal with the mahál under section fifty nine as if the sub settlement had been a settlement

B 98; Act XIX of 1873 ss 48 51 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 37 No 3 ¶ 10

Allowance to excluded proprietor.

62 Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty eight or section sixty clause (a), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government an annual allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner but which shall not be less than five per cent or more than ten per cent on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement officer

Act XIX of 1873 s 50 No 3 ¶ 10

Excluded proprietors to retain occupancy rights in their land.

63 Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty eight to sixty one inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sir land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy tenant and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly

Act XIX of 1873 s 56.

Sub-settlement with málik makbuzas and other like proprietors.

64 The Settlement officer may make, on behalf of málik makbuzás or other like holders of land such a sub settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights, and may provide that, in addition to the land revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent, as

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land revenue, and to meet fees to lambardars and mukaddams

B 99. 65 The amount of revenue payable under a sub settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub settlement

Revenue payable under sub settlement to be first charge on land

CHAPTER VI

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

B 76 Act XIX of 1873 s 62 66 The Settlement officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál

Settlement officer to ascertain proprietors

B 108. 67 The Settlement officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sir in each mahál

To determine extent of sir land

B 109 Act XIX of 1873 ss 65 and 67 Settlement Code p 74, para 7 68 The Settlement officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahal are mutually bound as regards the introduction and eject ment of tenants the granting of pattas the realization and distribution of rents and other profits the payment of land revenue village expenses and other charges and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matter

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village

B 100 and 107 Act XIX of 1873 s 46 69 When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub settlement over the land of such mahál and such distribution shall be binding upon the malguzars as among themselves

To distribute assessment over land held in severalty

101 70 The Settlement officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub lambardars the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor sub proprietor or malik makbuza shall be paid

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid

110 Act XIX of 1873 s 68. 71 The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahal the status of all tenants occupying land therein the lands held by them the conditions of their holdings and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively

To determine status and rents of tenants

107 Act XIX of 1873 s. 47 72 When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahal is subject to periodical re distribution, the Settlement officer may in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors make such re distribution according to such custom

To re distribute land according to custom

112 113 Act XIX of 1873 ss 85 87 73 The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules

74 When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor whether himself a malguzár or not who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs of the mahal, the Settlement officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land and if he decides that the claimant is so entitled shall also determine the conditions under which and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption B 112 Act XIX of 1873 section 79

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue free as against malguzárs

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement officers in dealing with cases under this section B 113

Chief Commissioner may make rules for disposal of such cases

75 When the Settlement officer decides under section seventy three or section seventy four that land which has been held free of revenue or at less than full revenue shall pay revenue or pay the same at enhanced rates such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized B 116. No 3 ¶ 12

76 The Settlement officer shall determine and record the village cesses if any which are leviable in accordance with village custom and the persons by and from whom and the rates at which they are leviable and such cesses shall if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner be leviable accordingly B 117 118 (c) Act XIX of 1873 s 66

Settlement officer to record village cesses

77 The Settlement officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely) — B 118 (b) 120

Settlement officer to determine disputes

(a) the right of any lambardar mukaddam patwári village watchman or other village servant to any customary dues or other remuneration and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration

(b) the rights of persons resident in the village or holding lands in the mahál in or to the common land of the mahal and its produce, and the village site

(c) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights of way and other easements

(d) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration paper

78 If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty six, sixty seven sixty eight, seventy one and seventy seven, clauses (b), (c) and (d), New

Procedure in cases under sections 66 67 68 71 and 77 clauses (b) (c) and (d)

the Settlement officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit

B 119 120 **79** The Settlement officer shall prepare for every mahal or if he thinks fit for any group of neighbouring mahâls, a Record of rights, and shall include in it—

Record of rights

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter and

Act XIX of 1873 ss 62 and 63 and s 65 clause (*e*) (*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may by rules in this behalf direct to be entered in such paper

B 137 (*f*) **80** The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record of rights shall be drawn up the form of the papers of which it shall consist and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement officer and the parties interested

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record of rights

B 52 Act XXXIII of 1871 s 17 **81** When the Settlement officer has completed a Record of rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed he shall subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody

Record of rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner

B 197 Act XIX of 1873 s 91 **82** All entries in the Record of rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act

Effect of entries in Record of rights

83 Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement officer in appeal therefrom or by any entry made in the Record of rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries

B 199 (*b*) Provided that—

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry the Government if it so desires and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit,

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record of rights was signed or by any persons claiming through them and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty eight or section seventy seven clause (*b*) (*c*) or (*d*), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner

B 199 (*e*) (*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry

84 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty three made in a Record of rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty five and thirty two unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently B. 121 proviso (1) 199 (*f*)

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner

85 In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government the Settlement officer shall instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided conduct such operations and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct B 135

Procedure regarding land the property of Government

— —

CHAPTER VII

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES

86 The road cess, the school cess and the dâk cess shall be assessed by the Settlement officer on all lands whether land revenue be assessable on the same or not B 84, 85 No 1 ¶ 18.

Assessment of provincial cesses

In the case of lands fully assessed to land revenue the road cess and school cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent and the dâk cess at the rate of one half per cent on such revenue

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which in the opinion of the Settlement-officer would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land revenue at full rates

CHAPTER VIII

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT

87 Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed so far as may be to have been made under this Part, and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act B 128

Former settlements to have been made under Act

88 When a Settlement officer or Settlement Court has at any settlement made before the passing of this Act made an award of proprietary rights in any land all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court B 148 No 1 ¶¶ 19 21

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements

89 Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim, and if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed B 149 150 No. 1 ¶¶ 21.

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands

183 **90** When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik makbuzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste lands of any mahál the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it

Chief Commissioner may allot waste land to málik makbúzas entitled thereto

PART IV

OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER IX

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

171 Act XIX of 1873 section 7 **91** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record of rights of any village the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments and the times places and manner at and in which land revenue whether payable direct to the Government or not shall be paid

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land revenue

section N W Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs all such payments shall be made on the dates in the instalments in the manner and at the places on in and at which they are now payable

172 Act XIX of 1873 section 3 **92.** When any sum payable under a settlement or sub settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety one such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act

Arrear Defaulters

90

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs

Act XIX of 1873 s 149 § 18 **93** Except as hereinafter provided a statement of account certified by the Tahsildár shall for the purposes of this chapter be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government of its amount and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters

Tahsildár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear

173 (a) XIX of 1873 s 150 **94** The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters

Notice of demand

178 Act XIX of 1873 s 150 **95** An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes —

Processes for recovery of arrears

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter,

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him and taking the same under direct management,

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid, or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same, B 178

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*c*) (*e*) (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

(3) that no land shall be sold and the settlement of no land shall be annulled on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management or let by him in farm Act XIX of 1873 ss 158, 159

The processes specified in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made or in any other district

96 The process mentioned in section ninety five clause (*a*) may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl B 174

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear

If when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsildár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days and may then if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner Act XIX of 1873 s 159

97 If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid B 175 Act XXXIII of 1871, s 43

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 48

Procedure in sales of moveable property

98 Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court

B 176 No 3 ¶¶ 19 20

Management of share or patti attached under section 95 clause (c)

99 After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety five clause (c) the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment and shall place the attached mahal share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose

B 176 Act XIX of 1873 s 155

Effect of attachment

100 During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety nine the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors incumbrancers or tenants of or on, such land

B 177 Act XIX of 1873 s 156

Profits of land how applied

101 The surplus profits of such land after defraying the cost of attachment and management shall be applied first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment and next, to discharging the arrear

B 176 177 Act XIX of 1873 s 156

Attachment when to cease

102 The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement

B 178

Transfer under section 95 (d)

103 When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety five clause (d) the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzars of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzar whose holding is transferred

B 179 Act XIX of 1873 s 159

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement

104 When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession and either manage the mahal or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement

B 180; Act XIX of 1873, s. 165

Settlement on expiry of farm or management

105 After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate and, if such offer is refused may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person or manage it himself or through an agent for such period

New

Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed

106 When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four the rest of such mahál shall be separately re settled for the remainder of the term of settlement

Act XIX of 1873 s 190

Saving of rights in sir land

107 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sir land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety five clauses (c) (d) and (e) but any such defaulter shall while such process is being enforced be entitled to retain possession of and pay rent for such land as if he were an absolute occupancy tenant

B 182 Cf Act XIX of 1873 s 157

Nature of estate taken by purchaser for arrears due thereon

108 Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be free of all liens leases and incumbrances and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser

Nothing in this section shall—

No 3 ¶ 20

(a) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior to the defaulters or of any málik makbúza or occupancy tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim or

(b) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks canals, places of worship or burying grounds whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases, or

(c) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sir land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880

Act XXXIII of 1871 s 58

Rules for sale of immoveable property

109 When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed except in the following particulars, that is to say —

(a) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed

(b) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall when the sale is under clause (f) section ninety five of this Act declare that subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship as the case may be is to be sold free of all liens leases and incumbrances and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement

(c) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner

Act XIX of 1873 s 172

(d) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time postpone a sale which he has notified reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division

(e) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if after the words "for such payment" the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added

(f) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety five clause (f) of this Act

(g) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

Pre emption at sales

110 (a) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety five clause (f) any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him and

(b) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger claim to take it at the sum last bid

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (a) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (b)

B 183 Act XIX of 1873 section 185

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property

111 The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety five shall be applied, first in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land revenue due by the defaulter, and the surplus, if any shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold

Costs recoverable as part of arrear

112 The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued B 187

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules

113 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules— B 188.

(a) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety five

(b) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs

(c) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety five, clauses (a) and (b), may be enforced

(d) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety five shall be executed

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due

114 Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety three when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government the person against whom such proceedings are taken may if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due B 195 Act XIX of 1873 s 189

Of the Realization of Revenue by Malguzars

Limitation of right to set off in suit for arrear

115 In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cesses payable through him the defendant shall not except with the permission of the Court — B 190

(i) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff or

(ii) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit

116 Any lambardár or sub lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue B 192 Act XVIII of 1876 s 158

The Deputy Commissioner may if he thinks fit comply with such application but shall before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears and shall forfeit their claim to the collection charge, or, if no separate collection charge has been fixed to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government

B 151 154 No 2 ¶¶ 40 43

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

117 Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act 1877 and no agreement made after the passing of this Act shall bar the right of the málguzars of any mahál assessed to land revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion exempt any case from the operation of this section

Limitation in suits for revenue

118 The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act 1877

Interest on arrears

B 193 Act XIX of 1873 s 148 No 3 ¶ 21

Interest on arrears

119 Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub settlement

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CHAPTER X

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

B 196

Correction of Record of rights

120 An entry in the Record of rights may after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds —

Act XIX of 1873 s 94.

(a) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected, or

(b) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty three it has been declared to be erroneous or

(c) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order or

(d) that being founded on such decree or order the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained

121 The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record of rights when such revision is provided for in such record

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record

122 When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record of rights, he shall exercise with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress

B 155 156 No 2 ¶¶ 46 48.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record of right shall be enforced by Government.

123 The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule custom or condition entered in the Record of rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880 for such violation or neglect impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record of rights

124 The Chief Commissioner may—

(a) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record of rights prepare or where there is a patwári, cause to be prepared and furnish, annually for such village papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars and attested in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time prescribe

B 147 201 No 3 ¶ 24

(b) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints and not in the Record of rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that before any specified changes are recorded the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained

Act XIX of 1873 s 97

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified

125 All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final

Act XIX of 1873 s 100

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession

126 Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues

127 All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty four

Obligation to aid in preparation of village papers

B 202 Act XIX of 1873 s 96. 128 The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty four, and may fix the amount of such fees

Fees for mutations

129 All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place

From whom leviable

B 169 Act XIX of 1873 s 101 130 The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue and if the term of any grant has expired or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue free or at less than full revenue rates has died shall assess the same and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Annual enquiry regarding revenue free holdings

Procedure on expiry of term of grant

B 169 Act XIX of 1873 s 101 131 If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit

Procedure on breach of condition of release

B 203 Act XIX of 1873 s 106 132 All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs

Inspection of revenue records

CHAPTER XI

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE OFFICERS

133 The Deputy Commissioner shall when a settlement is not in progress exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement officers for the following purposes —

Purposes for which when settlement is not in progress Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement officer s powers

(a) causing boundary marks to be erected

(b) assessing land revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed

B 165 (c) forming new mahals from land not previously settled,

(d) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re admitted,

(e) settling mahals in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty seven

(f) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs,

(g) assessing lands gained by alluvion,

(h) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act but have not been recorded at the settlement

134 The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement officer by sections forty forty one and forty two, or B 166 Act XIX of 1873 s. 98.

Purposes for which officer may be invested with Settlement officer s powers

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement officer but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty seven

135 Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal B 159 B 10 Act XIX of 1873 s 143

Cognizance of and penalty for offences relating to boundary marks

136 Whenever the person erasing removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietor mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit B 160 Act XIX of 1873 s. 143

Procedure when offender not found [illegible]

137 Any málguzárs of a mahál who are not co sharers with the other málguzárs of such mahal in any lands of such mahal except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahal and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzars separate mahals and shall apportion between the two new mahals thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahal New

Partition of a mahal into two mahals

CHAPTER XII

VILLAGE OFFICERS AND PATWARIS

138 The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs sub lambardárs and mukaddams B 204.

Power to make rules as to officer

Provided that proprietors other than málik makbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent on the land revenue which is No 1 ¶ 88 Settlement Code, p 26 para 13

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims and to entries on the subject in the Record of rights of any mahál

B. 205 — Duties of lambardárs

139 It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub lambardár—

(a) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub lambardárs,

(b) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub lambardárs from the mahál to which he is appointed on account of cash allowances to patwáris or village watchmen or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál

(c) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village papers or to report under this Act

B. 205 Settlement Code p 26 para. 43 — Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors

140 Lambardars and sub lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land revenue—

(a) any remuneration to which they are entitled

(b) the sum which under section one hundred and thirty nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams,

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik makbuzas paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs

B 168. — Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik makbuzá pays revenue

141 On the application of any málik makbuzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardar or sub lambardár through whom such málik makbuzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient cause shown direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub lambardár or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner may determine, shall be paid to the Government, and the málik makbuzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village expenses

Duties of mukaddams. — B 205; No. 1, ¶¶ 85 et seq; No. 3 ¶¶ 60, 63

142 It shall be the duty of every mukaddam—

(a) to control and superintend the village-patwárí and watchmen, to report their deaths or absence from duty, to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office, to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled, and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties,

(b) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf,

(c) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways

(d) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government surveyor as may be made over to his care,

(e) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner to keep his village in good sanitary condition

(f) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government pensioners,

(g) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village lands and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled

(h) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section and B 207

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (e), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams — B 206.

143 When by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law — No. 8 ¶ 24

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred — B 206

144 Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwáris — B 208 Act XXXIII of 1871 s. 8.

145 The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(a) regulating the manner in which patwáris are to be selected, prescribing the condi

tions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration,

(b) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwárí when they are unable to act themselves,

(c) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwárís and their substitutes for neglect of their duty and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwaris a sum exceeding six per cent on the revenue assessed on his land or which, when his land is revenue free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment

B 209
Act XXXIII of 1871 s. 6

In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims &c

146 In making rules under section one hundred and forty five the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwaris but in no case shall such conditions or custom or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwári who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwári who would otherwise be liable to dismissal

B 210

Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters

147 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where at the time of the last preceding settlement the maintenance of a patwári was made optional and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwári should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwárí is under such option maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwari

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(a) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default

(b) to appoint patwárís in the villages of such proprietors either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term and to fix the remuneration of such patwáris

B. 211

Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís

148 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the duties of patwáris—

(a) towards the Government, and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished,

No. 1 ¶ 88

(b) towards the members of the village community, and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwárís may demand in respect of the performance of such duties

Patwárís papers to be public documents

All records and documents which patwárís are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government

Patwáris to produce papers for inspection and to deliver them to persons entitled

149 Patwaris shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep

B 212 ; Act XVIII of 1873 s 95 (b)

Existing officers confirmed

150 All existing lambardars, sub lambardárs, mukaddams and patwárís shall unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government

B 213.

Holders of sir land in Sambal pur to provide for remuneration of mukaddams

151 In each village of the district of Sambalpur all persons other than mukaddams holding sir land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village and the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation

B 164.

PART V

CHAPTER XIII

Miscellaneous

152 Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,—

Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue authorities in matters under this Act

(a) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted or application made to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Government General in Council the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of and

B 170
Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached

(b) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done ordered or decided

Bar to what village cess suit lies

153 No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty three (h) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner

Act XIX of 1873 s 66.

Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste land demarcated as property of Government

154 When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation

B 129

B 183; Act XIX of 1873, s 141

Obligations of owners as to boundary marks

155 All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary marks lawfully erected thereon

B. 207 Bombay Land Revenue Code section 94

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement officers trading and holding land

156 No Revenue or Settlement-officer and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) engage in trade or be in any way concerned directly or indirectly in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another or jointly or in shares with others any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue authority in such district

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B 184 Act XIX of 1873 ss 161 162

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104 all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner

157 When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety nine and one hundred and four has been made and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty eight all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner his agent or lessee and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date

B 185 Act XIX of 1873, s 163

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent

158 All sums which under section one hundred and fifty seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government

B. 186; Act XVII of 1876 s 127

Recovery of balances due by farmers

159 When any land has been let in farm under section fifty eight or one hundred and four any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force

And of money payable under Act

160 All land revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised

161 All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or confer powers on classes

162 In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order

163 The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act

B 262.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof

164 The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees or when such breach is a continuing breach to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette

All such rules when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law

SCHEDULE I

(*See section* 31)

	Description of suits
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any right of pasturage forest rights fisheries or the like not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1880
2	Suits by lambardars for arrears of Government revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent
3	Suits by proprietors for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government revenue and village expenses or for a settlement of accounts
4	Suits by mafidars or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such mafidars or assignees
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents or against the trustees of such agents for money received on accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment or for papers in their possession

SCHEDULE II

(*See section* 2)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Number and year of Regulation order &c	Title	Extent of repeal
Act XII of 1841	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue	So much as has not been repealed
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks in the North Western Provinces and Bengal	The whole
Act XXXI of 1858	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	The whole

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1 The Land revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies and elsewhere the only law is either the spirit of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act

2 No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's length the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire has come to be felt

3 To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North Western Provinces and elsewhere except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land revenue administration strictly so called to the exclusion of certain subjects such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land revenue Acts

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North Western Provinces and Oudh Land revenue Acts which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice

4 It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875 and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land revenue which were saved by it and as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would if kept alive be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law has been omitted It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue

5 Chapter II relating to Revenue officers their powers and procedure it will be seen contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North Western Provinces Act Most of the Revenue officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure The provisions of that Code though copious are simple and untechnical and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue officers as has been done in sections 15(a) and 19 of the Bill power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary

6 In section 31 the Panjab system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner

7 Section 49 following the principle which it is believed has from a remote period been recognized throughout India and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code declares that all land with certain definite exceptions is liable to be assessed to land revenue An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village sites They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 119 but it is obviously desirable that where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon and yield as they probably would a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment

8 In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged and as when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court it would be waste of time for the Settlement officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one the Settlement officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered

9 Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which at settlement made before the passing of the Act the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who of all others had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement officer shall be permitted to impeach his award but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it and that if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded the Court may declare him to be a proprietor

5 *f*

10 Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be " the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c , but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are " the rights of any proprietor " superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik makbúza or occupancy tenant, who does not " derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through " whom they claim "

11 Section 116 following and enlarging upon section 128 of the Oudh Land revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardar entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit and he will probably comply with it as a rule in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it

12 Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzars to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him The Government revenue might no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces and may safely be left to their operation As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does

13 Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub settlement

14 Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record of rights shall be enforced by fine is new It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons for whose benefit a provision of a Record of rights is intended might owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason not be in a position to enforce it or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties

15 Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land revenue Act namely, the separation into two separate mahâls of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue administration has no direct concern It might be and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs

16 The office of mukaddam which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty Up to the period of the recent settlements villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village, but now, as Mr Jones has observed, " the zamindári tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattidári with its several heads " and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town capitalists and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a ' mukaddam "), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them

C GRANT

The 6th July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 12 of 1880

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880

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THE SCHEDULE

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature, It is hereby enacted as follows — (Preamble)

Preliminary

1 This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880" (Short title)

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881 (Commencement.) (Committee's recommendations para. 1)

The provisions of this Act relating to— (Local extent.)

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct

2 The Indian Ports Act, 1875 section thirty seven and Bengal Act No III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed (Repeal of enactments)

3 In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— (Interpretation clause)

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil Burma oil kerosine paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline benzol benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist shale peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum (Petroleum) (34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 3 with additions from Committee's report.)

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit s thermometer (Committee's recommendations para. 3)

Explanation —The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed (Committee recommendations para 4)

"First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit s thermometer (First class petroleum) (Committee' recommendations para 6)

"Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty three but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit s thermometer (Second class petroleum)

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty three degrees of Fahrenheit s thermometer (Dangerous petroleum)

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land (Import)

and 'importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid

'Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India (Transport)

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property (Ship)

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship

Master

"Magistrate" means in the Presidency towns a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class and

Magistrate

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned

Owner

First class and second class Petroleum

Committee's recommendations paras 12 to 20.

4 The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum and in particular—

Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum

(a) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship

(b) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship

(c) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed and

(d) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum

Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum

5 No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons and no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act

6 The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required

Power to make rules as to such possession and transport

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters that is to say —

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(a) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(b) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found therein,

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(c) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(d) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit

in the case of both such licenses—

(e) the authority by which the license may be granted

(f) the fee to be charged for it

(g) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover

(h) the conditions which may be inserted in it

(j) the time during which it is to continue in force, and

(k) the renewal of the license

Dangerous Petroleum

7 No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of a license from the Local Government granted as hereinafter provided

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons

Every application for such a license shall be in writing and shall declare—

Application for license to import transport or possess such petroleum

(a) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import transport or possess, as the case may be

(b) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used and

(c) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose it may grant such license for the importation transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit

Power to grant license

8 No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding 40 gallons

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 8.

9 Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum

Application of sections 4 and 6

Petroleum generally

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked

10 All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 6.

(a) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(b) which is transported or

(c) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is Cf Act I of 1878, s. 9

11 Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples 34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 11.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples

34 & 35 Vic c 105 s. 11

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12 When any such officer has in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing

Ibid

Certificate as to result of such testing

13 On any such testing if it appears to the officer or other person so testing, that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class second class, or dangerous petroleum such officer or other person may certify such fact and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found and shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact stated therein

Penalties

Penalty for illegal importation &c of petroleum

14 Any person who in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder imports possesses or transports any petroleum and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 63

Penalty for keeping transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10

15 Any person keeping transporting selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

34 & 35 Vic c 105 s 12

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11

16 Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Cf Act I of 1878 s 11

Confiscation of petroleum.

17 In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous

Rules when to have force of law

18 All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act have the force of law

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

34 & 35 Vic. c 105, s 14.

Power to extend this Act to other substances

19 The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section

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THE SCHEDULE

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus

Committee recommendations para. and 42 & Vic c. 47

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus —

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2" diameter $2\frac{2}{10}$" height (internal) with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$" wide $\frac{3}{8}$" from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$" from the bottom of the cup It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B W G), tinned inside A bracket consisting of a short stout piece of wire bent upwards and terminating in a point is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$" The cup is provided with a close fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B W G) which carries the thermometer and test lamp The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions upon which it may be made to oscillate it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{16}$" in diameter The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$" below the centre of the lid

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$" by $\frac{4}{10}$", and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{10}$" by $\frac{2}{10}$" close to the sides and opposite each other These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position

Upon the cover, in front of and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat bottomed copper cylinders (24 B W G), an inner one of 3" diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$" height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$" diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$" height, they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B W G) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders but leaving access to the inner cylinder The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about ⅜", that is its diameter is about ¾" greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder To the inner projection of the top is fastened by six small screws a flat ring of ebonite the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is 1" A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup but set at a right angle allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles

The bath rests upon a cast iron tripod stand to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B W G) flanged at the top and of such dimensions that the bath while firmly resting on the iron ring just touches with its projecting top the inward turned flange The diameter of this outer jacket is 6" One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp attached to it by means of a small swing bracket The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath the other for determining the flashing point The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top Its range is from about 90° to 190 Fahrenheit The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about 3½ measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described It has a round bulb a space at the top and ranges from about 55 F to 150 F it measures from end of ivory back to bulb 2¼"

NOTE — A model apparatus is kept stored at the office of the Master of the Mint Calcutta

Directions for applying the Test

1 The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts

2 The heating vessel or water bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130 Fahrenheit and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated

If the water has been heated too highly it is easily reduced to 130 by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading

When a test has been completed, this water bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with

3 The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0 15 of an inch diameter and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp

4 The bath having been raised to the proper temperature the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance and if it exceeds 65 the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water or by any other convenient method The lid of the cup with the slide closed is then put on and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator

5 The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator is set in motion and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner —

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation

NOTE —If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows —

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation If a very heavy oil is being dealt with the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120 , instead of with cold water

* The pendulum is two ( ) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings This Committee which was composed of officials experts and gentlemen interested in the trade has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed

2 These recommendations follow with certain modifications introduced to meet the special circumstances climatic and otherwise of India the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic cap 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic cap 47) which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely practical security of life and property with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade

3 The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee —

1st —All petroleum should be divided into three classes namely —

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103 F
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83 and 103 F
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83 F
} According to Abel's close test

2ndly —All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic cap 47 the Petroleum Act 1879) for the purposes of the Petroleum Act 1871 in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act

3rdly —As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83 or 10 higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic Cap 47) and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe the importation storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum should be left practically free while the importation storage and transport of dangerous petroleum if not actually prohibited should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use

4 The Government of India has considered this report and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations As the Governments of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma as well as the Government of Bombay and Bengal are in favour of legislation the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General and accordingly the present Bill which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee has been prepared

5 As it seems desirable to check at once and generally the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum) the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India, but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered

6 A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic cap 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances

7 The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic cap 47 has been inserted in a foot note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr Abel

8 The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils and Bengal Act No III of 1865 which regulate in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary

WHITLEY STOKES

The 3rd July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK

Secretary to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 13 of 1880

A Bill for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal's pension

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned,

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

Commencement

1 This Act may be called 'Táj Mahal's Pension Act 1880 and it shall come into force at once

Act XXVII 1860 s 2

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate

2 The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same except on the production by such person of a certificate granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same

Act XXVII 1860, s 3

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court

3 Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it

4 The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application

Procedure at hearing when no opposition

5 On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application and if after recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim it shall make an order for granting him a certificate

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court established such claim it shall make an order dismissing his application

Procedure in case of opposition

6 In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present the Court shall after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim and shall then after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly

In the event of neither party having in the opinion of the Court established his claim the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter claim

Appeal to the High Court

7 When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit

Period of limitation for appeal

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against

In computing such period and in all respects not herein specified the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act 1877 See Act XV of 1880 s 200

Form of certificate

9 A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf

Effect of certificate

10 (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or Act XXVII of 1860 s 5

5 *h*

(b) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescission, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment

Act XXVII of 1860 s 6, para 2

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved

11 Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate

Act XXVII of 1860 s 5

Court may take security from grantee of certificate

12 The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may if it thinks fit direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments

Act XXVII of 1860 s 6 para 3

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate

13 The District Court may on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate grant a certificate to such person in supersession wholly or in part as the case may be, of the former certificate

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section

Act X of 1865 s 238

Effect of fresh certificate

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificate shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be)

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure

14 In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*

15 The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court

Indemnity as to payments already made

16 All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension

17 The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty

On capitalization all claim to pension barred

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244 Hijra corresponding with the 1st day of March 1829 and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honorable the East India Company respecting a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent per annum and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events to her heirs with the option, however of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension

2 Táj Mahal is now dead and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir, for the family is so scattered and there are such contradictory accounts of its history that some other claimant might at any moment start up

3 The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment, it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made A simple procedure is prescribed for

the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate, and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Govern ment are validated

4 Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitaliza tion of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pen sion at once As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital

B W COLVIN

The 24th July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

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Abbreviations used in the margin

No 1 2 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill

B 1 B 2 &c refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr Jones' Bill prepared while Mr F Cockerell had charge of the Bill

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 B 1

Commencement

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf

Enactments repealed

2 The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed. B 2

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act

B 8

Interpretation clause

3 In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say —

Land.

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land

Tenant

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person But it does not include a farmer thikadar or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half

Explanation —An inferior proprietor is not as such a tenant

Landlord

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land and to whom such tenant is or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord

Act XVIII of 1873 s 3 (2)

Rent

(4) "Rent" means whatever is paid delivered or rendered in money kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land

C P Rev Bill sec 4 (18)

Pay and payable

(5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable"

Arrear

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable

Holding

(7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions

Village

(8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act

Act XVIII of 1873 sec 44; Act XIX of 1868 sec 23; Panjab, sec 37; Irish Act sec 70.

Improvement.

(9) "Improvement" means with reference to a holding any work which not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and, if not executed on the holding is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken were improvements

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition

Explanation —A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them an improvement

Agricultural Year

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June

Absolute occupancy tenant

(11) "Absolute occupancy tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who in any record of rights made before the passing of this Act was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto — C P Rev Bill s 4 (19).

Sir land

(12) "Sir land" means—

(a) land recorded as "sir" in the papers of the last preceding settlement or — C P Revenue Bill sec 4 (7).

(b) land not so recorded but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(c) land which being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement or the expiry of such period of twelve years or six years (as the case may be) been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor

Explanation (i) —Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir rights

Explanation (ii) — "Sir land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpur

Record of rights

(13) "Record of rights" includes the "supplementary administration paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act. — C P Revenue Bill sec 4 (20)

Revenue officer

(14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act 1880 as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer under such provision — New

CHAPTER II

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL

(A) —Of Rent generally

Presumption that rent continues unchanged

4 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed until the contrary is shown that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year — B 4

B. 6 — *Date from which orders changing rents operate*

5 When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty seven section eighty nine clause (*d*) or section ninety clause (*e*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes

B. 10; No. 8 p 51 Act XVIII of 1873 sec 21. — *Dates on which rents are payable*

6 In the absence of any contract to the contrary rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe and in the absence of such rule according to local usage

B 11 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 secs 50 to 55 — *Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue officer*

7 When any landlord upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor and

when any tenant in the case mentioned in section forty seven desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due and such officer shall receive such deposit unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith

B 11 last para — *Deposit to be deemed payment to the landlord*

8 When any deposit has been received under the provision of section seven it shall unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord or the person appointed to receive such rent as the case may be

Revenue officer how to deal with deposit

A Revenue officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue officer under the last preceding clause but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid

B 12 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 sec 48 — *Penalty for exaction by landlord*

9 Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant shall be entitled to recover by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit

Compare Act XVIII of 1873 s 48. — *For not giving receipt*

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues, in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

B 7; No. 4, pp. 1 & — *Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought &c*

10 Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable

No rent to be less than the revenue

11 A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue

B 13 — *Special rules as to contracts fixing rent in Chanda and Nimar*

12 When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chanda and Nimar has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record of rights at such settlement such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered

Nothing in this section applies to sir land or land taken under a sub lease

(*B*) —*Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops*

B 14 Act XVIII of 1873 s 42. — *Procedure for dividing or estimating crops*

13 When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce or the quantity or value of the crop an application may be made by either party to a Revenue officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will

not so attend, or that if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission

Appointment of assessors

14 When a Revenue officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen such officer may in his discretion direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement

B 16: Ajmer Land Regulation sec 49

Remedy for error in division

15 If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled such party may within three months from the date on which such division is completed institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on such date

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made

B 17

Effect of estimate

16 When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same and shall be submitted to the Revenue officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed

Ajmer Land Regulation s 51

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive

No 3 pp 48 to 51

(C)—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding

B 18

Definitions

17 In this section and sections eighteen to twenty two both inclusive the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them —

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding,

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen

Explanation —Crops and other products deposited on a threshing floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored

B 19

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords

18 When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale mortgage or otherwise and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale

Tenant may reap under attachment

19 Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may while under attachment by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose If the tenant neglects to do so the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered and stored either in such granaries or other places aforesaid or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood

B 20 Act X of 1859 sec 118.

20 If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord it shall not be brought to sale— B 21

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight before the end of such fortnight

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing

If having been so attached it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*c*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held or

(*b*) if when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court or

( ) if when the attachment has been made at any other time the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay

Rent to be paid out of proceeds

21 In the case of a sale under the proviso (*b*) of section twenty the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold and attachments made by the landlord shall in respect of such proceeds have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale B 22

Attachment before judgment in suits for rent

22 If, within a landlord's fortnight a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court B 23

under section twenty one the Court shall make such attachment accordingly and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto But if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit

(D) —Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants

B 24. **23** Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may before the first day of April in any agricultural year —

Notice of surrender to be given by tenant

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application

B 25 **24** When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year or when on an application made before the first day of April in any such year such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year

Tenancy when terminated by such notice

B 26. **25** Any tenant who except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty three and twenty four shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord or let by him to another tenant

Consequence of irregular surrender or abandonment

B 28 **26** No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord

Surrender to be of the entire holding

(F) —Of Ejectment

B 29 **27** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided

See s 60 (*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided

B 30 **28** A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes that is to say —

Ejectment by Civil Court—

in execution of decree for ejectment

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment

in execution of decree for arrears

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, or

on an application under certain provisions of this Act

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained See ss 60, 71 & 49

B 32; Act XVIII of 1873 ss 34 & 35 **29** When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land and the Court may make such order

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree

B 33. **30** Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment or an order under section twenty nine or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned

Application to a Civil Court to eject

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to eject his tenant from such holding

B 34. **31** The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained eject such tenant

Procedure thereon

Provided that when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year such Court if it finds that the tenant has not sub let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year Compare Act XXVIII of 1868 sec 21 and Act XIX of 1868, ss 38 & 39

B 35; Compare Act XVIII of 1873 s 42 **32** When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing

(*a*) at the option of the landlord either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops, and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec 27

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake

B 36

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32

33 When a landlord elects under clause (*a*) of section thirty two to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section such tenant shall pay to such landlord for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable

B 37

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant

34 A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive

B 38

Procedure when on ejectment a sum is found to be payable by the landlord to the tenant

35 When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord it shall unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum fix a time within which it must be paid into Court

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant

and if such sum is not so paid within such time shall dismiss the application for ejectment

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment

B 39

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending

36 When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant

B 40

When proceedings to eject to be stayed

37 If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized the proceedings shall be stayed

B 41

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected

38 Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty seven may within one year from the date of his ejectment sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement or for compensation or for both, and such Court shall if it finds that the ejectment was illegal reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount together with such further sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease

(*F*) —*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor*

39 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown that save as provided in section ninety five landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants B 42

Preferential right to improve

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords who have a preferential right to make them and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right

40 If any tenant or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court

Compensation for improvements to be paid to tenant on ejectment

B 43
Compare Act XXVIII of 1868 sec 37
Act XIX of 1868 sec 22
Act XIX of 1873 sec 54
Irish Act, secs 3 4, 15 21 and 70

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases namely —

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sir land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty nine or when no such notice or time is prescribed without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it

(*c*) when the tenant having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation

Improvements made by a tenant before the passing of this Act in lands other than sir land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to and with the permission of his landlord unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement

41 In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty the Court shall have regard— B 44; No 4 p 12.

Principle on which compensation to be assessed

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement, and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding

Provided also that if a landlord has in consideration of an improvement allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement

Explanation —In this section the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack rent

B 46 42 Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly

Shape in which compensation may be given

B 47 No 3 pp 6 10 No. 4 p 12 Cf Irish Act s 4. 43 Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements or to be ejected if he makes improvements or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them shall, so far as regards such agreement be void

Agreements not to make improvements &c void

B 48 No 3 pp 6 10 44 All entries in the Record of rights of any village providing,—

Certain entries in Records of rights to be void

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void

No 3 pp 3 & 4. (*G*) —*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land*

B. 50. 45 When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment or the enhancement abatement or recovery of rent appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant

No. 4, p 14. 46 Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act and so far as his appointment may extend the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him

B. 51 Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord

47 When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents such tenant subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others and such persons shall be bound at the tenant so desires to appoint one of their number or some other person in manner provided by section forty five, to receive the rent of such holding B. 52.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords

(*H*) —*Miscellaneous Provisions*

48 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed until the contrary is shown — B 53 No 4, p. 14.

Presumptions ... landlord and tenant

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act,

(*b*) that except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord

49 When any tenant having a right to sublet sublets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by or surrenders his holding to, his landlord the sub lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub lease but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him B 4 No 4 p 14

Sub lessee ... landlord ... ejected or ...

50 When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing B 57 No 3 p 12 Compare Act X of 1859 ss 2 9 80 & 81 Act XVIII of 1873 ss 24 & 28 and Act XIX of 1868 s 7

... terms ... reduced to writing

51 On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue officer shall ascertain the matters if any, on which the parties are at issue and shall then— B 58

Procedure on application under section 50

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour make the order applied for or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue officer is competent to determine determine such matter and make such order thereon as he thinks fit or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court

52 If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty one the Officer may himself execute such instrument and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it B 59

If landlord or tenant refuses to execute instrument Revenue officer may execute it

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Oudh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

53 If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded he may apply to a Revenue officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made such enquiry as he thinks fit with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant Provided that—

no action shall be taken by any Revenue officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section both landlord and tenant and all persons claiming under either of them shall in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record

B 8 No 4, pp. 3 & 4

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed

54 If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding and while such lease or contract is in force —

(a) land revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding

(b) land revenue having previously been payable in respect of it the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement officer or Revenue officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable

Where land revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed the amount of such revenue is reduced such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs be voidable at the option of the tenant unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement officer or Revenue officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable

CHAPTER III

OF ORDINARY TENANTS

(A) —Preliminary

64.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

55 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed unless the contrary is shown or unless there is an entry in the Record of rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure

(B) —Of Ejectment

B. 62: No. 2, p 23

Notice of ejectment

56 Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment, and such Court shall serve such notice

Procedure when right to eject is disputed

57 If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right B. 63.

When protection order may be granted

58 Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who not being a tenant of sir land or a sub lessee has at the time when it is proposed to eject him continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated and is when such village is inhabited, resident therein and has not either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may within the said period of one month apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment and such Court shall grant such order unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby B 64 No 2 pp. 33 & 34.

Explanation —Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section

Declaration of right to eject when to be made

59 If within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty seven and no application is made under section fifty eight or if on such a suit being instituted or application made it is rejected the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant B 65.

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59

60 Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty nine may eject the tenant — B 66.

(a) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty six was made—at any time during the said month of May

(b) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration

Provided that any such landlord instead of ejecting such tenant himself may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment

61 Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty two may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order B 67

B 68. **62.** Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may within the period of one month after such ejectment apply to a Court appointed under section sixty one—

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord

(*a*) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty two, he is entitled and

(*b*) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty five

B. 69 **63** On receiving such application the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected

Procedure in such cases

B 70. **64** A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year

B. 71. **65** All entries in the Record of rights of any village providing that any notice other than that here in prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void

Certain entries in Record of rights declared void

(*C*) —*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants*

B 72. **66** The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty eight shall be —

Rent payable by ordinary tenants

(*a*) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay or in the absence of any agreement such rent as a Revenue officer may on application made to him determine to be a fair rent

Compare Act XIX of 1868 ss. 35 & 36 (*b*) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy the rent which was payable in the preceding year unless a different rent has been agreed upon in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable

In fixing a fair rent under clause (*a*) of this section the Revenue officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum

B 5. **67** When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year

Diminution of area of holding

68 When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty six whichever may be greater B. 73.

Rents payable by protected tenants

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year

69 Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant B 74 No. 3 p. 18

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

70 An ordinary tenant shall not in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so be entitled to sub let his holding or any part thereof

Sub letting

CHAPTER IV

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM

71 A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement an ordinary tenant B 75.

Ejectment on expiry of term

Provided that if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term the notice specified in section fifty six shall not be required and such tenant may on the expiration of such term be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty nine

72 A tenant for a fixed term may in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary sub let his holding or any part thereof

Sub letting

CHAPTER V

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY

(*A*) —*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy*

73 Any owner of sir land shall be deemed to become an occupancy tenant of such land in the following cases B 76 No 3 p. 15

Ex proprietors of sir land

(*a*) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it,

(*b*) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land revenue or

(*c*) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment debtor

74 Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record of rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded

Persons recorded as occupancy tenants

B 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32 No. 3, p. 16 No. 2, p. 31

Twelve years rule.

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein: Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination, or (2) held in lieu of wages, or (3) sir land.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was or, had this Act been in force, would have been bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12 No. 2, p. 30 No. 3, pp. 19 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7

Explanation III.—When by the custom of any village the holdings of tenants are or have been liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may in accordance with such custom have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B 78 No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30 No. 3, pp. 19 22 Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7

Case of land redistributed in accordance with village custom.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

B 79: No. 1, p. 12 No. 2, p. 30 No. 3, pp. 61 & 62 Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7

Tenant changing land in other cases.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord under circumstances from which it might be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of it and on the same conditions as the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall in the absence of an agreement to the contrary be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

B 80.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds except sir land or land held by him under a sub-lease or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

B 81

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

79. In the district of Sambalpur every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds except sir land or land held by him under a sub-lease and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

B. 82

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

(B).—*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.*

Descent of occupancy right.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land: Provided that except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding. B 83 No. 3, p. 37

Right of transfer.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding. B 84.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant and in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding or any undivided share thereof to any person to whom the right of occupancy would under the provisions of section eighty-one descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living. No. 3, pp. 31 36.

Effect of entries in Record of rights.

83. No entry in the Record of rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter: B. 85

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record of rights.

Right to sub-let.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof: B 86 No. 3, pp. 29 31.

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimar tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not during the term of such settlement be entitled to sub-let.

Occupancy-tenant not to be ejected for agreeing to transfer on behalf of, or having sub-let, holding when he had no power to do so.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power. B 87 No. 3, p. 31.

(C).—*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.*

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act. B 88 No. 4, p. 19.

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and B 89

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue officer, to a Revenue officer to fix such rent, and such officer shall except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say —

No 2 p. 37 Cf Act XIX of 1872, s. 72. (a) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land revenue on similar land with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsil,

(b) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him

(c) to any circumstances such as the status or caste of the tenants which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent and

No 1 pp 8 & 16 No. 2 p 33 No 3, pp. 23 & 24. (d) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement officer or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment circle

B 90. Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87 88 (a) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpur district,

(b) rents of absolute occupancy tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act and

(c) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement officer

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty seven

B 91 No. 1 pp 8 & 16 No 3 pp 24 to 28. Enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants fixed under section 87 89 When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty seven the landlord may except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely —

(a) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding,

(c) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense,

(d) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act

B. 92; No. 2, pp. 24-28. Abatement of such rent 90 When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely —

(a) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding, or

(b) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act or

(c) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act

B 94 No. 3, p. 37 Rents of certain tenants not to be changed on certain grounds 91 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy tenants in the districts of Sambalpur Chánda and Nimár or of absolute occupancy tenants shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven, clause (d), has been made or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by or at the expense of, the landlord

B 95. Restriction on agreement by tenants in Sambalpur 92 Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpur agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed shall be void but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord

B 96. Power to make rules for determining rents 93 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement-officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty seven, clause (b), may be allowed

Settlement officer may commute rents payable in kind 94 In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money rent and on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same

Act VIII of 1879 s 9 Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same

(D) —Miscellaneous

B 97 95 Every absolute occupancy tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy eight or section seventy nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve

B 99 96 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record of rights to the contrary that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who at the passing of this Act has or may hereafter acquire rights of occupancy are those which are described in this chapter

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply

Quasi occupancy tenants

97 Any owner of sir land who—

(a) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it or

(b) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land revenue Act, 1880

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession to retain the actual possession of the land paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy tenant

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CHAPTER VI

Jurisdiction and Procedure

B 100 No 3 p 41 98 The Revenue officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject matter of the following applications namely —

Cognizance of certain applications

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7),

(2) applications to divide estimate or appraise a crop (section 13),

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50)

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53)

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66)

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67)

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90)

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94)

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act and, subject to the provisions herein contained may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely —

(a) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop or receiving any deposit,

(b) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties

99 In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety eight, the Revenue officers shall, as nearly as may be exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land revenue Act, 1880

Procedure on such applications

From every order passed by a Revenue officer in respect of any such matter an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land revenue Act

100 Subject to the provisions of section ninety eight the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant Provided that— B 103 No 3 pp. 41 to 45.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts

(a) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall unless he is also a Revenue officer or a Settlement officer hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such and

(b) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Act direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise

101 The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,— B 103 (c)

Certain suits may be entered in a separate register

(a) suits for an arrear of rent

(b) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not

(c) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9)

(d) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38)

(e) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57)

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe

102 In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey the number of each field comprised in the holding, and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and B 104 ; Act XVIII of 1878 s 110

Plaint in such suits

the instalments according to which such rent is payable

B 106: Act XVIII of 1879, s 148 — Allowance of pleaders fees optional — 103 Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed

B 107 — Recovery of penalties under section 9 — 104 If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section

B 108. — Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals — 105 In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal

B 109: Act XIX of 1868, s 20 Act XXVIII of 1868, s 15 — When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed — 106 If, in a suit for an arrear of rent it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined

B. 110 Act XIX of 1868 s 18 — Set off — 107 In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such

Interest on arrears — 108 In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent per annum as the Court thinks fit — B. 111.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof — 109 No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable — B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s 118.

No appeal in certain arrear cases — 110 When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless— — B 113: Cf Act X of 1859 s 12.

(a) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees, or

(b) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession — 111 The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected — New

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

SCHEDULE

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Number of Act	Short title
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed

2 It will be observed (section 2 clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats Many of its provisions especially those of a protective nature would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description

3 The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants

Beginning with the former class and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought &c, the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed

4 This section is based on the similar provision of the North Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council but with this important difference that instead of requiring the Revenue officer on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North Western Provinces appears advisable, because owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land revenue may be granted without that minute field to field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants

5 Section 11 which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land revenue Bill which invalidates revenue free grants made by Málguzárs The object of both is the same, *viz*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land revenue Bill)

6 Passing over, for the moment the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimar contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22 which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint which, as a matter of fact has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords and which it is apprehended would if commonly employed, lead to abuses The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following

7 The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court, that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him, and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted

8 Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of rights to the contrary

9 Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co proprietors Section 47 provides that in such cases the co proprietors shall be bound if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding

10 Section 48 (b) enacts that except as provided by the Bill a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy tenants to be presently referred to

11 Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattas and kabuliyats

12 Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re assessment i in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement

13 With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chânda, Nimâr and Sambalpur) are as follows, namely —

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III)

(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV)

(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V),

(4) absolute occupancy tenants (same chapter)

14 Taking these in their order it will be seen from section 48(a) and section 55 that it is to be presumed until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant' and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure

15 The position of the ordinary tenant as shewn in Chapter III bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England and in the Bill as originally framed by Mr Jones such tenants were designated tenants from year to year but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term 'ordinary tenant which connotes nothing has been substituted for it

16 The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord he may when an order for his ejectment is applied for claim to be protected from ejectment, and the Court will be bound to protect him unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will as a rule at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee

17 As an 'ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple

18 Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term the tenant will in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy tenant when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely —

1st, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73

2ndly, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy tenant of the land in a settlement record prepared before the passing of the Bill or

3rdly, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status

20 As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required the right not being acquired when the land is sub let On the other hand it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattisgarh and by section 77 that once the right has been acquired it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged, but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy tenant on his new holding This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy rights

21 In whichever of the above modes the occupancy status may have been acquired its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V The principal of those incidents are as follows —

1st that (section 81) the right of an occupancy tenant descends lineally as if it were land but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding

2ndly that while an occupancy tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer and

3rdly that he is in the absence of a contract fixing his rent entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill

22 These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq* and are among the most important provisions of the Bill

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87) and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy tenants and accordingly at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration The rent rates assumed by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent will be looked to, as also will the customary rates of rent which as a matter of fact are paid by tenants of the same class Nor will other circumstances such as the caste of the tenants which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will during the currency of the settlement be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1st, that the area of the holding has been altered

2ndly that its productive power has been altered and

3rdly, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished

23 The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality such an inquiry appears to be called for it will it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner

24 The "absolute occupancy tenants" so called because when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute are simply occupancy tenants with certain additional privileges The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record of rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited

They differ from ordinary occupancy tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.* :—

1*st* that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81)

2*ndly* that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy tenants,

3*rdly* that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy tenants may be enhanced or reduced and

4*thly* that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements

25 As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable in the interest of these tenants to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords

26 In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda Nimár and Sambalpur has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwári settlement would not under the circumstances be the most suitable

When therefore it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants and in accordance with the arrangements then made the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpur shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears that (sections 81, 91 95) as regards the descent of the occupancy right fixity of rent and the right to improve, the occupancy tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy tenants and that (section 82) occupancy tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy tenants Lastly in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent

27 It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant except the fixation of rent to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing as the North Western Provinces Rent Act does a special set of tribunals for their disposal The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated In the Central Provinces the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions and there can never be any difficulty in arranging as required by the proviso to section 100 that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue administration This being so to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere

C GRANT

The 31*st July,* 1880

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,

Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD AUGUST 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —Rain has been general but as in the previous week, for the most part moderate in quantity Although the insufficiency of rain in Madras is now more widely felt, general prospects in that Presidency are still reported to be tolerably fair In the Deccan districts and Berar more rain is much required There is also more or less want of rain in parts of Assam Bengal, Mysore, and in the Peshawar district of the Punjab where six tenths fell during the week In the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central India States there has been good rain, and in Burma the rainfall is reported to be sufficient In Behar heavy rain has damaged the autumn crops in places, and in the Hanthawaddy district of British Burma some injury has also resulted from floods

Agricultural prospects are still fair on the whole in Northern and Central India they are satisfactory, but more rain is wanted in Southern India and in the Deccan

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (Aug 4th)—		
Bellary	43 (average of nine stations)	*Raji* 28 1 standing crops generally good
Kurnool	32 (average of six stations)	*Ragi* 33 0 rain badly wanted crops fading in two taluks fever prevalent ulcers and guinea worm in parts
Ganjam	1 63 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 33 11
Kistna	25 (average of three stations)	*Ragi* 32 0 river 1 2 feet over anicut rain very deficient, especially in western taluk
Chingleput (Madras)	81 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 21 3? crop good water supply failing
Coimbatore	36 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 23 96 crops generally fair but suffering from want of rain in five taluks with ? d in ? iti n of one taluk harvest of *? ?im ml* ?in? lly and sugarcane in five taluks outturn—sugarcane average thers ? r
Tanjore	66 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 23 ?? crops generally good river 1 to 7 feet rain needed in four taluk
Madura	18 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* ?3 33 badly harvested in one taluk yield average water supply deficient standing crops fading
Malabar	3 92 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 21 ?
Travancore	16	
		General Remarks —General prospects tolerably fair
Bombay— (Aug 4th)—		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather sultry rain expected river on 2nd 1? feet 11 inches against 1? feet on same date last year if river does not rise soon crops will suffer fever in two and cattle disease in one taluka
Hyderabad	Drizzle in Badin taluka	Rice crops attacked with disease in taluka Badin fever in talukas Hala Badin Tando Alahyar and Sakrand small pox in talukas Kandiaro and Nau hahro insufficiency of water complained of in talukas Kandiaro Guni and Badin river has fallen but is again rising
Ahmedabad	39	Total rainfall 17 70 sowing operations completed public health good
Baroda	27	Total rainfall 19 ?? sowings well advanced prospects and health good prices steady
Surat	12	Total rainfall 19 ?? rice transplanting and sowing progressing
Násik		Rain much wanted in Yeola Malegaon Baglan Nandgaon Niphad and part of Sinnar prices stationary health generally good
Colaba (Bombay)	75	Total rainfall 40 41 being 7 1? below average average abnormal temperature *nil* vapour in air normal wind normal
Poona	Maximum at Mawal 1 62 minimum at Indapur 03	Rain very much wanted at Sirur and Bhimthadi where there has been none
Ahmednagar	37 at Akola 06 at Karjat 05 at Sangamner	Rain very much wanted sowing of *kharif* completed in Nagar and Parner delayed in the other talukas for want of rain young crops withering in Sheogaon and Sangamner slight ague in Karjat and Sheogaon slight cattle disease in Newasa
Sholapur	14	Total rainfall 4 17 *kharif* sowing continued rain urgently required in some talukas public health good
Dharwar	49	Rice crops good sowing of *jowari* almost completed fever prevalent
Kanara	2 96 at Karwar maximum at Kumpta 6 30 minimum at Yellapur 2 34	Total rainfall 69 30 crops healthy fever and cattle-disease prevalent
Rajkot	13	Total rainfall 9 51 crops thriving more rain wanted health good
		General Remarks —Prospects good except in the Deccan districts where rain is urgently needed fever in Southern Mahratta Country

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (Aug 4th)—		
Chittagong	7·58	Weather hot; thunderstorm on 2nd more rain wanted; prospects somewhat improved by late rain, prices stationary, cholera and cattle disease continue
Dacca	5 27	Yield of early rice full average prospects of late rice and jute promising public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4 40	Prospects of jute and rice crops excellent a full outturn expected; sowings of late rice still continue crops on low lands at Baripore suffered from excessive rain fever at headquarters and Satkhira.
Moorshedabad	7 13	Rain has improved state of crops though still wanted in some parts public health generally good
Rajshahye	4 65	Moderate rain during week has benefited standing crops paddy still being transplanted public health good
Burdwan	2 28	Crop prospects good public health good
Rungpore	1 92	Weather hot prospects of crops favourable fever prevalent
Bhagalpur	2 03	Heat intense prospects of autumn crops excellent public health good
Purneah	5 33	Autumn crop damaged in north west in other parts good farming [illegible] crop complete rivers in flood health good
Patna	12 12	Heavy rain has damaged autumn crops in some places
Durbhunga	Heavy rain throughout the district	Weather hot close and cloudy prospects of crops good public health good
Hazáribágh	2 51	Weather showery more rain wanted prospects of crops good transplanting of rice continues cattle disease prevalent in Pachumba otherwise general health good
Cuttack	2 47	Prospects of crops generally favourable small pox still reported *General Remarks*—More rain still wanted for high lands in many places while in Behar heavy rain has damaged autumn crops in some parts prospects however are generally favourable transplanting of late rice is proceeding and autumn crop and sugarcane are doing well in Central and Eastern Bengal harvesting of early rice and jute [illegible] is [illegible] average outturn is expected fever reported prevalent in some places but public health is still generally good
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug 3rd)	Average about 3 5	Prospects favourable health good prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Average 1 0	[illegible] in Doab and north of Ganges cholera lighter in [illegible] deaths [illegible] in city and suburbs 133 deaths during the week [illegible] slackening wheat 20 seers coarse cleaned 17 [illegible] 28½ [illegible]
Gorakhpur	Rain [illegible] at Gorakhpur and rain general throughout the district for the first half of week	[illegible] generally agricultural operations have again been commenced health good
Jhánsi (Aug 5th)	5 1	Weeding of crops commenced prices stationary health good
Agra (3rd)	Average 2 0 rain partial	Rain came just in time as cultivators were getting frightened
Bareilly (4th)	1 4 at head quarters	A break in the rains during last three days weather clear health good prices steady
Meerut ( )	2 7	Weather [illegible] heat excessive wind slight and variable health fair [illegible] wheat 18 seers barley 28 seers jowar 25 seers gram 20 seers
Kumaun (2nd)	Good rain on 28th and 29th July	Weather [illegible] for three days westerly now [illegible] still prevalent in Eastern Kumaun
Lucknow (4th)	1 0 at Sadr 2 at Mohanlalganj and Malihabad	[illegible] cholera slightly on the increase barley 32 seers [illegible]
Partabgarh (2nd)	4 9 at Sadr	Heavy rain during latter part of week young crops germinated well [illegible] good
Sitapur (4th)	6	Prospects good prices falling wheat 23 seers barley 36 seers cholera almost disappeared general health good
Fyzabad ( )	2 6	Prospects good *General Remarks*—Good rain in every district, and prospects continue favourable prices remain steady cholera has decreased in the Allahabad district but is still severe in the city and suburbs, cholera has slightly increased in Lucknow but almost disappeared in Sitapur cattle disease in Eastern Kumaun
Punjab— (Aug 3rd)—		
Delhi	4	Health fair prices rising
Hissar	1	Prospects bad during week not good one tenth rain since crops backward prices risen health good
Umballa	4 3	Sowings progressing health fair
Jullundur	3 2	Sowings progressing health good prices rising
Lahore	8	Sowings progressing health good
Ferozepore	From 2 0 to 8 in different parts	Sowings progressing prices rising

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjáb—*continued*.		
Siálkot	From 4·0 to 4 in parts	Sowings progressing; prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi	8 5	Agricultural prospects fair health good
Peshâwar	6	Harvest prospects bad
Mooltan	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good health good prices steady; indigo being manufactured
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Sowings progressing early sown fields thriving well small pox prevailing
		General Remarks.—Health generally good agricultural prospects fair prices steady
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug 4th)		Weather fine sowings completed prospects continue favourable health good
Jubbulpore	78	Weather showery rain crops and cotton cultivation completed small pox continues prices stationary
Saugor	1 96	Prospects favourable sowings almost completed cotton weeding in progress small pox continue prices stationary
Seoni	1 71	Break in [illegible] transplanting commenced
Hoshangabad	1 62	Crops favourable small pox continue prices rising
Raipur (July 31st)	1 20	Weather showery [illegible] sowing nearly completed other crops being sown [illegible] prices stationary
Sambalpur (29th)	1 0	[illegible] with [illegible] transplanting of rice begun break [illegible] to [illegible] prospects good cholera prevalent prices falling
		General Remark.—Light rain throughout favourable to agricultural operations sowings almost completed and the prospects on the whole are favourable except in Nimar cholera small pox, and cattle disease prevalent in [illegible] districts prices continue easy
British Burma—(July 31st)—		
Akyab	11 62	Total rainfall 12 [illegible] general health good cattle disease decreasing [illegible] sowings progressing
Rangoon	9 30	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good
Bassein	4 87	Total rainfall [illegible] health [illegible] a few deaths from small pox [illegible] townships agricultural operations [illegible]
Prome	1 99	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good crops progressing satisfactorily
Amherst (Moulmein)	16 68	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good crop prospects good
Toungoo	7 64	Total rainfall [illegible] public health [illegible]
		General Remark.—Public health generally good slight small pox in [illegible] cattle [illegible] rainfall sufficient [illegible] prospects generally good except in parts of Hanthawaddy where damage has been caused by floods
Assam—(Aug 4th)—		
Gauháti	1 12	Weather hot [illegible] rain much wanted for *sali* crop
Sylhet	2 05	[illegible]
Cachar	1 55	Weather [illegible] of *dhan* and *[illegible] dhan* in [illegible] sowing of *sail* crops [illegible] outturn of tea good public health good
Dibrugarh		More rain wanted for transplanting district healthy
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug 4th)—		
Bangalore	1 63	Crops in good condition except in parts of Kolar and Tumkúr districts where rainfall [illegible] where prospects of [illegible] public health improved cattle disease abating prices generally stationary
Mysore	275	
Mercara	9 33	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug 4th)—		
Amráoti		Crops fading from want of rain weather close and cloudy
Akola		Sowing [illegible] crops withering
Hyderabad	·5	Total rainfall since 1st January 12 81 *abi* sowings continue no disease prices falling
Central India States—(Aug 4th)—		
Indore	6 58	Rain fallen most opportunely health and prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)	2 62	Heat intense health and prospects good *bajra* and *jowar* 28 gram 20½ and wheat 15 seers
Sutna	4 42	*Jowar* 38 seers

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India States— *continued*		
Rutlam	3 62	Public health and agricultural prospects good
Neemuch	91	Crops thriving
Goona	4 2	Prices falling health and prospects good
Bhopal	4	Prospects favourable public health good
Agár		Report not received
Nowgong	2 28	Health fair cultivating prospects good
Mánpur	9	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug 4th)	42	Cloudy and showery close
Sirohi (1st)		Tanks about full wells good healthy more rain wanted
Marwar (July 30th)		Four months water in tanks health good prospects favourable, clear during week winds sharp prices stationary
Meywar ( )		Tanks and wells full health good prospects favourable
Harowtee (31st)	14 in Deoli 77 in Kotah	Health good seasonable
Jhallawar		High winds health and prospects good
Ajmere (Aug 4th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health still remain good prices stationary
Jeypore ( )	1 84	Prospects favourable health good
Bhurtpore		No report
Ulwur (Aug 3rd)	Partial slight rain	Health good
Nepal— **(July 27th)—**		
Katmandú	1 16	Transplanting of rice finished

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in *advance*

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E J DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

BANK OF BENGAL

NOTICES

Calcutta, the 31st July 1880

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment —

Mr J Gordon, on his return from leave, has resumed his appointment as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary

Mr W Westland has been appointed Inspector of Branches

Mr J W Russell has been appointed Superintendent of the Depositors' Department

The 2nd August 1880

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment —

Mr F A Gillam, on his return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Rangoon Branch, and Mr Thos Smith has reverted to his substantive appointment of Agent at Moulmein

Mr David Fraser, lately Acting Agent at Moulmein, has been appointed Agent at Dacca, *vice* Mr MacBean

Mr G H Edmunds has been transferred from the Lahore to the Allahabad Branch as Accountant, and Mr H Gray, from Head Office, has been appointed Accountant at Lahore

R HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1880

No 6.—Mr J R Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two

months, under Section 13 Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September next

J SCONCE, *Lieut Col*
Deputy Surveyor General

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

NOTIFICATIONS

Port Blair, the 16th July 1880

No 6—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No 188 of the 14th June 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th idem Surgeon W Beatson reported his arrival at Port Blair on the afternoon of the 15th and assumed charge of his duties on the morning of the 16th July 1880

No 7—Surgeon J Routh in medical charge of the Detachment, Her Majesty's 89th Foot, officiated as Senior Medical Officer Port Blair from 28th May to the 15th July 1880, inclusive

T CADELL *Lieut Col*,
Offg Chief Commr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 27th July 1880

No 33.—Mr J D Davies, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, during the absence of Mr W H King, Executive Engineer on privilege leave

The 29th July 1880

No 34—Mr G F Lamb, Assistant Engineer is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division Military Works during the absence of Lieutenant J P Johnston R E Executive Engineer, on privilege leave

C W HUTCHINSON *Lieut Genl R E*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Presidency & Oudh Command

Lucknow the 29th July 1880

No 10—Captain J F Garwood R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on his return from the three months privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 3 of 23rd March 1880, resumed charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Mr T H Jewett C E, Officiating Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 29th July 1880

W R TUCKER, *Lieut Col, R E*,
Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 2nd August 1880

No 11—Mr M R Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant G H Sim, R E, Assistant Engineer, received, charge of the Lahore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th July 1880

D WARD, *Lieut Colonel, R E*,
Supdg Engr, Sirhind & Lahore Command Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 27th July 1880

No 105—Mr A Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade is transferred from the Sukkur Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway, to the Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl R E*,
Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office

NOTIFICATIONS

Mooltan the 30th July 1880

No 14—With reference to Notification No 12, dated 16th July 1880 by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore Mr J R H Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Adamwahan on the forenoon of the 11th July 1880

No 15—With reference to Notification No 13 dated 6th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr N M Cornell, Candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 21st July 1880

No 16—With reference to Notification No 14 dated 17th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways Lahore, Mr R T Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 15th July 1880

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R E*,
Offg Manager

NIMACH NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section

NOTIFICATION

Nimach, the 29th July 1880

No 27—CORRIGENDUM—Instead of the word "5th" instant in this Office Notification No 28, dated 8th July 1880, *read* "1st instant," as the date of assumption of charge of the Southern Section, Nimach Nasirabad State Railway, by Mr W B Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade

WM B CARTER, *C E*,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Lahore to Jhelum

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 30th July 1880

No 14.—With reference to Notification No 18, dated 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore Mr N M Carnell, Candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival on this Railway on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1880, and is posted to the Traffic Department.

No 15—With reference to Notification No 14 of 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore transferring Mr R T Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of this line to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 14th July 1880

No 16—With reference to Notification No 12, dated 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, transferring Mr J R H Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of this Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880

No 17—CORRIGENDUM—In this Office Notifications Nos 9 and 12 of 6th and 9th July 1880 respectively, *for* "three months," *read* "two months and twenty nine days"

W SEDGWICK *Capt R E,*
Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Kohat Section

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi the 2nd August 1880

No 7—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 95, dated 17th June, Captain T Gracey, R E Engineer in Chief, returned to duty on the forenoon of 20th July

T GRACEY *Capt, R E*
Engineer in Chief

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Dholpur, the 2nd August 1880

No 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No 2, dated 21st April 1880, Mr H H Gahan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, on his return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Division from Mr H D LaTouche, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1880

No 5—Mr H H Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted examination leave for two months from 1st August 1880 He has been relieved of his duties as Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, on the same date by Mr H D LaTouche, Engineer in Chief Sindia State Railway, who will hold charge of the Division in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr Gahan on examination leave, or until further orders

H D LATOUCHE,
Engineer in Chief,
Sindia State Railway

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The University Examinations in Arts of 1880 81 will be held on the under mentioned dates —

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 29th November, and following days

B A Examination on Monday, the 3rd January and following days

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 29th October

Applications from candidates for admission to the B A Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 3rd December

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination

CHARLES H TAWNEY
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE
The 19th July 1880

The under mentioned Students have passed the Examination in Engineering —

B C E

SECOND DIVISION

In Order of Merit

Bandyopadhyay Upendranath	Presdy Col C E Dept
Sen Biharilal	Ditto
Basu Surendrakumar	Govt Engrg Col Howrah

L C E

SECOND DIVISION

In Order of Merit

Datta Abhayacharan	Presdy Col C E Dept
Bandyopadhyay Atulchandra	Ditto
Ray Abinaschandra	Ditto
Bandyopadhyay Nagendranath	Ditto
Chattopadhyay Bhabadeb	Ditto
Guha Radharaman	Ditto
De Jnanendranath	Ditto
Chattopadhyay Asutosh	Ditto
Mukhopadhyay Bamacharan	Govt Engrg Col Howrah
Chattopadhyay Gopalchandra	Presdy Col C E Dept

CHARLES H TAWNEY
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1880

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

No 1

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880

	Rs.	A.	P	Rs	A	P
B lance due to Depositors in 1878-79				25 55 995	7	7
Dep it in 1879-80	15,04 114	14	11			
I terest allowed to Depositors in 1879-80	90 642	10	7	15 94 757	9	6
TOTAL Rs				41 50 753	1	1
DEDUCT—						
Withdr wals in 1879-80	11 96 340	0	4			
Ii vestn ent in Government Loans, 1879-80	40 558	13	2	12 36 899	13	6
Balance				29 13 8.4	3	7
LI BILITIES						
Balance due to Depositors in 1879 80				29 13 854	3	7
ASSETS						
D ie by General Bo ks	28 23,211	9	0			
Ii terest allowed to Depositors in 1879-80	90 642	10	7	29 13 854	3	7

R HARDIE
Secretary

BANK OF BENGAL
GOVT SAVINGS BANK
Calcutta 29th July 1880

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury	Currency Department.	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
July 26					72 72,168	37 12,031
27					71 71 112	37,12,031
28					70 71 221	37 12 031
29		56,014			69 73,675	36 57 072
30		1 01 08			69,83 600	35 61,469
31		1 19 453			67 91 790	34 42 409

CALCUTTA MINT
The 2nd Aug 1880
J F TENNANT *Col. R E*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 5th August 1880 Rs 1 24 36 500 2 10

J WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA
The 6th August 1880

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd August 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up				200 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 72 57 703	1	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	2 12 11 321	10	2	3 84 69 024	11	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 82 61 914	15	5
Bank Post Bills &c				5 51 891	9	9
Sundries				10 77,258	13	4
RUPEES				9 06 49 735	1	10

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1 34,99 828	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				62 29 508	13	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				70 76 107	0	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 93 27 246	0	0
Balances with other Banks				2 76 300	12	11
Bullion				55 805	1	10
Dead Stock				10 45 409	11	9
Stamps				8 853	9	0
Sundries				4,59 755	8	2
				4,79 78 814	10	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 70 34 716	3	6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2 56 36 204	4	4	4 26 70 920	7	10
RUPEES				9 06 49 735	1	10

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 5th August 1880

J GORDON
Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R. HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

TREASURE TROVE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that about the 15th May 1880 (exact date unknown) 11 pieces of silver valued at about Rs 36 12 were found in the field of one Gopalrao Luxman Deshmukh of Erandol, in the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 6th December 1880, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

Acting Collector of Khandesh

Report of a Deserter from the 2 6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 3rd day of August 1880

Number Rank and Name — No 2426 Private John Peckham

Age —21 years 5 months

Size —5 feet 4 inches

Color of—
Complexion fresh hair brown eyes grey

Date of Desertion —31st July 1880

Place of Desertion —Cawnpore (when on pass to Naini Tal)

Date of Enlistment —7th May 1873

At what Place Enlisted,— London.

Parish and County in which Born —Newington London Surrey

Marks,—None

Trade —Musician (Clarionet)

Coat or Jacket —
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or Trowsers,—
} Regimentals

REMARKS —Walks slightly bow legged Deserted while on pass to Naini Tal Under 8 years' service.

H B FEILDEN, *Lieut.-Col*,
Comdg 2-6th Regt

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No. of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
184	D 17—13665	50	Sookhlall Singh Ojha, Basti
185	D 12—01614	5	Baboo Hem Chunder Chatterjee Agra.
186	D 17—02405	50	Dr C H Day Mogul Serai
	„ —11039	50	

ALLAHABAD
The 4th August 1880

W H EGERTON *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
W47	M 36—25461	100	Merwanji Dossabhoy Jassawalla Sealkote
W48	M 46—02363	50	Pestonji Framji Surat

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1880			
H121	M 8—11752	5	Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee Cawnpore
H123	M 50—41349	10	Lieutenant E C Kelley Sibi
M43	M 34—52811 —52809	20	Shapoorji Framji Bombay
M44	M 34—69210 —69211	20	Nagapah Ramswamee, Belgaum

BOMBAY
The 3rd August 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
153	O 70—73694	500	Ram Dhari Sahai
154	O 81—71640	50	Babu Radhama[illegible]ub Burral
	—71641	50	
	—71642	50	
155	O 73—74211	1 000	Mr E B Goodall
156	O 80—85632	10	Babu Nilrutton Mukerjee
	O 81—59894	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
163	O 68—50315	100	Babu Anu[illegible] Chundra Chakravar[illegible]
	„ —52696	100	
164	L 31—59274	5	Babu [illegible] Churn
165	O 52 23875	10	Mr C Faulder
166	O 50—64477	10	Babu Donouath Das
167	L 83—94992	10	Babu Chundermohan Paul
168	O 53—21829	10	Babu Chunderkishore Sen
	L 56—83506	5	
169	O 72—06048	1 000	Babu Protulchunder Chatterjee
170	L 88—91237	10	Babu Ganeshi Lal
	L 75—70350	10	
171	O 55—32959	20	Babu Nobin Krishna Bosu
	O 56—14023	20	
	O 52—47673	10	
	L 54—08566	5	
172	O 79—21925	10	Babu Jogendranath Ghose
	O 36—64584	5	
173	O 77—08161	10	Rohim Bux
174	O 43—97401	10	Mungoli Gazi
175	L 56—84581	5	Babu Jugbundun Lal.
100	L 76—56293 L 87—46376	10	Babu Modhusooden Dey
101	L 89—28987 L 85—42651	10	Babu Purnachandra Banerjee
	L 62—10892 —10889	10	
102	O 67—11126 „ —11127	100	Babu Kailaschandra Biswas

CALCUTTA
The 6th August 1880

R A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
62	E 16—11056	10	The Agent, *Indian Jurist* Office, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
84	E 15—52630	50	Lieutenant J L Bradshaw 24th P N Infy Cabul
107	E 8—36071	5	Kally Kishen Banerji Simla
101	„ E 13—72124	100	Messrs Petter & Co. Merchants, Naini Tal

LAHORE
The 30th July 1880

C G VANSITTART
Asst to Acctt Genl. in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
34	B 63—93260	100	Peddi Reddi Krishna Reddi Ganga Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
42	B 62—59261	100	O d i v a p a Chanabasapa Dharwar
73	B 56—73160	10	T Ram Rao Deputy Collector Madura
	B 57—35383	20	
74	B 61—36456	50	T Appadarai Mudali Clerk Pay Examiner's Office Fort St. George.
75	B 47—17178	5	K A Ponnuswami Clerk District Munsif's Court Tiruvadi Tanjore District
76	B 60—26837	10	Messrs J A Smith & Co Popham's Broadway Madras for Mr E R Vanderputt, Store keeper Madras Railway Co Podanur
	—63420	10	
14	B 60—63185 —63186 *	10	Revd B Rice Secretary Tract and Book Depôt Bangalore.

* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 26th July 1880

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency Dept
for Commissioner

Nagpur Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
1880 81			
M2	F 8—59541 —59542	20	Gunnoo Missur Dullal of Burhanpur

NAGPUR
The 29th July 1880

W D COWIE,
Asstt to Depy Acctt Genl Central Provinces in charge of Paper Currency

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th July 1880

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order The remitter should write on the appro priate side of the post card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee

E R DOUGLAS
Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 6th August 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M	7th Aug	F m Bombay
M dras Ceyl n and the Interme diate Ports	6-30	9th	St *Ethiopia*
Galle Pe a g, Singapore H g-Kong nd Sha ghai als *via* Hong Kong f r Yokol ma; also for Australian Colonies	6 30	10th	From Bombay
Foreign Mails *via* Bomb y	6-30	11th	F m Bo b y
Do Book post and pattern packets	6 30	10th	F m B mbay
Rangoon Mo ulmein nd Strait	6-30	12th	Str *I mb*
Chittagong Akyab Kyouk Phyoo and R goon	6-30	13tl	t *M d*
Straits and Hong Kong	6 30	13th	Strs *A Apca* at d *S*
Persian Gulf	6 30	14th	From B bay

Mail fo Port Blai can be f rwarded by thi opp ort ty

N B—The Lette Box will l e t 6-30 P M sol fter whi h ho r foreign l tters fully prepa d and b g t p st ge stamp of four (4) annas o ea h cove v ll be re d p to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 6th August 1880

Abraham, Miss R S	Cornel s, C	Law ly Lilly
Ackland, W H	Co g o G H	Legg t J
Adams, Mrs E S	Coyn E H	Lir a T C
Addy P N	Cr wfo d Major C	Lyell M J L
Alexander A	Cr ft D W	M y J H
Alexander G	Crook, H J J	McLean L W
Allans, J A	Corl itt W L	McD l Dr J C
Allen R C	Cullen A	M Le d —
Allen Thomas.	C mn ings, M ss	Mi ad M s
Anderson J	Dacosta W	Morri C S
Andrews S J	D hl C	O Le r A S
Angelo, H	Dani l, J H D	P l R
A pa H	Daniell G	I ar H
Bailly Harris	Davis, E H S	P ki Master W
Barlow C	Davies W R	P ters Mi M
Bernett, William J	Day E M	P well J F
Blair Thos	D C z H	Ransome J s
Bradwell J seph	D C J M	Ricker C arles J
Brown R bert	D ndas P A. C	Rob t C F
Buckle Mrs.	Findley Capt J	Sa lli g I B
Burgess, Miss A	Gordon Mrs	St w t E
Caley W H	Ho rt M s	Tl mp n H D
Caraeghead J	H lt Mrs J	Th npso W
Carrigan b A L.	James W	T F
Caso, S F	Je t T	Tu ker W F
Cayde Mrs	J seph Mary Magdalen	Walki s, Mr
Christianna, Miss D	Ketter Mohun Chatt r je	W ston H J
Codd Mrs M T		W ll M
Coop r W J M	Koch Mrs Emmie	W ndle Mrs.
Corcoran J	Largo Frank J	

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Anderson C	Ja ob S	Sce n der
Anson Capt	Ja ks W	Seth A
B F	Johnsto J D	Sch midt O
Blockton J W	Kaiser A g st	Shor Shal Moonsl e
Bor llon, Mons J	Kark, Mr E	Silv stri Signore E
Brown Miss Mary	Kelly F l	Smith Douglas.
Braham, Mrs Annie	Littlew od Alf	Smith W
Byf rd H Carlos.	Ma n Alex	Snow A Wilson.
	Matt eso Alex	Sterling William
C G C	Macklen Geo	Ste en , C
Coombs J W	M Willi ms J	Stuart F
DeBell Geo	Michael G	Strathmore Miss W
Deseso Conte	Mill r M Annie	T mple Miss E
Dionysius, Haddens.	Norto Miss A	Thomson Geo
Evans J	Owbridge H	Thomson, John
Gleeson Mrs	Paul, R C (Searcher-Ge eral)	Twins H D
Hancock Mrs		Usbor W
Hayward, Miss Isabella.	Priscilla R	Wall W M
Hewett, Lt W T	Reid R	Warde, Mrs
Hilton, Mrs. F F	Roe, Lt R. J	Wilkinson W T
Innis G R.	Rourke G	X Y Z

Newspapers

Anderson Charles	Richard John	Wilkinson, W T
Buchanan Baverly e	Thompson, John	Wilson, J H

Registered Letters

Elluera Bulle, Signor Gasper C G	Manuel Mrs. M,	Peppe Goldstein, Madame

E C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8* per eight ounce tin, *Rs 8-8* per pound tin, *Rs 16 8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8* per eight ounce tin *Rs 10 8* per pound tin *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہہ دوا کونیائن کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے جوکوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لیوے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ اٹھہ انہ , آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ اٹھہ آنہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ‘

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ , آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ انہ , ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ‘

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریزی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی ملتی ہی علاوہ قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ , اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ انہ

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING &c,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	N	Size	Price	REMARKS
			Rs	
Bull s Dredgers	39	1½ ubic feet	40	These ha e been used, but are in good con dition
D tto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	24	2½ d tto	105	

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

	Rs	A.	P
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 370 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones October 1876, 4to, 187 pages, 4 plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The "Indian Law Reports" published under the authority of the Governor General in Council will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad and will comprise four series —one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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MESSRS THACKER, SPINK AND CO, CALCUTTA

MESSRS THACKER AND CO, BOMBAY

MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO, MADRAS,

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

NO 57 PARK STREET CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS MESSRS TRÜBNER & CO, 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E C

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. [illegible] of the [illegible] per cent. of 1st May 18[illegible] for Rs 500 originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY

of Belloor

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N[0] 32 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *w ll be pul lished from t me to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XXIV OF 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest etur received.	Railways	F W E NDI G 21 t J 1879	19th June 1880	TOTAL F M 1 T J NU RY t 21 t J e 18 9	to 19th June 1880	Total I crease in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
17th July 1880	East Indian	7 62 531	7 18,897	2 23 75 ?45	2 07 81 822		15,93 523
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	61 386	56 571	15 80 1o0	1[illegible],38,003	57 853	
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71 613	84 762	26 59 464	22 70 377		3 89 087
10th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 69 088	2 28 700	53 48 852	59 60 421	6,11 569	
3rd ditto	Madras	1 41 890	1 12 854	31 43 724	29 33 701		2,10 023
10th ditto	South Indian	69 806	86 252	15 27 498	17 10 354	1 82 856	
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	4[illegible]4 937	5 14,630	1 53 09 799	1 38 04,313		15 05 486
10th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	[illegible]	1 77 522	45 07 874	47 74 864	2 66,990	
	TOTAL	13 40,539	19 80 188	5 64,52 706	5 38 73 855		25 78,851
	State						
First 10 days of July	Calcutta and South Eastern	4 044	3 992	68 507	66 942		1 565
10th July 1880	Nalhati	1 644	2 363	45 0 5	38 053		6 972
First 10 days f July	Rajputana	78 719	71 52	20 4[illegible] 960	20 30 110		16,850
17th July 1880	Holkar	1[illegible] 856	15 234	4 21 542	4 10 718		10 824
Last 4 days of June	Khamgaon	568	650	32 971	24 898		8,073
First 10 days of July	Amraoti	1 175	1 377	48 190	39 105		9 085
10th July 1880	Wardha Coal	3 823	2 726	85,181	1 3 [illegible]98	38 817	
Last 11 days of June	Nizam s	12 819	12 277	3 38 872	3 43 241	4,369	
10th July 1880	Tirhoot	7 970	11 117	2 37 712	2 67 4[illegible]	29 743	
10th ditto	Punjab Northern	46 157	65 [illegible]02	8 2[illegible] 915	14 52 093	6 22 178	
17th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	7 350	9 582	1 61 682	2 15 749	54,067	
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	14,891	20 179	5 37 455	7 81 496	2 44,041	
First 10 days of July	Northern Bengal	21 602	23 010	5 37 6[illegible]6	6 87 838	1 50 172	
12th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec)	1 765	(*a*)	53 089	(*b*)55 873	2 784	
First 10 days of July	Sindia (Southern Sec)		1 714		30 363	30 363	
Ditto	Dhond and Manmad	5 754	18,789	2 92 739	3 26 786	34,047	
First 3 days of July	Indus Valley and Kandahar	60 754	1 10 487	13 54 206	(*d*)27 57 072	14 02 866	
10th July 1880	Patna-Gya	3 906	6 373	25 184	2 16,072	1 90 888	
17th ditto	Muttra Hathras	2 043	2 497	67 431	55 679		11 752
19th June 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		21 443	..	3 42 786	3 42,786	
10th July 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		5 251		(*c*)39 471	39 471	
	TOTAL	2 94,932	4,05 820	71 84,327	1 08 05 798	31 21 471	
	GRAND TOTAL	21 35 471	23 86 008	6,36,37 083	6,41 79 653	5 42,620	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			3,13 15,784	3,14,48,030		
	NET RECEIPTS			3 23 21 249	3,27 31 623	4,10 874	

(*a*) Return not received
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 12th June 1880.
(*c*) Total receipts from 6th April to 19th June 1880
(*d*) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May to 19th June 1880.

Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon

The 11th August 1880

No 841—Mr Charles Sanderson, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence for four months under section 17A of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th September next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same

No 842—Mr Robert Leycester Upton is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr Charles Sanderson, or until further orders

The 13th August 1880

No 851—*Appointment*—Mr G G B Van Someren, Barrister at-Law to be Assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burma

POLICE

The 10th August 1880

No 227—*Appointments*—Mr F E Coles, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, *vice* Mr H L Dennys, deceased

Mr R H Stuart, Inspector of Police and Officiating District Superintendent, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr F E Coles

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 13th August 1880

No 162—*Appointment*—The Reverend G G Gillan, M A, Officiating Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th March 1880, in succession to the Reverend J M Thomson, M A, deceased

SURVEYS

The 6th August 1880

No 287—Mr Pramatta Nath Bose has been appointed to the post of 3rd Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India by the Secretary of State, and joined his appointment on the 30th ultimo

FORESTS

The 12th August 1880

No 487F—Mr W H Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade and Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators in which he is at present officiating, with effect from the 5th July 1880

C GRANT,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL

Simla, the 12th August 1880

No 227 *G P*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Bause as Acting Vice Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr V Escher

No 230-*G P*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Bause as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr V Escher

The 13th August 1880

No 2781 *F P*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, July 9th, 1880, is republished for general information —

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 28th day of *June*, 1880

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President	Earl Granville
Lord Chamberlain	Mr Gladstone

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 88, intituled "The Slave Trade Act 1873," it was amongst other things provided that "where any Treaty "in relation to the Slave Trade is made after the passing of that Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty ' with any Foreign State Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that, as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be ' 'deemed' to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act', and it was further provided that "thereupon (as from the said date, or, if no date is specified, as from the date of such "Order)" all the provisions of the Act shall apply and be construed accordingly,

And whereas on the 29th day of March 1879 a Treaty or Convention was concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the German Empire, extending to the German Empire the provisions of the Treaty made on the 20th day of December 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, and Russia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in the following terms, that is to say —

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, considering it desirable that the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade concluded between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia, at

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Konigin des Vereinigten Konigreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestat der Deutsche Kaiser, Konig von Preussen, es fur wünschenswerth erachtet haben, dass der zwischen Grossbritannien, Preussen, Oesterreich, Frankreich und Russland

London, on the 20th December, 1841, and ratified by all these powers, with the exception of France, should be so extended to the German Empire as to correspond with the present altered circumstances, their Majesties have appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose, namely,—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia,—His Excellency George Count Munster, Marshal Hereditary of Hanover, &c. &c. &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I

All the rights and obligations hitherto devolving on Prussia in virtue of the above mentioned Treaty and the Annexes thereto shall, subject to certain modifications contained in Article II of this Convention, henceforth devolve on the German Empire as if that Empire had been a Contracting Party to the said Treaty.

ARTICLE II

In the place of the 11th and 12th paragraphs under Head V of the Instructions to Cruizers appended to the aforesaid Treaty as Annex B, the following stipulations shall be adopted:—

All German vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa by the cruizers of the other Contracting Parties shall be taken to Cuxhaven, and be delivered up by the authorities there to the jurisdiction of that German State to which the home port of the vessel belongs.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such German vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent to Cuxhaven, and shall be delivered up to the competent German jurisdiction as above stipulated.

ARTICLE III

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as possible after the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia, parties to the Treaty of the 20th December, 1841, have signified their consent to the modifications of that Treaty, agreed to in the present Convention.

am 20 Dezember 1841 zu London wegen Unterdrückung des Sklavenhandels abgeschlossene, und von allen diesen Mächten mit Ausnahme Frankreichs ratifizirte Vertrag den gegenwärtigen veränderten Verhältnissen entsprechend auf das Deutsche Reich ausgedehnt werde, so haben Allerhöchstdieselben behufs einer zu diesem Zwecke zu treffenden Uebereinkunft Bevollmächtigte ernannt, und zwar —

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, den sehr ehrenwerthen Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis von Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Pair des Vereinigten Königreichs, Ritter des Hochstedlen Ordens vom Hosenband, Mitglied Ihrer Majestät Hochstehrenwerthen Geheimen Raths, Allerhöchstihren Haupt-Staatssecretair für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten,

Und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, Seine Excellenz Georg, Grafen zu Munster, Erblandmarschall von Hannover &c., &c. &c., Allerhöchstseinen ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät,

Welche nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten über folgende Punkte übereingekommen sind —

ARTIKEL I

Alle aus dem obengedachten Vertrage und aus dessen Anlagen für Preussen herzuleitenden Rechte und Pflichten sollen vorbehaltlich gewisser im Artikel II der gegenwärtigen Uebereinkunft enthaltenen Abänderungen fortan auf das Deutsche Reich übergehen dergestalt als ob Letzteres den erwähnten Vertrag unmittelbar mit abgeschlossen hätte.

ARTIKEL II

An die Stelle des elften und zwölften Absatzes unter Nummer V der dem vorerwähnten Vertrage als Anlage B angehängten Instruktion für die Kreuzer sollen folgende Abreden treten —

Alle deutschen Schiffe, welche auf den Stationen von Amerika oder Afrika durch die Kreuzer der anderen vertragschliessenden Theile in Beschlag genommen werden sollten, sind nach Cuxhaven zu führen und durch die dortigen Behörden der Jurisdiktion desjenigen deutschen Staats zu überliefern, welchem der Heimathshafen des Schiffes angehört.

Wenn aber an Bord eines solchen deutschen Schiffes im Augenblick seiner Beschlagnahme Sklaven vorgefunden werden, so ist das Schiff zuvörderst, um die Sklaven abzusetzen in denjenigen Hafen zu führen wohin es, wenn es unter Englischer Flagge gefahren wäre, geführt worden sein würde, um vor Gericht gestellt zu werden. Demnächst ist das Schiff nach Cuxhaven zu führen und der zuständigen deutschen Jurisdiktion, wie oben vereinbart, zu überliefern.

ARTIKEL III

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll ratifizirt werden und der Austausch der Ratifikationen soll, nachdem die Regierungen von Oesterreich Ungarn und Russland als Betheiligte an dem Vertrage vom 20 Dezember 1841 ihre Zustimmung zu den in gegenwärtiger Uebereinkunft verabredeten Abänderungen jenes Vertrages erklärt haben werden, sobald als möglich in London stattfinden

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention in Duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals

Done at London on the 29th day of March, 1879

(L S) SALISBURY

(L S) MÜNSTER

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten die gegenwartige Uebereinkunft in zwei Exemplaren vollzogen und ihr Siegel beigedruckt

So geschehen zu London am 29ten Marz, 1879

(L S) SALISBURY

(L S) MÜNSTER

And whereas it is expedient that the said Treaty or Convention shall be brought within the operation of the Slave Trade Act, 1873 now therefore Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows —

The said Treaty or Convention hereinbefore recited shall, from the said 29th day of March, 1879 being the day of the date thereof be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873"

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain

C L Peel

A C LYALL,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th August 1880

No 2326

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 3056 dated 13th October 1877

Resolution —By this Resolution the Governor General in Council prescribed measures for preventing legal tender copper coin from circulating at a discount in British India Mysore and Berar

In paragraph 5 His Excellency in Council directed that, if, notwithstanding the orders issued, legal tender copper coin should, at any time or anywhere, circulate at a discount, the fact was to be immediately reported to the Local Government, and by the Local Government to the Government of India with full explanation of the causes of the phenomenon and of the measures taken to remedy the evil

The Governor General in Council now further directs that the report prescribed in paragraph 5 shall be made whenever legal tender copper coin may be found to circulate at a premium The causes of its doing so and the measures adopted to neutralise them must also be stated

Order —Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations to the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay

No 2327 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements executed respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879' (Bombay Act No V of 1879), or any rules made thereunder

No 2329 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both or animals

No 2338 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the fee on a plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for a declaration of title instituted in the Court of a Settlement Officer invested with powers under section 49 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877, shall be reduced to one rupee

No 2342—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1880, published as required by section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871

Circles of Issue	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion		
		Coin	Bullion	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	6 42 81 620	1 72 57 926	47 40 897	2 19 98 823
Madras	1 56 02 190	87 62 675	10 00 000	97 62 675
Bombay	3 46 16 845	91 07 757	47 55 488	1 38 63 245
Allahabad	43 01 210	43 14 745		43 14 745
Lahore	78 98 790	1 58 87 490		1 58 87 490
Calicut	14 45 195	9 07 020	39 000	9 46 020
Coconada	16 10 310	23 35 685	1 65 000	25 00 685
Nagpore	30 36 725	34 25 870		34,25 870
Kurrachee	33 79 185	27 62 150	71,220	28 33 370
Akola	28 26 100	36 14 500		36 14,500
Total	13 91 18 170	6 83 75 818	1 07 71 605	7 91 47 423
Invested in Government Securities under section 17 of the Act				5 99 70 747
Grand Total				13 91 18 170

No 2345—Mr F R Hogg B C S having been appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during the absence on furlough of Mr A M Monteath C S I, received charge of his office before noon on the 6th August 1880

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 13th August 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 460—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant H F Tarrant Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India

No 461—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal He is accordingly admitted into the service —

Surgeon Joseph Francis Tuohy, M D,—arrived at Bombay, 11th April, 1880

No 462—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—Lieutenant W R LeG Anderson Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant 3rd Class, on augmentation, with effect from the date of this order

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS

No 463—Sub-Conductor Lewis Gordon Pepperell, Miscellaneous List, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a Warrant Officer

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 464—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J S Ogilvie S C Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (m c) for 182 days under Rule VIII, clause (2) and Rule IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Captain B Channer S C, Wing Officer 2nd (Queen s Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry (u p a) for 121 days under Rule VIII clause (2), and Rule IX, of the Regulations of 1868

No 465—Conductor J Simpson Commissariat Department is allowed leave in India (m c) for 182 days under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868 with effect from the 9th May, 1880

No 466—With reference to G G O No 158 of 1880 Conductor J Graves Ordnance Department has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough (m c) for 243 days under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 17th March, 1880

PENSIONS

No 467—First Class Apothecary Charles L Bradshaw is transferred to the Pension establishment

PROMOTIONS

No 468—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty s approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) William Henry Mackesy —11th August, 1880

To be Captain

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Banon,—8th August, 1880

BREVET

To be Colonels

Lieutenant-Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry,—9th August, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal S C —10th August, 1880

No 469 —NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry

Jemadar Rugbeer Panday to be Subadar, *vice* Outar Sing deceased, Drill Havildar Matta deen Doobay, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rugbeer Panday, promoted,—28th April, 1880

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Mohun Singh to be Subadar *vice* Jugmohun Singh, invalided, Color Havildar Nainsookh Missir to be Jemadar *vice* Mohun Singh, promoted,—10th July, 1880

REWARDS

No 470 —GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified —

Colonel ROBERT HENRY BOLTON *Madras Staff Corps*

Dates of Commissions

Ensign	2nd March 1843
Lieutenant	16th March 1847
Brevet Captain	2nd March 1858
Captain	11th July 1858
Brevet Major	2nd March 1863
Major	20th February 1865
Lieutenant-Colonel	2nd March 1869
Brevet Colonel	2nd March 1874

Appointments

Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Centre Division	9th May 1856
• Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army	24th July 1857
Adjutant, Madras Rifles	12th September 1857
Brigade Major Malabar and Canara	1st January 1860
Acting Brigade-Major Bangalore	4th May 1863
Brigade Major Bangalore	13th November 1865
Wing Officer Officiating 2nd in Command 28th Native Infantry	1st April 1867
Wing Officer Officiating 2nd in Command 24th Native Infantry	24th
Acting Assistant Quartermaster General Nagpore Force	25th March 1868
Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Nagpore Force	1st April 1870
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Nagpore Force	22nd July 1870
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Ceded Districts	22nd August 1870
Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General Mysore Division	3rd February 1873
Assistant Quartermaster General Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	20th November 1874

War services

On field service in Bengal during the mutiny from October 1857 to August 1858 (Medal)

From the 10th April 1880 in room of Surgeon General G Smith M D retired

No 471 —ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No 1154, Sepoy Nurbahadur, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the action of Konoma, on the 22nd November, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was advancing in skirmishing order to attack a breastwork held by the enemy, he rushed ahead under a heavy musketry fire and showers of spears and was the first to climb over the breastwork and jump into the enclosure

SPECIAL

No 472 —Deputy Surgeon General A Smith, M D, C B Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer to the Northern Afghanistan Field Force with the temporary rank of Surgeon General, with effect from the 15th May, 1880

Brigade Surgeon J Fkin, M B Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon General with effect from the 31st July 1880, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General J A Hanbury, M B, appointed to the 1st Division

No 473 —The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon General is conferred on Surgeon Major L S Bruce Indian Medical Service (Bombay), with effect from the date of his taking up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd (Reserve) Division, Kandahar Field Force

No 474 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the undermentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department —

Mr Charles Joseph Alexander Hoskins

Mr Edward Charles Blewitt

Mr William Joseph Prince

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH AUGUST, 1880

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 3rd to 9th August, 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
Royal Engineers	Lieut A E Dobson	20th July 1880	Safed Sung Afghanistan		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon G Watson	25th July 1880	Peiwar Kotal Afghanistan		
Royal Artillery	Lieut. F E Cowper Smith	26th July 1880	Safed Sung Afghanistan		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon H J Noad	31st July 1880	Allahabad		
Public Works Department	Honorary Lieut M Collins	2nd August 1880	Allahabad		

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 7th August 1880

No 258—Mr G Brown Deputy Examiner Public Works Accounts Madras is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it

No 259—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 250 dated the 30th ultimo Captain C I Shepherd S C Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer in Chief of the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Section during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel J G Lindsay, R E, or until further orders

The 9th August 1880

No 260—A vacancy in the Engineer establishment of the Railway Branch having occurred previously to his transfer to Assam Mr T H Jewett is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 1st August 1880

No 261—Mr J B Braddon Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Kathiawar State Railway is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

Mr J F Dallas Personal Assistant to the Engineer in Chief, Kathiawar Railway, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Deputy Examiner during the absence of Mr Braddon

No 262—The following Apprentice Engineers attached to the Punjab Public Works Department are promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880 —

Mr F Farley
Mr C E V Goument
Lalla Kanhaya Lall

The 10th August 1880

No 263—The services of Captain F W Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service

No 264—*Erratum*—In paragraph 2 of Notification No 253 dated 7th August 1880, for "Superintending Engineer 3rd Class" *read* Superintending Engineer 2nd Class temporary rank

No 265—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 182 dated 10th June 1880, the appointment of Mr Mance as Engineer and Electrician Persian Gulf Telegraph Department has effect from the 18th July 1879

No 266—The 3rd Division of the Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway is from the 1st September 1880 transferred from the charge of Mr Cregeen the Engineer in Chief of the Northern Section Western Rajputana Railway to Mr Carter, the Engineer in Chief of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Neemuch Nusseerabad State Railway

The 11th August 1880

No 267—Captain M C Brackenbury, R E Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank now on field service is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 1st June 1880

The 12th August 1880

No 268—The services of the undermentioned officers in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General Beluchistan —

Mr P P Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade
Mr R S J Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr C J Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

No 269—The services of Mr S Jarman Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways

No 270—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch Mr S A L Corrigan is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 1st June 1880

No 271—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No 225, dated 9th July Mr G W Winckler Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Assam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways

The 13th August 1880

No 272—With reference to Military Department G G O No 416 of 6th August 1880, the services of Captain W H Pierson R E Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Military Works Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of that Department

No 273—Mr W C Furnivall Chief Engineer Class III, North Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily transferred to the Railway Branch, is permanently transferred to that Branch

Colonel L Russell, R E, Chief Engineer, Class III, Central India, is transferred to the North Western Provinces and Oudh as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in the Public Works Department, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer Central Provinces until the return from privilege leave of Colonel J O Mayne, R E

No 274—The following officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J O Mayne, R E, Chief Engineer, Class III —

From 2nd to 1st Class Superintending Engineer

Colonel G A Craster, R E, North Western Provinces and Oudh

From 3rd to 2nd Class Superintending Engineer

Mr F L O Callaghan, Railway Branch

No 275—The services of Lieutenant H L Wells R E, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Telegraphs in Notification No 328 dated 16th August 1879 and subsequently placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service in Notification No 23 dated 23rd January 1880, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No 13 of 1880

A Bill for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal's pension

Preamble

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244 Hijrí corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned,

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension,

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title. Commencement.

1 This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880" and it shall come into force at once

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate. Cf Act XXVII of 1860 s 2.

2 The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court. Cf Act XXVII of 1860 s 3.

3 Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.

4 The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition

5 On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application, and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate

In the event of the applicant not having in the opinion of the Court established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application

Procedure in case of opposition

6 In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter claim

Appeal to the High Court

7 When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit

Period of limitation for appeal

8 The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against

See Act V of 1880 s 200

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

Form of certificate

9 A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf

Act XXVII 1860 s 5

Effect of certificate

10 (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescission, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved

Act XXVII of 1860 s. 6, para. 2.

11 Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate

Court may take security from grantee of certificate

Act XXVII of 1860 s 5

12 The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate

Act XXVII of 1860 s 6 para. 3

13 The District Court may on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section

Effect of fresh certificate

Act X of 1865 s 238.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be)

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure

14 In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as res judicata

15 The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court

Indemnity as to payments already made

16 All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of

any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension

17 The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty

On capitalization all claim to pension barred.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244 Hijrá corresponding with the 1st day of March 1829 and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a pension to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life and on her death in certain events, to her heirs with the option however of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension

2 Táj Mahal is now dead and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir , for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up

3 The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Taj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment, it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner whose decision is to be final All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated

4 Lastly the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest but might under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once As the Government certainly would do this it it could ascertain who the rightful heir is the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital

B W COLVIN

The 24th July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 14 of 1880

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880

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SCHEDULE

Abbreviations used in the margin

Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill

B 1, B 2, &c refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr Jones' Bill prepared while Mr F Cockerell had charge of the Bill

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880"

Local extent

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act 1874 B 1

Commencement

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf

Enactments repealed

2 The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed B 2

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force shall be deemed so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act

B 3

Interpretation clause

3 In this Act, unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say —

Land

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes ancillary to agriculture and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land

Tenant

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for such land to such other person But it does not include a farmer thikadar or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half

Explanation —An inferior proprietor is not as such a tenant

Landlord

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land and to whom such tenant is or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for such land but when the right to receive rent or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested

A superior proprietor is not as such a landlord

Rent

(4) "Rent" means whatever is paid delivered or rendered in money kind or service by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land — Act XVIII of 1873 s 3 (2)

Pay and payable

(5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include deliver and deliverable — C P Rev Bill sec 4 (18)

Arrear

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable

Holding

(7) "Holding" means land included in a holding held by a tenant under the same lease or condition

Village

(8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village or which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act

Improvement

(9) "Improvement" means with reference to a holding any work which not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate adds to the letting value of such holding is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and, if not executed on the holding is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it — Act XVIII of 1873 sec 14; Act XIX of 1868 sec 23 Panjab; sec 7 Irish Act sec 70

It includes the reclaiming enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken were improvements

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition

Explanation —A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them an improvement

Agricultural year

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June

Absolute occupancy tenant

(11) "Absolute occupancy tenant" means, in reference to any land a tenant who in any record of rights made before the passing of this Act was recorded in respect of such land as an absolute occupancy raiyat or in terms equivalent thereto — C P Rev Bill s 4 (10)

Sir land

(12) "Sir land" means—

(a) land recorded as 'sir' in the papers of the last preceding settlement or — C P Revenue Bill sec 4 (7)

(b) land not so recorded but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years or

(c) land which being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement or the expiry of such period of twelve years or six years (as the case may be) been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor

Explanation (i) —Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir rights

Explanation (ii) — Sir land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpur

Record of rights

(13) "Record of rights" includes the "supplementary administration paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act — C P Revenue Bill sec 4 (20)

Revenue officer

(14) "Revenue officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act 1880 as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer under such provision — New

CHAPTER II

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL

(A) —Of Rent generally

Presumption that rent continues unchanged

4 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed until the contrary is shown that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered that which was payable by him in the last preceding year — B 4

B 6.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

5 When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty seven section eighty nine, clause (*d*) or section ninety clause (*c*) the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes

B 10 No 3 p 51 Act XVIII of 1873 sec 212

Dates on which rents are payable

6 In the absence of any contract to the contrary rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage

B 11 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 secs 50 to 55

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue officer

7 When any landlord upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money refuses to accept the same or to grant a receipt therefor and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty seven desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him

such tenant may apply to a Revenue officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due and such officer shall receive such deposit unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith

B 11 last ara.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord

8 When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven it shall unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord or the person appointed to receive such rent as the case may be

Revenue officer how to deal with deposit

A Revenue officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue officer under the last preceding clause but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid

B 12 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 sec 48.

Penalty for exaction by landlord

9 Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit

Compare Act XVIII of 1873 s 48

For not giving receipt

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues, in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

B 7; No 4, pp. 1

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought &c

10 Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable

No rent to be less than the revenue

11 A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue

B 13

Special rules as to contracts fixing rent in Chanda and Nimar

12 When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimar has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record of rights at such settlement such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered

Nothing in this section applies to sir land or land taken under a sub lease

(B) —Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops

B 14 Act XVIII of 1873 s 4

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops

13 When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend either personally or by agent at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will

not so attend, or that if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission

14. When a Revenue officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement

Appointment of assessors

B 16: Ajmer Land Regulation sec. 49

15 If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled such party may within three months from the date on which such division is completed institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date

Remedy for error in division

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made

B 17

16 When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same and shall be submitted to the Revenue officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed

Effect of estimate

Ajmer Land Regulation s 51

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive

No 3 pp 48 to 51

(C) —Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding

B 18.

17 In this section and sections eighteen to twenty two both inclusive the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them —

Definitions

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding,

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen

Explanation —Crops and other products deposited on a threshing floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored

B 19

18 When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale mortgage or otherwise, and if there are prior attachments the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords

19 Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose If the tenant neglects to do so the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered and stored either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood B 20: Act X of 1859 sec 118.

Tenant may reap attached crops

20 If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord it shall not be brought to sale— B 21.

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight before the end of such fortnight,

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing

If having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held or

(*b*) if when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court or

(*c*) if when the attachment has been made at any other time the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay

21 In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale B 22.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases

22 If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court B 23

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears

under section twenty one the Court shall make such attachment accordingly and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto But if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit

(D) —Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants

B. 24. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant

23 Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may before the first day of April in any agricultural year —

(a) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year

(b) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application

B 25 Tenancy when terminated by such notice

24 When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year or when on an application made before the first day of April in any such year such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year

B 26 Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment

25 Any tenant who except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than is provided by sections twenty three and twenty four shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding, and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord or let by him to another tenant

B 28 Surrender to be of the entire holding

26 No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding, except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord

(E) —Of Ejectment

B 29 No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided

27 No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

See s 60 (a) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred or

(b) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided

B 30 Ejectment by Civil Court—

28 A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

in execution of decree for ejectment

(a) in execution of a decree for ejectment,

in execution of decree for arrears

(b) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, or

on an application under certain provisions of this Act — See ss 60, 71 & 49

(c) if he is a tenant for a term or an ordinary tenant or a sub lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears — B 32 Act XVIII of 1873 ss. 34 & 35

29 When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land and the Court may make such order

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree

Application to a Civil Court to eject — B. 33.

30 Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty nine or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned,

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding

Procedure thereon — B 34.

31 The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant

Compare Act XXVIII of 1878 sec 21 and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39

Provided that when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year such Court if it finds that the tenant has not sub let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage may instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year

Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing — B 35 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 s 42.

32 When a tenant is ejected from his holding he shall in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

(a) at the option of the landlord either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops, and

(b) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown

Compare Act XVIII of 1868, sec 27 — Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake

36\. **33** When a landlord elects under clause (*a*) of section thirty two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section such tenant shall pay to such landlord for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32

37 **34** A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant

38 **35** When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord it shall unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum fix a time within which it must be paid into Court

Procedure when on ejectment money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment

39 **36** When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending

40 **37** If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed

When proceedings to eject to be stayed

41 **38** Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty seven may within one year from the date of his ejectment sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement or for compensation or for both, and such Court shall if it finds that the ejectment was illegal reinstate the tenant, or in case he has applied for compensation ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease

(F) —*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor*

39 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown that save as provided in section ninety five landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants B 42

Preferential right to improve

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords who have a preferential right to make them and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right

40 If any tenant or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court B 43 Compare Act XXVIII of 1868 sec 37 Act XIX of 1868 sec 22 Act XIX of 1873 sec 54 Irish Act, secs 3 4 15 21 and 70.

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases namely —

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sir land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty nine or when no such notice or time is prescribed without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it

(*c*) when the tenant having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it has made it without giving such notice

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation

Improvements made by a tenant before the passing of this Act in lands other than sir land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of his landlord unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement

41 In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty the Court shall have regard— B 44 No 4, p 12

Principles on which compensation to be assessed

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement

Explanation —In this section the words ' letting value' mean the value of the holding if let at a rack rent

B 46 Shape in which compensation may be given

42 Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly

B. 47 No 3 pp 6-10 No 4, p 12 Cf Irish Act, s 4. Agreements not to make improvements &c void

43 Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements or to be ejected if he makes improvements or to forgo any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall so far as regards such agreement be void

B 48 No. 3 pp 6 10 Certain entries in Records of rights to be void

44 All entries in the Record of rights of any village providing—

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void

No 3 pp 3 & 4.

(*G*) —*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same land*

B 50 Appointment of persons to act on behalf of several landlords

45 When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases ejectment or the enhancement abatement or recovery of rent appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant

No 4, p 14. B. 51 Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

46 Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him

B. 52. Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords

47 When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others and such persons shall be bound if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number or some other person, in manner provided by section forty five, to receive the rent of such holding

(*H*) —*Miscellaneous Provisions*

B 53 No. 4, p. 14. Presumptions in suits [illegible] landlord and tenants

48 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown —

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act,

(*b*) that except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord

B 54 No 4 p 14. Relation between landlord and sub lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering

49 When any tenant having a right to sub let sub lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub lease, but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him

B 57 No 3 p 12 Compare Act X of 1859 ss 2 9 80 & 81 Act XVIII of 1873 ss 24 & 28 and Act XIX of 1868 s 7 Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing

50 When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing

B 58 Procedure on application under section 50

51 On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue officer shall ascertain the matters if any, on which the parties are at issue and shall then—

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for, or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court

B 59 If order to execute any instrument is neglected Revenue officer may execute it

52 If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument, and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it

60; compare Irish Act, s. Oudh, s. ; Act X, s. 24. **53** If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect there of by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue officer and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant Provided that—

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record

I 8 o 4, pp 3 & 4. **54** If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding and while such lease or contract is in force,—

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed

(*a*) land revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding

(*b*) land revenue having previously been payable in respect of it the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement officer or Revenue officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement officer or Revenue officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable

CHAPTER III

OF ORDINARY TENANTS

(*A*) —*Preliminary*

61 **55** In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown or unless there is an entry in the Record-of rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

(*B*) —*Of Ejectment*

63; o. 2, p. 33. **56** Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment, and such Court shall serve such notice

Notice of ejectment

57 If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right B 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed

58 Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sir land, or a sub lessee has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment and such Court shall grant such order unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby B 64; No 2, pp 33 & 34.

When protection order may be granted

Explanation —Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section

59 If within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven and no application is made under section fifty eight or if on such a suit being instituted or application made it is rejected the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the land lord is entitled to eject the tenant B. 65

Declaration of right to eject when to be made

60 Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty nine may eject the tenant— B 66.

Time for ejectment under declaration under section 59

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty six was made—at any time during the said month of May

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration

Provided that any such landlord instead of ejecting such tenant himself may within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant

61 Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty nine and who if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty two may if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order B 67

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment

B. 68. **62** Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord

the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty one—

(*a*) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty two, he is entitled and

(*b*) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty five

B. 69. **63** On receiving such application the Court shall proceed to determine

Procedure in such cases

the matters set forth therein and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled and if any net sum as aforesaid to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected

B. 70. **64** A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty eight in one agricultural year

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year

may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding

B. 71. **65** All entries in the Record of rights of any village providing that any notice other than that here

Certain entries in Record of rights declared void

in prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void

(*C*) —*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants*

B. 72. **66** The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant not

Rent payable by ordinary tenants

being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty eight shall be —

(*a*) when such year is the first year of his tenancy the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay or in the absence of any agreement such rent as a Revenue officer may on application made to him determine to be a fair rent

Compare Act XIX of 1868 ss 35 & 36 (*b*) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy the rent which was payable in the preceding year unless a different rent has been agreed upon in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable

In fixing a fair rent under clause (*a*) of this section the Revenue officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum

B. 5 **67** When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished by di

Diminution of area of holding

luvion or otherwise during any year of tenancy, a Revenue officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year

68 When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty B. 73.

Rents payable by protected tenants

eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty six whichever may be greater

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year

69 Except as provided in this Act, no Court B. 74

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act

shall determine the rent No 3 p 18.

proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant

70 An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written con

Sub letting

tract empowering him to do so be entitled to sub let his holding or any part thereof

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CHAPTER IV

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM

71 A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after B. 75.

Ejectment on expiry of term

the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement an ordinary tenant

Provided that if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term the notice specified in section fifty six shall not be required and such tenant may on the expiration of such term be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty nine

72 A tenant for a fixed term may in the absence of any written agreement to

Sub letting

the contrary, sub let his holding or any part thereof

CHAPTER V

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY

(*A*) —*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy*

73 Any owner of sir land shall be deemed to B. 76

Ex proprietors of sir land

become an occupancy tenant No 3 p 15.

of such land in the following cases *viz* —

(*a*) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it

(*b*) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land revenue, or

(*c*) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment debtor

74 Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant

Persons recorded as occupancy tenants

with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record of rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded

B 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1878, s 8; No 1 p 16; No 2 pp 31 & 32; No 3 p 16; No 2, p 31:

Twelve years rule.

75 Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination or (2) held in lieu of wages, or (3) sir land

Explanation I—Land sub let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section

Explanation II—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was or had this Act been in force would have been bound to recognize such acquisition the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant

No 1 p 12; No 2 p 30; No 3 pp 19 22; Act XXVIII of 1868 s 7

Explanation III—When by the custom of any village the holdings of tenants are or have been, liable to periodical redistribution lands which a tenant may in accordance with such custom have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange

B 78; No 1 p 12; No 2, p 30; No 3 pp 19 22; Act XXVIII of 1868, s 7

Case of land redistributed in a village custom.

76 A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange

B 79; No 1 p 12; No 2 p 30; No 3 pp 61 & 62; Act XXVIII of 1868 s 7

Tenant changing land in other cases.

77 If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu thereof and on the same conditions as the land which he has ceased to hold he shall in the absence of an agreement to the contrary be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold

B 80.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimar

78 In the districts of Chánda and Nimar every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sir land or land held by him under a sub lease or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy five

B. 81

Tenants in Sambalpúr

79 In the district of Sambalpur every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy tenant in respect of all the land which he holds except sir land or land held by him under a sub lease and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty nine

B 82

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract

80 Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract

(B) —*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub letting*

B 83: No 3 p 37

Descent of occupancy right

81 The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land Provided that except in the districts of Chánda Nimár and Sambalpur no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co sharer in the holding

B 84

Right of transfer

82 Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent to any person who has become by inheritance a co sharer with him in such holding

No 3 pp. 31, 36

Every absolute occupancy tenant and in the districts of Chanda and Nimár every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding or any undivided share thereof to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty one descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living

B. 85

Effect of entries in Record of rights

83 No entry in the Record of rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy tenant under any power recorded in a Record of rights

B 86; No 3 pp. 29 31

Right to sub let

84 Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub let his holding or any part thereof

Provided that in the districts of Chanda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not during the term of such settlement be entitled to sub let

B 87; No 3 p 31.

Occupancy tenant not to be ejected for transfer or sub letting made in good faith

85 No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub let the same if it appears that he so agreed or sub let believing in good faith that he had such power

(C) —*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy*

B 88; No 4, p 19

Rent of occupancy tenants to be that payable in previous year

86 The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act

B 89

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at revenue settlement

87 A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord may apply to a Settlement officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement officer, or after such settlement and

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue officer, to a Revenue-officer to fix such rent, and such officer shall except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say —

No. 2, p 37 Cf Act XIX of 1873 s 72. (a) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land revenue on similar land with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsil and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsil,

(b) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him,

(c) to any circumstances such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent and

No 1 pp. 8 & 16: No. 2 p. 32 No. 3, pp 23 & 24. (d) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement officer

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment circle

B. 90. Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87

88 (a) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpur district,

(b) rents of absolute occupancy tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act, and

(c) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty seven

B. 91 No. 1 pp 8 & 16: No. 3 pp 24 to 28. Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87

89 When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty seven the landlord may except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely —

(a) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made,

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding,

(c) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense,

(d) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act

B. 92: No. 3 pp 24 to 28. Abatement of such rent

90 When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely —

(a) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding, or

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(c) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act

B 94 No. 3 p 37 Rents of certain tenants not to be changed on certain grounds

91 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy tenants in the districts of Sambalpur Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy tenants shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven clause (d), has been made or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord

B 95. Restriction on agreement by tenants in Sambalpúr

92 Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpur agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed shall be void but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord

B 96. Power to make rules for determining rents

93 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement-officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty seven, clause (b), may be allowed

Settlement officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94 In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money rent, and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same

Acts VIII of 1879, s. 9. Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same

(D) —Miscellaneous

B 97 **95** Every absolute occupancy tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy eight or section seventy nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

B 99 **96** In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed until the contrary is shown or unless there is an entry in the Record of rights to the contrary that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who at the passing of this Act has or may hereafter acquire rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply

Quasi occupancy tenants

97 Any owner of sir land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land revenue Act 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession to retain the actual possession of the land paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy tenant

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CHAPTER VI

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE

B 100 No. 3, p 41 **98** The Revenue officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject matter of the following applications, namely —

Cognizance of certain applications

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7)

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13)

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50)

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53)

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66),

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67)

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90)

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94),

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act and, subject to the provisions herein contained may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court namely —

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit,

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

99 In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety eight, the Revenue officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land revenue Act, 1880

Procedure on such applications.

From every order passed by a Revenue officer in respect of any such matter an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land revenue Act

100 Subject to the provisions of section ninety eight the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant Provided that— B 103, No. 3 pp. 41 to 45.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall unless he is also a Revenue officer or a Settlement officer hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may subject to the provisions of this Act direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Court of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise

101 The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,— B 103 (6).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied or for penalties (section 9)

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38),

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57)

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe

102 In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and B 104; Act XVIII 1873, s 113.

Plaint in such suits.

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106 Act XVIII of 1873 s. 148.
Allowance of pleaders fees optional
103 Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed

B. 107
Recovery of penalties under section 9
104 If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section

B. 108.
Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals
105 In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits the Central Provinces Courts Act 1865 section 15 shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days" the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted

An application for the re admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s 15
When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed
106 If, in a suit for an arrear of rent it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined

B. 110 Act XIX of 1868, s. 18
Set off
107 In any such suit no set off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such

B. 111.
Interest on arrears.
108 In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.
No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof
109 No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable

B 113: Cf Act X of 1859, s. 18.
No appeal in certain arrear cases.
110 When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New
Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession
111 The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

SCHEDULE

(*See section 2*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Number of Act	Short title
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed during a long course of years by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference, that instead of requiring the Revenue officer on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties, and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent; and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Málguzárs. The object of both is the same, viz., to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38 relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8 Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant, but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record of rights to the contrary

9 Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co proprietors Section 47 provides that in such cases the co proprietors shall be bound if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding

10 Section 48 (b) enacts that except as provided by the Bill a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy tenants to be presently referred to

11 Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing at the instance of either party when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattas and kabúliyats

12 Section 54 which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re assessment is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement

13 With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur) are as follows namely —

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III) ,

(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV) ,

(3) tenants with simple right of occupancy (chapter V) ,

(4) absolute occupancy tenants (same chapter)

14 Taking these in their order it will be seen from section 18(a) and section 55 that it is to be presumed until the contrary is shown that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure

15 The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England and in the Bill as originally framed by Mr Jones such tenants were designated 'tenants from year to year", but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing has been substituted for it

16 The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court and that when he resides in the village has cultivated any land there for five years and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for claim to be protected from ejectment and the Court will be bound to protect him unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council but it is obvious that if only by reason of its novelty it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee

17 As an ordinary tenant is either removable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple

18 Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent by the terms of the leases under which they hold and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term the tenant will in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an 'ordinary tenant and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III

19 Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy it will be seen that the status of an occupancy tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely —

1st, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sir, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73

2ndly, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy tenant of the land in a settlement record prepared before the passing of the Bill or

3rdly, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status

20 As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required the right not being acquired when the land is sub let On the other hand it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattisgarh and by section 77 that once the right has been acquired it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy tenant on his new holding This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy rights

21 In whichever of the above modes the occupancy status may have been acquired its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in Chapter V The principal of those incidents are as follows —

1st that (section 81) the right of an occupancy tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a co-sharer in the holding

2ndly that while an occupancy tenant is allowed (section 81) to sub let he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a co-sharer and

3rdly that he is in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill

22 These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq* and are among the most important provisions of the Bill

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87) and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy tenants and, accordingly at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration The rent-rates assumed by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent will be looked to as also will the customary rates of rent which as a matter of fact are paid by tenants of the same class Nor will other circumstances such as the caste of the tenants which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1st, that the area of the holding has been altered

2ndly, that its productive power has been altered and

3rdly if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished

23 The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed When owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality such an inquiry appears to be called for it will it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner

24 The 'absolute occupancy tenants' so called because when the subject of occupancy rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute are simply occupancy tenants with certain additional privileges The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record of rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited

They differ from ordinary occupancy tenants chiefly in the following particulars, viz —

1st that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81)

2ndly, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy tenants,

3rdly, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy tenants may be enhanced or reduced, and

4thly, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements

25 As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable in the interest of these tenants to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords

26 In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwári settlement would not under the circumstances, be the most suitable

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpur shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears that (sections 81, 91, 95) as regards the descent of the occupancy right fixity of rent and the right to improve, the occupancy tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy tenants and that (section 82) occupancy tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy tenants Lastly in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent

27 It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant except the fixation of rent to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions and there can never be any difficulty in arranging as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue administration This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere

C GRANT

The 31st July, 1880

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH AUGUST 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —The rainfall of the week has been heavy in British Burma, parts of Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces the Central India States, and Rajputana elsewhere it has again been slight In some parts of the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan and in parts of Berar, where rain has hitherto been deficient there is no improvement and the prospects of the autumn crop are uncertain In a few districts of Bengal especially in Behar heavy rain has damaged some of the standing crops In some districts also of the Central Provinces cotton has suffered from a similar cause In the Bassein district of British Burma considerable damage has been done by floods

Agricultural prospects though somewhat unfavourable in parts of Southern India and in the Deccan districts, are still fair on the whole

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— **(Aug 11th)—**		
Bellary	26 (average of seven stations)	*Ragi* 28 1 standing crops generally good partly withering in five taluks
Kurnool	5 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 33 0 crops require rain much fever prevalent
Ganjam	3 08 (average of twelve stations)	*Ragi* 35 31
Kistna	30 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 31 68 crops withering want of rain very much felt river 39 feet over [illegible]
Chingleput (Madras)	13 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 21 [illegible] crops good
Coimbatore	20 (average of five stations)	*Ragi* 21 03 crops suffering from want of rain in portions of four taluks [illegible] elsewhere fair harvest of *cholum* [illegible] generally and sugarcane outturn—sugarcane average [illegible]
Tanjore	10 (average of two stations)	*Ragi* 23 1[illegible] wet crops generally good dry crops beginning to fade for want of rain in [illegible] two taluks
Madura		*Ragi* 32 [illegible] in Tirumangalam and *ragi* in Pulney [illegible] average standing dry crops fading
Malabar	6 11 (average of four [illegible] stations)	*Ragi* 21 3
Travancore	1 33	
		General Remarks —General prospects tolerably fair
Bombay— **(Aug 11th)—**		
Kurrachee	05 at Mirpur Batoro	Weather cloudy and threatening river on 9th 16 feet against 16½ feet on [illegible] last year [illegible]
Hyderabad	02 in Dero Mohbat	*Kharif* crops in [illegible] talukas [illegible] pretty good condition in Tando [illegible] taluka [illegible] injured by [illegible] and disease fever in four talukas small-pox in Kandiari insufficiency of water complained [illegible] in five talukas
Ahmedabad	1 10	Total rainfall 18 80 young crops thriving public health good
Baroda	3 [illegible]	Total rainfall 22 62 *kharif* sowing finished cotton sowing also nearly finished prospects good except in Amreli division including Khamandal in the greater part of which rainfall has been insufficient
Surat	4 93	Total rainfall 24 [illegible]9 transplantation and sowing nearly completed young crops well
Násik		Rain much wanted throughout district except in Igatpuri Nasik and [illegible] health generally good prices slightly higher
Colaba (Bombay)	1 43	Total rainfall 41 81 being 8 18 [illegible] average [illegible] abnormal temperature *nil* vapour in air normal abnormal wind easterly on 4th and 5th afterwards *nil*
Poona	Maximum at Mawal 1 84 minimum at Bhimthadi 04 *nil* at Sirur	Crops suffering great want of rain
Ahmednagar	Maximum at Sheogaon 1 05 minimum at Rahuri 07	Sowing delayed in all talukas except in three where it is nearly completed young crops good in parts of Kopergaon and four other talukas withering elsewhere sowing very partial *kharif* at best will be very small rain urgently wanted ague and slight cattle disease in two talukas
Sholapur	09	Total rainfall 11 26 *kharif* sowing continues rain urgently required in some talukas public health good
Dharwar	72	Rain much wanted for rice fever and cattle disease prevail
Kanara	5 6 at Karwar maximum at Kumpta 9 28 minimum at Halyal 1 18	Total rainfall 74 93 early rice crop coming into ear in Karwar

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*contd*		
Rajkot	1 72	Total rainfall 11·23 crops promising weather rainy health good *General Remarks*—Prospects good in Guzerat in Deccan districts a general want of rain felt prospects for *kharif* gloomy rice not thriving in Southern Mahratta Country public health fair
Bengal—(Aug 11th)—		
Chittagong	1 92	Weather seasonable prospects continue generally favourable prices somewhat risen cholera not yet ceased
Dacca	3 18	Harvesting of early rice continues yield full average prospects of late rice and jute promising public health good
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4 99	Prospects of rice and jute crops excellent more than an average crop expected transplanting of late rice going on briskly at Baripore crops in low lands suffered from excessive rain prices stationary fever at head quarters Baraset and Satkhira
Moorshedabad	1 16	In some parts the early rice is being reaped prospects of the stand ing crops good fever reported from some of the Sadr thanas
Rajshahye	2 26	Weather hot harvesting of early rice commenced prospects of crops good sesamum has been a 12 anna and jute a 10 anna crop fever prevalent
Burdwan	3 04	Crops good public health good
Rungpore	48	Weather hot prospects of crops favourable more rain wanted fever still prevalent
Bhagalpur	62	Prospects favourable more rain wanted for the trans-planting late rice in south
Purneah	1 44	Early rice autumn crops promise fair except in north rivers high some small pox and fever
Patna	3 39	Prospects favourable
Durbhunga	2 89	Weather rainy prospects of crops good prices stationary general health good
Hazáribágh	3 89	Weather seasonable transplanting of rice continues prospects of other crops good food grains cheap general health good
Cuttack	4 11	Prospects favourable *General Remarks*—More or less rain fell during the week over all the districts transplanting of the late rice seedlings progressing well in most of the districts where the rain has been sufficient but it is retarded in some places where the rainfall has been light heavy rain is reported to have damaged some of the standing crops in a few districts especially in Behar otherwise prospects are gen erally favourable early rice and jute are being harvested in places with fair result public health generally good though fever and small pox reported from some and cholera from a few places cattle-disease in some parts of Noakhally and Backergunge
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug)	Slight rain	More rain wanted for transplanting late rice otherwise prospects favourable very little sickness in district a few cases of cholera in city and cantonments prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	Average 7 chiefly in Duab and south of Jumna and Ganges	Cholera decreasing both in district and municipality wheat 20⅞ seers coarse cleaned rice 19⅞ seers and unhusked rice 28½ seers
Gorakhpur	1 4 at Sadr	Weather good for all agricultural operations crops and health good
Jhánsi (Aug 11th)	16	Prospects fair small pox nourishing health good prices stationary
Agra (10th)	7	*Kharif* sowing nearly completed weeding going on in some places prospects good no sickness
Bareilly (11th)	3 7 at Bahari on 5th elsewhere little or none	Rain now needed for rice crops other crops still in good condition health fair prices steady
Meerut (11th)	Slight and partial rain	Weather fair wind east fever in Sardhana and Mowana cheapest wheat 18½ seers barley 27½ seers juar 25 seers gram 20 seers.
Kumaun (10th)		Rain required wind easterly prospects good at present cattle disease still prevalent
Lucknow (11th)	1 9 at Sadr 2 1 at Malihabad and 1 2 at Mohanlalganj	Prospects fair barley 30 seers
Partabgarh (9th)	1 65 at Sadr	*Arhar* is being transplanted in parts weeding ploughing and agri cultural operations generally progressing
Sitapur (11th)	*Nil*	Prospects good but rain needed for rice crops slight rise in prices wheat 20 and barley 35 seers slight increase in cholera again
Fyzabad ( )	6	Prospects very favourable the break in the rains have benefited crops *General Remarks*—Slight rain throughout the provinces except at Sitapur more needed for the rice crops otherwise prospects favour able prices steady health fair cholera has decreased in Allahabad but is still prevalent in Sitapur and a few cases have occurred in Benares cattle disease still in Kumaun

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab— **(Aug 10th)—**		
Delhi	8	Health good agricultural prospects fair prices steady
Hissar	*Nil*	Crops suffering prices almost steady health good
Umballa	6	Sowings progressing health fair
Jullundur	6	Sowings progressing health good prices rising
Lahore		Report not received
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Crops promising prices rising
Siálkot	1 to 2 0 in parts	Agricultural prospects good health good
Ráwalpindi	6 0	Crops promising a little fever prevalent
Peshawar	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad prices rising
Mooltan	3	Crops promising health good prices rising
Dera Ismail Khan	1 8	Agricultural prospects improved small pox prevailing
		General Remark Health generally good agricultural prospects promising except in Hissar and Peshawar
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug 11th)	1 76	Close sowings completed prospects continue favourable health good
Jubbulpore	6 19	Showery and [illegible] weeding progressing prices stationary
Saugor	3 0	Weeding [illegible] favourable cattle disease and small pox prevalent [illegible]
Seoni	4 93	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	18 8	Cotton damaged by flood small pox prevalent prices easy
Raipur (Aug 7th)	6 33	Showery [illegible] weeding operations progressing cotton [illegible] cattle disease prevalent [illegible] stationary
Sambalpur (5th)	6 16	Heavy rain with [illegible] transplanting and weeding of rice in progress [illegible] cattle disease prevalent prices slightly [illegible]
		General Remark —The rainfall has been general and heavy in some districts [illegible] but in Nimar very little rain has [illegible] sowing [illegible] completed and [illegible] prospects favourable but [illegible] too much rain [illegible] disease and small pox still prevalent in some districts prices [illegible]
British Burma— **(Aug 7th)—**		
Akyab	15 40	Total rainfall 141 [illegible] general health good cattle disease decreasing agricultural [illegible]
Rangoon	5 [illegible]	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good
Bassein	9 2[illegible]	Total rainfall [illegible] small pox in Bassein town other wise public health good cattle [illegible] weather [illegible] ploughing and transplanting [illegible] 12,520 acres [illegible] embankment
Prome	3 2	Total rainfall 32 [illegible] public health good prospects satisfactory
Amherst (Moulmein)	22 76	Total rainfall 13[illegible] public health good [illegible] of crops good slight [illegible] town [illegible]
Toungoo	6 02	Total rainfall [illegible] public health [illegible]
		General Remark —Health [illegible] generally satisfactory crop prospect favourable considerable damage from floods in Bassein
Assam— **(Aug 11th)—**		
Gauháti	22	Sali rice planting was retarded for want of rain
Sylhet	6 43	[illegible] continue good
Cachar	3 11	Weather [illegible] more than half of *dumali* and *murali* crops [illegible] sowing of *ail* crop continue common rice [illegible] good public health good
Dibrugarh	4 38	Prospects of *ali* crop good rice planting still going on weather cool
Mysore and Coorg— **(Aug 11th)—**		
Bangalore	02	Rain still holding off in Kolar Túmkúr and parts of Hassan districts where prospects are uncertain elsewhere crops generally in good condition coffee prospect is poor public health improving cattle disease continues prices fluctuating
Mysore	54	
Mercara	9 04	
Berar & Hyderabad— **(Aug 11th)—**		
Amraoti		Rain still keeping off cotton plants withering weather cloudy
Akola	2 13	Sowings recommenced
Hyderabad	*Nil*	Further drought expected to damage crops strong winds prevail no disease prices of coarse rice 10 wheat 10 white *jowari* 15 yellow *jowari* 18 seers per current sicca rupee

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Aug 11th)—		
Indore	12 24	Prospects good
Morar (Gwalior)	2 07	Health and prospects good cloudy sky *bajra* 20 *jowar* 28 wheat 15 and gram 20½ seers
Sutna	1·06	*Jowar* 38 seers
Rutlam	6 61	Weather cloudy health and agricultural prospects good
Neemuch	4 52	Total rainfall since 15th May 27 7
Goona	2 42	Health good prospects good wheat 19 seers
Bhopal	9 51	Agricultural prospects favourable health good
Agár	6 39	Agricultural prospects favourable health good
Nowgong	1 38	Health fair agricultural prospects good
Mánpur	5 15	Weather cloudy crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug 11th)	21 89	Heavy clouds
Sirohi (8th)	3 9	Tanks full wells good healthy prospects good; seasonable
Marwar (6th)	1 38	Six months water in tanks health good crops quite favourable prices falling more prospects of rain
Meywar ( )	2 84	Tanks and wells full health good prospects good
Harowtee (7th)	3 8 in Deoli 2 15 in Tonk	Health good prospects favourable
Jhallawar		Report not received
Ajmere (Aug 11th)	2 21	General crops now excellent health good
Jeypore ( )	1 14	
Bhurtpore (9th)	89	Prospects favourable health good
Ulwur (10th)	1 0 average	Fever and diarrhœa in four tahsils cattle disease in one prospects good
Nepal—(Aug 3rd)—		
Katmandu	1 72	Weather hot and showery prospects of rain crops good

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 6th August, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K G, P C, G M S I, *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab, K C S I
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B, G C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey G C S I, C I E
General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A, K C B, C I E
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I, C I E
The Hon'ble J Gibbs, C S I
The Hon'ble C U Aitchison, L L D, C S I
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble C Grant

TÂJ MAHAL'S PENSION BILL

The Hon'ble MR COLVIN introduced the Bill for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal s pension, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon ble Messrs Stokes and Aitchison and the Mover

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon ble MR COLVIN also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, North Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL

The Hon'ble MR GRANT introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs Stokes, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover He said that in the exposition of a Tenancy Bill, it was scarcely possible to avoid trespassing on some of the most uncertain and bitterly contested questions of Indian Revenue History The landlord—at any rate in his present form—was our own creation, and the standard which we had in view in shaping him—that of the free European proprietor—involved the concession to him of rights and privileges to which most of his class could never have aspired under Native rule and which it was only possible to grant to him at the cost of some sacrifice of other interests The State deliberately abandoned many of its rights limiting its demand, lengthening its leases, and resigning its power of resumption, in order to build up a proprietary class In the words of Thomason, the father of the Upper Indian Revenue system—" It is the true interest of the Government to limit the demand to what is just, so as to create a valuable property in the land and encourage its improvement "

But though this generous ideal had never been lost sight of—perhaps, indeed, because it had been too exclusively kept in mind—there had been times when the proprietary position had been fostered, not only by the concession of State rights, but also in the opposite direction, by unconscious acquiescence in encroachments on the ancient rights of the cultivating peasantry The first great example of an oscillation of our revenue policy towards landlordism was in the

famous Permanent Settlement of Bengal, when Lord Cornwallis, whilst investing the newly created proprietary class with privileges before, and indeed since, unexampled, set down their tenantry as entitled to no rights which they could not acquire from them by contract But what between the cautious spirit of compromise, in which the Regulations, embodying Lord Cornwallis' Settlement, were framed, and the protection which cultivators owed to the then great demand for them, they remained for long almost unaffected by the pressure of the new system Indeed, in Upper India an almost democratic sentiment grew up in favour of the tillers of the soil as against the mere consumers of the produce In the words of Mr Mertins Bird—

"Many persons hesitate not to take for granted the rights of Zamindárs and Talukdárs, and all the host of unproductives of whom, till our Government called them into existence, and associated with them all the ideas of landed property which prevail in our country no trace was ever found in any authentic record but as executive officers of Government * * * * Our Government is bound to maintain that right of the raiyat, which boasts a far higher origin, and stands on a far firmer foundation "

It was not, Mr Grant believed, until after the disturbances of 1857 that an opposite wave of feeling gathered strength enough again to turn the scale in favour of landlords The almost universal manifestation of anarchy, as soon as the pressure of authority was momentarily relaxed, was attributed by many to the leaderless condition of the people, which left them a prey to the persuasions of every petty adventurer, and from the famine experiences of 1860 61 was derived the further argument that, without a strong proprietary class, it was impossible to oppose efficiently organised resistance to general distress and starvation He did not mean to say that these theories were allowed—consciously at any rate—to affect the principles on which the great rent-law of the time, Act No X of 1859, was framed That was essentially a measure intended to benefit the raiyat It was described by one of its strongest supporters, Mr Harington, as seeking "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," and, in conveying his assent to it, Lord Canning styled it—

"a real and earnest endeavour to improve the position of the raiyats of Bengal and to open to them a prospect of freedom and independence which they had not hitherto enjoyed by clearly defining their rights and by placing restrictions on the powers of the Zamindars, such as ought long since to have been provided

But the Act was primarily devised for Bengal, in which proprietors had attained a far stronger relative position than in Upper India, and there it undoubtedly served to check abuses almost, if not quite, unknown elsewhere And whatever may have been the feeling of its framers, it may be questioned whether the prevailing state of public opinion did not create a tendency to apply the new law [in a] spirit tinged with Western ideas of proprietorship In his judgment in the leading [case] of *Thakurani Dasi*, Sir Barnes Peacock spoke of the tenant's possession as from the first a possession with the consent of the landlord," and as "permissive only [ho]wever long it may continue" , and he went on to remark how much it would surprise English landowners to find themselves subjected to such restrictions as the Act would impose on them in favour of tenants, thus clearly showing that he made little or no distinction between the tenures of the East, which had grown up by custom, and the tenancies of the West, which had their origin in contract Similarly, one of the best known text books of the time on the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the Bengal Presidency commenced with the words —

"The relation of landlord and tenant arises from a contract express or implied "

Now, as Mr Jones in his (Mr Grant's) opinion very conclusively showed in his Note printed as Paper No 2, it argued an entire misconception of the relative position of headman and cultivator, in the pre British era, to assume that the tenant's "status could be defined in terms of a contract to which he and the head man were sole parties * * * * In reality there was a third party privy to the contract (if, indeed, it could rightly be termed a contract) namely, the State " The headman was in fact no more than a *primus inter pares*, all paying alike their quota of revenue to the State; with no temptation to enhance the demand on them because all enhancements benefited the State and the State alone, and with little inducement to eject, because the main motive to ejectment, namely, the hope of increasing his

receipts by it, did not exist for him, and because it was as much his own interest, as it was part of his engagement with the Government, to keep together those who shared with him the weight of the public burdens

Now Act No X of 1859 not only contained several provisions directly injurious to the cultivating class—such, for instance, as the increased facilities which it afforded for enhancing rents, but, (again to quote Mr Jones)—

"with the inevitable tendency of written, to drive out unwritten, law, it spread among all ranks of officers in the Province a more or less definite impression that it was not very necessary to enquire what right tenants had before its introduction, and that they could have no rights except those which it recognizes

"An Act which was intended to confer rights on tenants was construed as if it had demolished rights which before its introduction they possessed"

As Mr Grant had explained, in asking leave to introduce this and the Land revenue Bill, the position of an established cultivator in the Central Provinces, before the award of proprietary right at the recent settlements and the introduction of Act No X of 1859, was almost as secure as it was undoubtedly easy Tradition was in his favour, because he had borne the burden of a not yet forgotten day on almost equal terms with the village farmer, authority was in his favour, because its object was to secure the Government revenue by establishing a strong resident tenantry, and he had not even to contend against the ideal held out by that tempting phrase "the magic of property" for property in land, in the English sense, was then unknown in the Central Provinces

Since then the struggle had been intensified to him by the general definition of tenures which had not only widened the gulf between landlord and tenant, but had dispelled the doubtful atmosphere of custom, and had opened out to landholders clear paths for the assertion of their rights In so far as our own acts had ignored the traditional relations to each other of the agricultural classes, it might not be too late to restore—partially at any rate—the balance, but it was to be feared that the substitution of sharp and easily wielded rules for a custom, not only in itself so indefinite as to be embarrassing to free movement, but jealously guarded by authority, could not but place the more ignorant classes at a disadvantage in their relations with persons better qualified to see and seize the benefits held out by the law, and no legislation could restore to the peasantry the vantage ground which they had long owed to their comparatively small numbers and to the consequent demand for their services

The points in which the present Bill sought to redress the inequalities and supply the deficiencies of the existing law would be best explained in commenting on the appropriate sections in detail In all that had been proposed it had been necessary to remember that proprietary rights having been conferred, rightly or wrongly, we were no better entitled to nullify them by indirect encroachments, than to confiscate them openly, even if it were good policy after subjecting the land to the drawbacks inherent in a Western system of land tenure, to give up the undoubted advantages which it promised, such as its simplicity the impulse which it gave to cultivation, and the facilities which it afforded for orderly and systematic administration No universal creation of occupancy rights would, therefore, now be expedient, and indeed it might be that so sweeping a measure would go beyond the just claims of the cultivating classes, for probably at all times, certainly under the Marátha rule, headmen had considerable influence, if not always direct power and the authority which they justly had, and should have, would be paralysed under our inelastic system, by conferring practical independence of them on the whole village community All that we could now hope for was, by a compromise here and an adjustment there, to introduce into the fabric, which we had raised up, something as nearly as possible approaching to the equilibrium which self protection tended to maintain when all classes of villagers were obliged to band themselves together against the crushing pressure of despotism The points for which a system of reasonable protection to the cultivator might properly provide were—

(1) sufficiency of notice before ejectment,

(2) compensation for improvements,

(3) closer assimilation of the rules for retaining occupancy right to ancient customary practice, and

(4) security against harassing enhancements of rent

As would be seen from the remarks on the leading provisions of the Bill, which he would then proceed to offer, each of these questions had been considered in its appropriate place

The first section to which he need draw the attention of the Council was No 10 The section was based on section 9 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill of 1880, which was an amendment on section 23 of the North Western Provinces Land revenue Act of 1873 It provided that, when the Government revenue was remitted or suspended on account of drought or other natural calamity, the Local Government might take means to ensure to the actual cultivators of the soil their fair share in the indulgence granted, by directing that tenants might plead the damage to their crops in answer to suits for rent, and that the Courts might grant them relief accordingly The North-Western Provinces Act went further, and extended the boon to all tenants, whether they sought it or not but so wide a measure of relief would involve an immediate field to field examination on a very minute scale, which, with the limited staff and the extensive areas of the Central Provinces, would sometimes be very difficult to undertake

The twelfth section of the Bill imposed certain restrictions on freedom of contract as between landlords and tenants in the Chanda and Nimár districts, and, as in other parts of the Bill similar peculiar provisions with regard to these two districts and to the district of Sambalpur, would be found, he might as well avail himself of the first appearance in the Bill of anything of the kind to explain briefly why these districts should be regarded as needing exceptional treatment Chanda and Nimar were two of the western border districts of the Central Provinces Nimar was only added to the Province in 1864, and until then was under an entirely separate and peculiar revenue administration Chanda was a thinly inhabited outlying tract, in which land tenures were still in a very rudimentary condition when the settlements were undertaken Many authorities considered that a raiyatwari settlement, somewhat on the Bombay model, would have been the most suitable system in both districts, but, even before the creation of the Central Provinces, a proprietary settlement had been determined upon, in the case of the Nagpur Province (including Chánda) by the Governor General in 1860, in the case of Nimar by the Government of the North Western Provinces so far back as 1847, and, when opinion began to turn towards a raiyatwári settlement, we had gone too far in the opposite direction to reverse our policy It was not, however too late to modify it, in a sense favourable to the cultivating body, by introducing into the settlement conditions preserving as far as possible their ancient privileges, and accordingly it had been determined that—

'the tenure of all cultivators should be a fixed and permanent one so long as the revenue or rent was paid and that the payments should as a general rule, not be liable to enhancement except at the time of settlement

Various other principles were laid down, of which he need only notice here, in order to explain the first part of this section, the rule regarding waste, which was that resident cultivators, that was to say cultivators of three years' standing, were entitled, when taking up waste land with the consent of the proprietor, to hold it at certain rates fixed at the time of settlement

In the Sambalpur district, the relative positions of headman and cultivator approached even less nearly than in Chánda and Nimár to the ordinary conception of landlord and tenant The *Gaontias*, or headmen, not having attained anything approaching to a proprietary status under the Native Government which had preceded our rule their privileges had been sufficiently maintained by the allowance to them, free of assessment, of the land occupied by their home-farms, and by certain powers of control over the village community, in return for which they would continue to be responsible for the collection of the revenue and other duties attaching to their office In so far as these privileges fell short of the proprietary status, the rights of cultivators were correspondingly enlarged,

and the Sambalpúr raiyats would practically enjoy fixity of tenure subject to payment of a fixed rent

In sections 17-22 would be found defined the landlord's lien on the produce of a tenant's holding. This was Mr Jones' substitute for the right of distraint of the tenant's standing crops which was generally throughout Northern India conceded to the landlord for the security of his rents. Briefly described, the system provided for in these sections was as follows. An attachment of standing crops made in execution of a landlord's decree had priority, in respect of arrears of rent falling due within the twelve months immediately preceding such attachment over all other attachments and assignments, and if the landlord chose to apply for attachment even before judgment, within the fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent fell due, the Courts were bound to make the attachment and maintain it up to judgment, in order to prevent the produce from being removed or assigned away, and thus to put the landlord in a position to assert his right of priority as soon as he had obtained a decree in his favour. There were also other ancillary provisions to prevent the sale of such produce after attachment by creditors other than the landlord, and before the landlord's prior claim was satisfied.

This system was advocated by Mr Jones on the ground that—

while the power of distraint is always liable to great abuse, it is peculiarly dangerous in the Central Provinces where landlords are strong and tenants weak and where anything like combined action among tenants in defence of their rights is unknown; second that, as experience conclusively shows it can be safely dispensed with. Distraint is practically, I might perhaps say entirely, unknown in these Provinces, yet no malguzar complains that his rents are insecure.'

To this reasoning it had been objected that—

the distraint sections operate as a penalty. It is no argument against the maintenance of a penalty that it is seldom enforced. Distraint is seldom used but the landlord knows that he can use it and if the tenant will not pay he does use it.

MR GRANT'S own opinion so far was in favour of these sections. They were much simpler and less likely to sanction oppression than the corresponding power of distraint, which indeed was never used so far as he was aware in the Central Provinces. Enquiries were however now being made in the Central Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner would no doubt be able to advise further on the subject when the Bill was sent to him for report.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT inquired whether, under those sections, the landlord had to apply to the Court before he could attach the [illegible]

The Hon'ble MR GRANT replied that under section 18 [illegible] landlord could only apply for attachment in execution of a decree, [illegible] that under section 22 he could only apply after institution of a suit. [illegible] either case the intervention of a Court would be necessary.

He then continued. In sections [illegible] to 44 (inclusive) was set forth the proposed manner of dealing with improvements made by tenants and compensation therefor. These sections proceeded in the main on the principles of the English Agricultural Holdings Act, allowing of course for the peculiarities of Indian tenures and for the great difference in the agricultural development of the two countries. Improvements were divided into two classes only, instead of into three as in the English Act, and, in respect of the first class landlords were given a preferential right to improve, except in land held by the specially privileged kinds of occupancy tenants. As no occupancy rights could accrue in the landlord's *sir* or home farm, compensation would not be claimable for improvements executed by tenants on such lands without the express consent of the landlord.

As "by the custom of the country," to quote the Commentary on the Bill, "improving tenants retained the right to improvements after they lost the land on which they were made, * * * the power conferred on tenants by section 23 is a necessary and equitable equivalent for the abolition of an ancient and universal, but most inconvenient, custom."

Section 56, which provided that even an ordinary tenant should be entitled to six months' notice before ejectment, would be a very important

safeguard against arbitrary evictions. The term "ordinary tenant" (he explained) had been substituted throughout this Bill for the old misleading expression 'tenant at will' Equity and the custom of the country always secured tenants against sudden ejectment whilst their crops were on the ground, and therefore they were not in the proper sense of the term tenants-at-will Mr Jones' explanation of this provision might here be suitably quoted He said,—

'the six months notice is intended to give the tenant ample time to contest the ejectment, and to permit of any proceedings taken by him being terminated before the end of the agricultural year In the Agricultural Holdings Bill, a year's notice is provided and Mr Gladstone once declared that a two years notice was really required In India with all the tradition in favour of the right of the tenant to remain on his land six months notice is little enough'

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT presumed that under the old system an ordinary tenant could be turned out without any notice at all

The Hon'ble MR GRANT replied that in one part of the Province it was held that he could, in another that notice was required—a notice of about three months

He continued In passing on to section 58, we came upon more uncertain ground As would be seen this section practically created a new class of privileged tenants, intermediate between ordinary tenants and tenants who had acquired a right of occupancy by twelve years continuous possession Thus any resident cultivator of five years standing on whom a notice of ejectment had been served might, provided that he had not in that year or in either of the two years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, apply for an order of protection from ejectment and the Court to which he applied must grant the order unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship will be caused thereby He (MR GRANT) felt that he was himself to some degree responsible for these provisions for he had proposed that the standard of rights of occupancy should be reduced from twelve years' occupation to five and Mr Jones though unable to go so far with MR GRANT, had adopted the plan above described as a reasonable and equitable compromise between the rights of landlord and tenant'

MR GRANT had therefore the less hesitation in saying that he thought these sections should be very carefully considered by the Special Committee It was true that they would not convert the protected tenant into an occupancy-tenant, for he could not sublet and if he died such rights as he had acquired would expire with him But they would create a new class of privileged tenants and so not only trench materially on the gift of proprietary right but would further complicate the already complicated tenure of land A vigorous exposition of the evils which they might occasion would be found in Mr Crosthwaite's Note, which had been printed as Paper No 4 to the Bill

MR GRANT then passed on to the important question of rents He said that in the determination of rents of ordinary tenants the Courts would not as a rule interfere By the old law (Act No X of 1859, section 13) landlords were empowered to serve a notice of enhancement on such tenants in the Spring, and unless they did so they could not recover from the tenant any higher rent than he had paid in the preceding year But in the next section the tenant was authorized to contest his liability to pay enhanced rent in defending any suit brought against him to recover it and thus the Courts were placed in the anomalous position of determining the rent of a tenant who could only retain his tenancy with the landlord's consent The notice of enhancement was further open to the objection that it was often regarded by the tenant as an order of Court, and, secondly, that it tempted tenants, who had no hope of being able to pay the rent demanded, to remain on in the delusive hope of being able to contest it successfully In the present Bill landlords and tenants would be left to settle rents between themselves But if the landlord wished to enhance he must come to terms, or else serve a notice of ejectment, before December, so that both parties would be brought face to face with their position in good time, and harassing litigation would be avoided

The Courts would only intervene when it happened that a tenant had been allowed to take up land without any stipulation regarding rent, and, it being the first year of his tenancy, no test of the amount properly payable could be sought in the previous demand, or when the holding of a tenant had been diminished, by diluvion or otherwise during the year of tenancy

To complete the subject of rent he must here go on to sections 86 to 93, which regulated the rents of tenants with rights of occupancy passing over, for the moment, those of the intermediate sections which needed consideration

It had been found impossible to devise any new and satisfactory standard for the fixation of occupancy rents In some cases the average rent rates calculated by the Settlement officer to aid him in assessing the land revenue, might also be of service in determining rents at a subsequent period and, accordingly, the Courts had been empowered to take them into account for the purpose Where these rates were inapplicable, as they often would be, owing either to their being of too general a character, or to their having been superseded by the progress of events we must fall back on the customary rates paid for similar land in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class This of course always must be a somewhat laborious and intricate process but it would only take place once for all during the term of the settlement After that suits for enhancement or abatement would be entertained only on the ground that the value of produce, or the productive power of the land had changed, or (in the case of enhancement) that the rent was originally fixed below the proper amount for some reason which had ceased to exist He (MR GRANT) omitted here the case of alteration of rent on account of alluvion for that would not amount to enhancement on the existing holding, but would really be an addition to the rent on account of an increment to the land and a similar remark would apply to cases of abatement for diluvion It was only necessary to add that much objection having been made to allowing enhancement on account of increase in the value of produce owing to the practical difficulties which had been found in working the rule it had been provided that this plea for enhancement should only be permitted when the Chief Commissioner made a special direction in that behalf The effect would, it was hoped be to obviate any need for intricate statistical enquiries in each case The idea was that such investigations should be made once for all by the Chief Commissioner when he promulgated the rule By this means the chief objection to this ground of enhancement would be removed and it seemed indispensable to retain the rule in a hitherto backward but now advancing tract of country such as the Central Provinces Indeed even in the North Western Provinces though it was excluded in the first draft of the Bill relating to those Provinces, and at first condemned in debate, it was eventually incorporated into the Law

MR GRANT said he must now revert to the seventy fourth section, to explain the position and privileges of absolute occupancy tenants This class had been originally recruited from among cultivators having exceptional claims to remain on and enjoy the produce of their holdings whether owing to unusually long occupation or connection with the person selected as proprietor, or execution of works of improvement or former possession of the village as farmers At the time of settlement when tenants having such claims as these were separately classed it was anticipated that provision for their rights would shortly be made in the law but as that expectation had not been realized, express recognition of their privileges had been made one of the conditions of settlement The chief distinctive rights then conferred upon them were fixity of rent for the term of settlement, and the power of alienation The former they would retain, except when there had been a change in the productive power of their land caused by or at the expense of the landlord The object of this exception would be obvious If the landlord were debarred from obtaining increased rent in return for improvements effected by him, his main inducement for outlay on the land would be removed As to the power of transfer, it had been found to be a positive disadvantage in many cases to the tenant To quote Mr Jones—

"absolute occupancy tenants have used the power of transfer chiefly to get into debt, the Civil Courts have laid hands on tenures possessing a saleable quality, and, above all landlords

have shown a disposition to get this class of tenants into their power, in order to purchase out their rights "

As the status of these absolute occupancy tenants had not yet been validated by legislation, the opportunity had been taken, in giving it for the first time legal definition, to abrogate the exercise in future of this somewhat anomalous right, making due provision, of course, to save all transfers or mortgages already effected under it

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT inquired if the sections as they stood prevented mortgages

The Hon ble MR GRANT replied that under section 82 transfers and mortgages were placed on the same footing That was to say they could only be made to the person to whom the right of occupancy would descend at the death of the tenant

Sections 76 and 77 were intended to provide against a very real hardship which resulted from a change in the law made by Act No X of 1859 In the North Western Provinces including the Saugor and Nerbudda territories Revenue Courts were only authorized to entertain suits for ejectment in the case of cultivators who had not held their fields, or by well established usage, *other fields of equal value* for twelve years These sections provided that, when there was a custom of redistribution a tenant might acquire or retain occupancy right, notwithstanding such redistribution and that even if there was no such custom a tenant might retain occupancy right when he exchanged lands presumably with the consent of the landlord A somewhat similar provision was even now in force in the Chhattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces as part of the compact with the Government under which landholders owned their estates and its general reintroduction would be a return to the ancient custom of the country

Lastly MR GRANT offered some explanation of the judicial machinery by which the provisions of the Bill would be put into force It would be observed that jurisdiction in all matters which could be brought to the test of a judicial enquiry was left to the Civil Courts In this respect there was a departure from the system obtaining under Act No X of 1859, and still observed in the North Western Provinces But the reasons, which elsewhere justified the relegation of suits between landlords and tenants to special Revenue Courts did not obtain in Provinces organized on the so called "Non Regulation system In the Central Provinces and other Provinces similarly constituted, the executive administration and civil jurisdiction were vested in one and the same body of officials and there was no distinction, except in name between the procedure of an officer on the 'revenue' or 'civil" side Both classes of suits were tried with equal promptitude and all Civil Judges having had a revenue training and being liable to even if not actually engaged in, revenue duties possessed the special knowledge and the particular aptitude requisite for dealing successfully with litigation of a kind in which simplicity of treatment should always be a prominent characteristic Even where circumstances had made the double jurisdiction necessary it had always been difficult in practice to draw the line between civil and revenue suits, and, as Mr Jones had pointed out —

"the hundreds and thousands of rulings which have been given on the question prove that no one has yet succeeded in separating them in a complete and satisfactory manner

In the Central Provinces the existing system had always been considered an anomaly, and, but that the highest Court of appeal was fully alive to its absurdities in practice and took all possible steps allowed by the law to obviate them litigants might, after having to defend their suits through a series of Revenue Courts have found themselves exposed to a fresh course of litigation in Civil Courts before the same Judges, and under practically the same procedure The Bill now before the Council abolished this artificial distinction between so called Civil and Revenue Courts, providing, however, two simple safeguards in order to prevent rent litigation from falling into the hands of Judges not trained in revenue administration In section 100, clause (*a*), it was provided that—

" no Civil Judge shall hear any suit under this Act in his capacity of a Court of first instance, unless he is also a Revenue officer or a Settlement officer,"

and in clause (*b*) power was reserved to the Local Government to declare that particular classes of suits under this Bill might be tried by particular Courts, and not otherwise

MR GRANT might add that, in making this change, we should only be following the example of the Panjáb, where the constitution of the Courts was in essentials the same as in the Central Provinces, and that, even in Bengal, where there was a separate judicial service, a similar system had been generally adopted

MR GRANT hoped that these explanations would be sufficient at the present stage of the proceedings In seeking to devise a Code of agricultural law for a country in which agriculture was the life and the breath of the people, the framers of the Bill had not been unmindful of the vast importance, for good or for evil, even of the pettiest details, but they could scarcely hope to have been entirely successful in the attempt to adapt fixed rules to a rapidly changing state of society, and to satisfy all the various interests which the inevitable substitution of competition for custom had forced into conflict with each other The difficulty of the task had been enhanced by the hopelessness of obtaining real assistance from the classes which would be affected by the law Legislation of this kind was almost like prescribing for a dumb patient—there was nothing to guide us but external symptoms, and, however anxiously they might be watched, we could not but know that all our treatment was merely empirical Out of the silence of public opinion one sentiment alone had persistently and unmistakeably made itself heard, and that was that abrupt and sweeping changes were feared, no less than disliked, indeed, that many would rather "bear those ills they have than fly to others that they know not of" Even, then, if we were not forced by ignorance to feel our way, we should, in deference to these feelings, shun heroic remedies, and in this doctrine must be sought the justification of the Bill, in so far as it might appear to place caution and compromise above symmetry and vigour

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR GRANT also moved that the Bill be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit

The Motion was put and agreed to

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSES COURTS BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency towns

Leave was granted

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th August, 1880

SIMLA, } D FITZPATRICK,
The 6th August, 1880 } *Secretary to the Government of India,*
Legislative Department

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA *in the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS *Simla*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	16	0	0
Postage	6	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 12th August 1880

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court in Bengal has appointed Edward Harry Adcock of Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No 9 of 1880

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ

Suez Bay—Lights at Port Ibrahim.

Information has been received that the under mentioned lights are now exhibited at port Ibraham, Suez bay —

1 Two floating lights are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour—*green* on the northern side of the channel, *red* on the southern side

2 A fixed *green* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head, a fixed *red* light on the extremity of the south mole head

3 A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour

NOTE —The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering port Ibraham—the green lights are left on the port hand, the red lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier

4 Also, that it is intended, when the state of the sea prevents the exhibition of the floating lights, to show two lights, *green* and *red* placed vertically, from the eastern commencement of the inner pier. These lights kept in line with the white light at the extreme (or western) end of the pier will then indicate the channel

Buoyage

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to port Ibraham, 568 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy is

line with the green lights, the southern buoy in a line with the red lights

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr (late I N)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department, *The 7th August 1880*

This Notice affects the following —

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos 2523, 8a, 757, 233 and 734, Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1878, pages 23 and 36, and Light Lists for 1880

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880, also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I page 27

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Mussooree, the 9th August 1880

No 186 —The following promotions are made, with effect from the 6th July, in the room of Mr J Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, who retired on the 5th idem, and in continuation of the promotions consequent on the death of Mr Beverley which were published in Notification No 184 dated 19th July 1880 —

Mr P Ford, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade to be Surveyor, 4th Grade

Mr P J W Doran, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade

Mr C T Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr P A Peters, Assistant Surveyor 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade

The [illegible] August 1880

No 187 —Mr C T Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the [illegible] noon of the 16th instant

No 188 —The privilege leave which was granted to Mr H E I Keelan Surveyor, 2nd Grade in this Office Notification No 179, dated the 12th July last, is hereby cancelled

J I WALKER, *Major Genl, R E,*
Surveyor General of India

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880

No 7 —Mr James Todd, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No 3 Party, Revenue Branch, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement I, of the Civil Leave Code, for one month, from 29th July 1880

J SCONCE, *Lieut-Col,*
Deputy Surveyor General

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 9th August 1880

Offices opened and closed during the month of July 1880 —

Name of Station	Where situated	Date	Remarks
Abdul Rahman	Afghanistan	29th	Closed
Bhagalpur	Bengal Presdy	27th	Ditto
Kirkee	Bombay Presdy	29th	Opened.
Kurseong	Bengal Presdy	15th	Closed.
Limbdi	Bombay Presdy	25th	Ditto.
Tank	Sind	15th	Opened

Calcutta, the 11th August 1880

No 16 —Mr C S James, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for two months and fourteen days, under Section 23 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880

This cancels the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Notification No 11, dated 29th June 1880

R MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P W D

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 31st July 1880

No 7 —With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Government of India, Lieutenant W H Chippindall, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), made over and Major M J Macartney, R E Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Pishen Division, on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1880

No 8 —With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No 212, dated 29th June 1880, Lieutenant W H Chippindall, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Division, held charge temporarily of the Office of the Executive Engineer of the Pishen Division in addition to his own, from 6th to 22nd July 1880

No 9 —With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Government of India, Lieutenant W H Chippindall, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Major E D'O Twemlow, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Biluchistan Division on the afternoon of the 20th July 1880

T F DOWDEN, *Major, R E,*
Offg Secy to Agent to Govr Genl,
for Biluchistan, P W Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W D.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 3rd August 1880

No. 14.—Major G R Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough to Europe on 20th ultimo, has been attached temporarily to the Chief Engineer's Office, which he joined on the forenoon of 29th ultimo

No. 15 —Consequent on the return of Major Gibbs, Mr R E Nelson, Temporary 4th Grade Executive Engineer, reverts to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the afternoon of 19th ultimo

By Order,

L RUSSELL, *Colonel, R E,*

Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 7th August 1880

No 19 —ERRATUM —In this Office Notification No 16 of 7th July 1880, notifying departure of Major Wingate from Morar on the "7th May 1880," *read* "7th June 1880"

G P DEPALEZIEUX FALCONNET *Lt Col., R E*

Supdg Engr Meerut Command Military Works

Presidency & Oudh Command

Lucknow the 6th August 1880

No. 11.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No 33 of 27th ultimo, Mr J D Davies, C E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, from Mr W H King, C E, Executive Engineer, who availed himself of the two months and twenty nine days' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 8 of 20th July 1880, on the afternoon of the same day

W R TUCKER, *Lieut Col, R E,*

Supdg Engr, Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works

Rawalpindi Command

Rawalpindi, the 4th August 1880

No. 1702.—With reference to Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, Notification No 1501, dated 12th July 1880, posting Lieutenant J Burn Murdoch, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Rawalpindi Division, this officer joined his appointment at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 31st July 1880

H McV CRICHTON, *Major, R E,*

Offg Supdg Engr, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 9th August 1880

No 106.—The under mentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate from 22nd June 1880 to 4th July 1880, under Chapter IV, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code —

Mr H J Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*

Director General

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION

Moolton, the 3rd August 1880

No 17 —Mr I S Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No 99, dated 18th March 1880, on the forenoon of the 31st July 1880

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R E*

Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY Lahore to Jhelum.

NOTIFICATION

Jhelum, the 5th August 1880

No 18 —With reference to Notification No 15, dated 24th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr I E H Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, reported his arrival on this Railway, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1880

W SEDGWICK *Capt, R E,*

Offg Manager

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 3rd August 1880

No 11 —Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No 102, dated 19th July

1880, Mr T N Haigh, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III (probationary), joined this section on the 10th idem

F L DIBBLEE,

Offg Engineer in-Chief

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Northern Section

NOTIFICATION

Nasirabad, the 9th August 1880

No 4.—Mr R. L Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave, granted him in this Office Notification No 2, dated 26th June 1880, on the afternoon of the 3rd August 1880

A C CREGEEN,

Engineer in Chief

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The University Examinations in Arts of 1880 81 will be held on the under mentioned dates —

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 29th November, and following days

B A Examination on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and F. A. Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 29th October

Applications from candidates for admission to the B A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 3rd December

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination

CHARLES H TAWNEY,

Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th July 1880

The under mentioned Students have passed the Examinations in Engineering —

B C E

SECOND DIVISION

In Order of Merit

Bandyopadhyay Upendranath	Presdy Col, C.E Dept.
Sen, Ramcharan	Ditto
Basu, Surendrakumar	Govt Engrg Col. Howrah

L C E

SECOND DIVISION

In Order of Merit

Datta, Abhayacharan	Presdy Col., C.E. Dept.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	Ditto.
Ray Abinashchandra	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto
Chattopadhyay Bhabadeb	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman	Ditto.
De Jnanendranath	Ditto
Chattopadhyay Asutosh	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay Bamacharan	Govt. Engrg Col., Howrah
Chattopadhyay Gopalchandra	Presdy Col., C.E. Dept.

CHARLES H TAWNEY,

Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1880

Report of a Deserter from the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 9th day of August 1880

Number Rank and Name — No 60Bde —1082 Private Alfred West.	Parish and County in which Born,—Bermondsey, London Surrey
Age —23 years 6 months	Marks,—Cross on right wrist, little toes overlap
Size —5 feet 5 inches	Trade,—Labourer
Color of— Complexion fair hair brown eyes blue	Coat or Jacket — Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,— [illegible]
Date of Desertion,—4th August 1880	
Place of Desertion,—Fort William Calcutta.	REMARKS —Took part of regimental necessaries Off pass to Calcutta from 3rd to 2 A.M. 4th August 1880.
Date of Enlistment,—18th February 1877	Under 4 years' service.
At what Place Enlisted — London England	

R. M ROGERS, *Col & Lieut Col,*

Comdg 90th Light Infy

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury	Currency Department.	Under Assay	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Aug 2		76,675			65,96,386	33,77,696
„ 3		1 17 701			65,06,394	33,67,230
„ 4	31,543	1 00,782		31 543	63,16,860	31,73,596
„ 5		1,01,968		31 543	62,35,519	30,76,911
„ 6		1 11 665		31 543	62,34,967	29,72,149
„ 7		1,07 193		31,543	61,48,707	28,71,661

CALCUTTA MINT
The 9th Aug 1880

J F TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 12th August 1880 Rs. 1,75,06,610-2-10

J WESTLAND,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1880

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department

NOTIFICATION

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department up to the 31st July 1880

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Assam	May 1880	July 15 1880
2	Quetta Agency	Ditto	Do. 16 "
3	Military Works Branch	Ditto	Do 21 "
4	Hyderabad (Imperial), Port Blair, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Ditto	Do 23
7	Central Provinces	Ditto	Do 26
8	Bengal, Punjab, Coorg, Central India, Rajputana	Ditto	Do 27
13	Mysore	Ditto	Do 28
14	Indian Telegraph	Ditto	Do 30
15	North Western Provinces and Oudh	April 1880	June 24
16	British Burmah	Ditto	July 5
17	Madras	Ditto	Do 8
18	Bombay, Indo-European Telegraph	Ditto	Do 13

IRRIGATION

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab	May 1880	July 22 1880
4	British Burmah	Ditto	Do 26
5	Rajputana	Ditto	Do 2
6	Madras	April 1880	Do 8
7	Bombay	Ditto	Do 13
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS		
1	Bengal	May 1880	July 3 1880
2	Punjab	Ditto	Do 6
3	North Western Provinces and Oudh	April 1880	June 25 "
4	Madras	Ditto	July 8
5	Bombay	Ditto	Do 12

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	May 1880	July 19 1880
2	Indus Valley, Muttra Hathras, Cawnpore Farrukhabad, Ghazipur Dildarnagar, Achnera Muttra, Bareilly Pilibhit	Ditto	Do 21
8	Calcutta and South Eastern, H k r, Indore Nasirabad, Wardah Coal, Nagpur Chhattisgarh, Dhond and Manmad, Amritsar and Pathankot, Ujjain and Bhopal, L la Moos t Ch k am, Umballa and Kalka	Ditto	Do 26
18	Northern Bengal, Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do 27
20	Nalhati, Tirhoot, M…	Ditto	Do 28
23	Bombay Eastern Deccan	Ditto	Do 30
24	Patna and Gya	April 1880	June 29
28	Rajputana, Kathiawar	Ditto	July 6
27	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto	Do 12
28	S d, Kandahar	Ditto	Do 13
30	State Railway Stores Branch	Ditto	Do. 23
31	Central Bengal	March 1880	May 23
32	Western Rajputana (North Section)	Ditto	Do 25
33	Western Rajputana (South Section)	Ditto	July 12
34	East Indian	Ditto	Do 19

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	May 1880	July 19, 1880
2	Muttra-Hathras	Ditto	Do. 21 "
3	Calcutta & South Eastern, Northern Bengal, Holkar & Sindia-Nimach, Wardah Coal, Nagpur Chhattisgarh, Punjab Northern, Indus Valley, Dhond & Manmad	Ditto	Do 26, "
11	Nalhati, Tirhoot, Patna and Gya	Ditto	Do. 28, "
14	S dl, Western Rajputana	April 1880	Do 6, "
16	East Indian	March 1880	Do 12, "

SIMLA,
The 5th August 1880

G J MELLISS, *Colonel,*
Offg Depy Accountant General, P W Dept

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August 1880

LIABILITIES				Rs	A	P
	Rs.	A	P			
Capital paid up				2,00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,51 64,743	13	4	3 65 95,828	4	11
Public Deposits at Branches	2 14,31 084	7	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2 59 00,358	8	7
Bank Post Bills &c				5 01 883	11	6
Sundries				10 77 843	13	3
RUPEES				8 63 65 529	6	3

ASSETS				Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1 88,02,542	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c., at Head Office and Branches				62,83 764	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c at Head Office and Branches				54,42 569	11	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,83 58,339	7	7
Balances with other Banks				3.29 000	0	5
Bullion				56 093	11	4
Dead Stock				10 46,183	13	10
Stamps				8 484	7	0
Sundries				4,44,267	4	6
				4,57 71 245	4	8
	Rs	A	P			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 51 89 195	13	7	4 05 94,284	1	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2 54,05 088	4	0			
RUPEES				8 63 65 529	6	3

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 12th August 1880

J GORDON
Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Nam of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W49	M 46—41206	50	Dadabhoy Dorabji Fitter Bhosawal
	—41207		
	—41208		
	—41297		
	M 53—27712	20	
	—27938		
	M 51—50422	10	
	—50423		
	—50424		
	—61808		
	—61908		
	—619,9		
	—62893		
	M 8—81595	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H124	M 37—58641	100	Sadasivo Pandurang Kelkar Degaum
H125	M 49—19628	10	D P de Mello, Ahmedabad
H126	M 36—26063	100	Fazul Somji Bombay
	—26773	100	
M45	M 34—86840 —86837	20	Finlay Muir & Co Bombay
M46	M 33—37128 —37129	20	Framji Edulji Davar Bombay
M47	M 34—09776 —55712	20	Khando Sadasive Jalwalkar Belgaum
M48	M 45—90498 —90499	10	O Gyri Bombay

BOMBAY
The 10th August 1880

C F CRAWLEY
Offg Asst. Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
158	O 61—22922 to —22940	20 each	Babu Ashootosh Bhuttacharjee
	O 37—98612	5	
	—98613	5	
159	O 70—44005	500	The District Superintendent of Police Furridpur
160	O 70—49673	500	Babu Mathura Nath Maulik
161	O 67—08350	100	Lieut Colonel H Strong
	O 34—21585	100	
	—19166	100	
	—62740	100	
	L 71—42189	10	
	—42192	10	
	—42193	10	
	—42194	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
176	O 17—61708	10	Hurnam Singh
	—61710	10	
	—61711	10	
177	L 56—44482	5	Babu Hurry Churn Bhuttacharjee.
178	L 35—68841	10	Babu Hurro Lal Das
179	L 92—55823	50	Biroo Nyak
180	O 30—76618	50	Babu Radha Gobind Mozoomdar
181	O 40—25688	10	Mrs J T Babonau
182	O 68—38609	100	Messrs Jardine Skinner & Co
183	O 36—72563	5	Mrs E Pierson.
184	O 36—577,4	5	Chooni Lal Monoolal
185	L 54—82002	5	Durga Pershad
186	O 31—22598	50	Lieutenant-Colonel P C Dalmahoy
187	O 20—91333	20	Chuttoo Lal
	O 4—75646	20	
	O 2—66546	20	
	O 9—17233	10	
188	O 66—46129	100	Babu Raj Mohan Dey
	„ —64,63	100	
189	O 68—45117	100	Babu Sitanath Shaha.
190	O 67—83770	100	Mrs. G E Jones.
	O 58—77455	20	
	O 59—87589	20	
191	O 49—00119	10	Babu Sarut Chunder Roy

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued*

Regr No.	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
103	O 54—13718 —13717	10	Baldevdass Seetaram
104	L 76—92099 —25968	10	Moti Ram Jha.
105	O 12—53494 L 98—19486	10	Messrs Thacker Spink and Co
106	L 48—55214 —85215 L 46—84335 „ —84307	20 20	Jewah Mamojee
107	O 18—86307 O 8—64447	10	Brother D Swords S J
108	O 13—97787 O 17—68632 L 17—50565 —50566	10 5	Juggornath Mahatu
109	O 48—84202 —84230	10	Babu Raj Kumar Sen

CALCUTTA
The 13th August 1880

R A STERNDALE
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
G 8—54748 —61300	200 * Mismatched	Veerjee Runchore Goomashta Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE
The 3rd August 1880

W PATTON
Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr N	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
63	E 15—63404	50	H S Hanna Esq Lahore
64	—61191	50	Lala Sagur Chand B A Lahore
65	F 16—70819 —62913 —68488 —52822 —68031	10 10 10 10 10	Lieutenant F J Whalley 2 8th (The King s) Regiment Lewar Kotal Afghanistan

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
110	E 18—80166 —80168 F 2—30390	100 100 500	Ram Das Pind Dadan Khan

LAHORE,
The 7th August 1880

C G VANSITTART
Asst. to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
36	B 62—65328	100	G Rangayya, Munshi D P W Sringari Koppa Range, Kadur District

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
77	B 57—38800	20	Ajanpur Nagia Cloth Merchant, Shimoga
78	B 62—89813	100	Bal krishna Mudal Mint Street, Madras
79	B 62—38494	100	Harie Rao care of Purushothamsa 33 Santhosha Street, Periamet, Madras
80	B 62—15492 —65755 —97599	100 100 100	Mir Assan Sahib Jagadeva Polium Krishnagiri at present at 136 Market Street Madras
81	B 66—00114 „ —06169	100 100	P V A R Bommu Chetti 28 & 29 Coral Merchant Street, Madras

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 2nd August 1880

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency Dept
for *Commissioner*

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th July 1880

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post-card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

The 7th August 1880

No 5362—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India —

POSTAL CIRCLE OUDH

Mr J W Barwise has been appointed to be Deputy Post Master General, Oudh

Mr C H Antram has been appointed to be Post Master, Lucknow

POSTAL CIRCLE MADRAS

Mr R McKillop has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices Madras

Mr S Christian has been appointed to act as Superintendent Dead Letter Office, Madras

Mr V Kanakasabhai Pillay, B A B L has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices Mount Division

Mr C Morgan has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices Bellary Division

Mr J G Coombes has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices Bangalore Division

Mr T C D Rozario has been appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Inspectors and posted to the Trichinopoly Division

POSTAL CIRCLE RAJPUTANA

Mr E [illegible]utton has been appointed to act as [illegible] Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana

Lalla Shambhu Nath has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices Ajmere Division

Mr J Roderick has been appointed to be Post Master, Ajmere Post Office *sub pro tem*

POSTAL CIRCLE PUNJAB

Mr S Sullen has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices Rawalpindi Division

Mr N Fairlmic has been appointed to be Superintendent of Mails, Simla Division

Mr J B Short has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Quetta Division

Mr C H Wood has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Sind Division

Mr C J Carty has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Lahore Division

Mr W T Vansomeren has been appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices Punjab

Mr J Waller has been appointed to be Post Master, Karachi.

Mr W Hawthorne has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Amritsar Division

Mr J L Fendall has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Ludhiana Division

Mr W Hine has been appointed to act as Post Master, Delhi

Mr H M Mehta has been appointed to act as Post Master, Peshawar

Mr H L Swinburn has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Derajat Division

Mr R Keelan has been appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, Rawal pindi Division

Mr Foy has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division

Mr T McDermott has been appointed to act as Post Master, Rawalpindi

Lala Moolraj has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office Lahore

Mr J W Gill has been appointed to act as Post Master Amritsar

Mr C J Dease has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices Mooltan Division

Mr Furrell has been appointed to be Assistant Inspector, Kuram Division

POSTAL CIRCLE BOMBAY

Mr H P Todd has been appointed *sub pro tem* as a Marine Officer, *vice* Mr R Oliver

Mr Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to act in the 3rd Grade of Inspectors and posted to the Ahmedabad Division

Mr H J Hewett has been appointed *sub pro tem* as a Marine Officer *vice* Mr Todd

POSTAL CIRCLE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Mr A G Fairchild has been appointed to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces

Mr J McLoughlin has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Jubbulpore Division

Mr F Whymper has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices Nagpur Division

Mr C H Lane has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices Hoshangabad Division

Mr J A Betham has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Berar Division

Mr R S Burns has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices Wardah Division

POSTAL CIRCLE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE

Mr W Ammon has been appointed to act as Superintendent 1st Grade

Mr W E Douglas has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 2nd Grade

Mr Alfred F Ryan has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 3rd Grade

Mr R J Leslie has been appointed to act as Superintendent 4th Grade

Babu Haradhan Haldar has been appointed *sub pro tem* to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade

Mr A B Wilson has been appointed to be a 4th Grade Superintendent

Mr F T Hall has been appointed to be a 3rd Grade Superintendent

Mr B Thurmsah Garu has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G J HYNES,
Offg Asst Dir Genl.
of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P M	21st Aug	From Bombay
M d as C ylon and the Interme diat P rts	6-30 "	16th "	Str *Khandalla*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30	16th	P & O Str *Australia*
Persi Gulf	6 30	14th "	From Bombay
F r ign M il *vid* Bombay	6-30	18th "	From Bombay
D Book post and p ttern packet	6 30	1"th	From Bombay
R g M l l and Strait	6-30	19th	Str *Rajpoot*
Chittago g Akyab I youk Phy o d R g	6 30	20th	Str *Comm ll*
M l Ce l B tavia, Singa-p re and Chi	6 30	20th	F Str *M m*
Stra ts and H g Kong	6-30	14th	Strs *A Ape* and *Suc*
R ng on M ulm d St its	6-30	14th	Str *P mb* †
Chitt g Akyab Kyouk Pyoo d Rangoon	6 30	14th	St *Mad*

Al & Aden Mai f r Mauriti s Mahé Seychelles *M y tt* N s B d Réunion a le forward d

† M l f I o t Bl i an b f rwarded

N B—The L tt B x w ll lose at 6 30 P M pre isely after whi h f l tt fully p p l i le g an xtra postage f fou (4) as cach ov will b ec i d up to 7 M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th August 1880

A kl d W H	D i l J H	M y J H
Al Mrs E S	D ll (	Mal D l
Al l G	D l W R	M ray M
All I A	D l M	Pal e R
All Th	D ll A	Pa kh N N
A l so J	D (H I	Pa kes B
A l s Mrs	D F	Pearson H
A d w S J	D C H	Peters Miss M
B lly H	D Cru J M	P w ll J F
B l (	D (r R	Robe t C F
B i tt Will m J	D C S	R scrow A
Bi k Cl le I	F ld W (B A)	Sa nan, A k
B lw ll J ph	Fry R	S m l, J D
B dl y I	F n (	S le Mi
B R b t	G b l D A	Seato r & C
B g M A	G H	Sh shee Bhusu Sre many
C le W H	G M	Sh a, Jame
C g S A L	(dl y I E	S nd rs, Samue
(l R J R	G t Mrs E C	Taplin Edw
(t r J I	H ll A	Wal b G E
C l M A	H ji S C	Watson W P
(ll M M T	H t M	W lk r M A
(l (	H lt M J	Wl t W G
C y k H	J jl M y M gdalen	William, Sergea t W J
wl W B	I l M F m	Wood D
l ti A W	I wdy Lilly	

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

A C jt	H wett Lt W T	Reid R
A g l H	Hill M F F	Roe Lt R I
B F	I G R	R k G
Bo ll M l	I t S	S l midt, C
B C M	J k W	Sec under
B ow Mi M y	J l t J D	Sl Shah Moonshe
Byf l H	K l A g st	Silvestri, Signore F
C l	K k Mr k	S nith Douglas
(G C	K lly I J	S ith W
C ml J W	Ma Al x	Snow A Wilson
(wlic F F	M tl o Alex	St rling William
(t in C	M nuel J B	Stuart, F
DeB ll Ge	Martir Mrs C N	Strathmore Miss W
I se C nte	M Will am J	T mple Miss E
Di y Hadd ns	Mi hael G	Thompson W
E J	Mill M Annie	Th mson Geo
Fi ldi g Miss	Owbridge, H	Thomson John
F rl H	Pa l R C (Searcher G eral)	U borne W
Fr d kk G		Wall W M
G e R	Pe k M J	Warde Mrs
Hancock Mrs	P is lla, R	Wilki son W T
Hayward Mis Isabella	Prendergast, Mrs	X. Y Z
Hamill James	O L T F	

Newspapers

Anders n Charle	Ri hard John	Wilkinson, W T
B hanan Baverly	Thompson John	Wilson J H

Registered Letters

Christen O	Gasp er C G	Manuel Mrs M
Ellu ra Bullo Signor		

E. C GEORGE
Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No 060508, of the 4 per cent of 1st May 1865, for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Chura Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,

Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee
Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 078693, of the 4 per cent of 1st May 1865, for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY

of Belloor

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 33 } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XXVI OF 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Last return received	Railways	For week ending 5th July 1879	For week ending 3rd July 1880	Total from 1st January to 5th July 1879	Total from 1st January to 3rd July 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Guaranteed						
24th July 1880	East Indian	6 91 411	6 19 156	2 40 1[illegible] 893	2 20 35 716		19 77 177
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	93 594	55 75[illegible]	17 5[illegible] 473	17 56 374	901	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53 318	8[illegible] 117	2[illegible] 81 189	24[illegible] 1[illegible]96		3 30 093
17th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 85 408	1 69 800	57 83 801	63 28 750	5 44,949	
10th ditto	Madras	1 78 994	[illegible]8 436	34 63 881	31 3[illegible] 611		3 28 270
17th ditto	South Indian	80 928	8[illegible] 8[illegible]9	16 79 44[illegible]	18 61 277	1 81 828	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	4,04,164	3 01 134	1 61 12 493	1 45 49 126		1[illegible] 63 367
17th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	80 215	1 21 986	46 80 42[illegible]	[illegible]0 39 684	3 59 25[illegible]	
	TOTAL	17 68 057	15 34 210	6 0[illegible] 69 608	[illegible] 71 57 634		31 11 974
	State						
17th July 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 789	[illegible]3 031	74,865	73 781		1 084
17th ditto	Nalhati	1 774	1 02[illegible]	4[illegible] 493	40 97[illegible]		8 514
17th ditto	Rajputana	67 440	58,898	[illegible]2 11 8[illegible]2	21 5[illegible] 72[illegible]		59 1[illegible]0
17th ditto	Holkar	3 288	11 [illegible]28	4 52 2[illegible]7	4 41 911		10 346
Last 4 days of June	Khamgaon	[illegible]596	(a)[illegible]73	(g)33 8[illegible] 1	(b)[illegible] 677		8 173
17th July 1880	Amraoti	1 313	671	50 137	40 544		9 593
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	7 27[illegible]	2 [illegible]33	1 08 [illegible]0	1 [illegible]6 [illegible]	18 440	
First 10 days of July	Nizam's	12 [illegible]18	1[illegible] 889	3 63 636	3 [illegible]9 293	5 [illegible]57	
17th July 1880	Tirhoot	7 144	7 380	[illegible] 57 110	2 87 102	29 [illegible]92	
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	12 536	51 309	8 78 7[illegible]	15 67 141	[illegible] 88 346	
17th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	2 405	9 516	1 71 583	2 36 93[illegible]	6[illegible] 352	
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	14 906	14 6[illegible]	5 [illegible]6 [illegible]87	8 11 607	2 44,[illegible]0	
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	34 138	25 7[illegible]8	6 51 183	7 60 005	1 08 822	
19th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec)	2 094	(c)	58 061	(d) [illegible]7 732		329
17th July 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec)		1 555		32 942	3[illegible] 912	
17th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	34 137	15 551	3 [illegible]8 835	3 54,603	25 768	
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	63 873	1 21 609	14 5[illegible] 614	(e)29 77 970	15 25 356	
17th ditto	Patna Gya	3 886	5 683	3[illegible] 0[illegible]	2 30 265	1 97 235	
24th ditto	Muttra Hathras	1 701	1 799	71 265	59 875		11 390
First 10 days of July	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		19 537		3 99 584	3 99 584	
17th July 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		1 387		(f)43 486	43 486	
	TOTAL	2 73 547	3 66 66[illegible]	78 13 759	1 10 90 799	32 77 [illegible]40	
	GRAND TOTAL	20 41 604	19 00 875	6 80 83 367	6 82 48 433	1 6[illegible] [illegible]66	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			3 3[illegible] 03 825	3 34,41 732		
	NET RECEIPTS			3 45 79 542	3 48 06 701	2 27 159	

(a) Receipts for the last 4 days of June 1880
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880
(c) Return not received
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 19th June 1880
(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 3rd July 1880.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879 after which the line was closed.

No XXVII of 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 12th July 1879	For week ending 10th July 1880	Total from 1st January to 12th July 1879	Total from 1st January to 10th July 1880	Total Increase in 1880	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
24th July 1880	East Indian Main	5 89 520	5 98,380	2 46 02 413	2,26 34,096		19,68,317
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	67 487	67 782	18,22,960	18,24,156	1 196	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	48 136	65 011	28,29 325	25 16 107		3,13,218
17th ditto	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1 36 523	1 55 600	59,20 324	64,84,350	5,64,026	
10th ditto	Madras	1 23 245	1 06 670	35,87 126	32 42,281		3,44 845
17th ditto	South Indian	75 990	69 718	17,55 439	19 30,995	1 75,556	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2 75 215	2,84,540	1,63 87 708	1 48,33,666		15,54,042
17th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	73 440	94,190	47 53,869	51 33,874	3,80,005	
	TOTAL	13 89 556	14,41,891	6 16,5[illegible] 164	5,85 9[illegible],525		30 59,639
	State						
17th July 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	2 027	1 994	76,892	7[illegible] 775	•	1,117
17th ditto	Nalhati	1 407	1 491	50 [illegible]00	42 470		8,430
17th ditto	Rajputana	63 373	50,371	22 75,225	22 03 093		72 132
17th ditto	Holkar	11 816	12,026	4,64,073	4,53 937		10 136
Last 4 days of June	Khamgaon		(a)	(f)33 851	(b)25 677		8 174
17th July 1880	Amraoti	613	484	50 750	41 028		9 722
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	5 069	1 C04	1 13,274	1 27 649	14,375	
First 10 days of July	Nizam s	12 021	12 521	3 75 657	3 81 817	6,160	
17th July 1880	Tirhoot	7 36[illegible]	8 526	2 64 472	2 95 628	31 156	
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	26 638	39 402	[illegible]05 433	16 06 543	7 10 110	
17th ditto	Sindia Neemuch	5 650	8 [illegible]84	1 77 233	2 45 519	68 286	
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	11 335	14,377	5 78,322	8 25 984	2 47 662	
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	18,882	20 381	6 70 065	7 80 386	1 10,321	
19th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec)	1 812	(a)	59 873	(c)57 732		2,141
17th July 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec)		1 530		34,472	34,472	
17th ditto	Dhond and Manmad	4,188	10[illegible]	3 33 023	3 65 499	32 476	
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	31 471	32 43[illegible]	14 84,085	(d)30 10 405	15 26,320	
17th ditto	Patna Gya	4 188	6 463	3[illegible] 218	2 36 728	1 99,510	
24th ditto	Muttra Hathras	1 451	1 525	72 716	61 400		11,316
First 10 days of July	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		6 569		4 06 153	4,06,153	
17th July 1880	Nagpore & Chhattisgarh		182		(e)43 668	43 668	
	TOTAL	2 09 303	2 [illegible]0 764	80 23 062	1 13 21 563	32,98,501	
	GRAND TOTAL	15,[illegible]8,859	16,72 655	6 96 82 226	6,99 21 088	2 38 862	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			3 42 90 723	3 42 61 333		
	NET RECEIPTS			3 53 91 503	3 56 59 755	2 68,252	

( ) Return n t received
(b) T tal ceipts f m 1st January to 30th June 1880
( ) T tal i ts from 1st January to 19th Jun 1880
(d) It l de ceipts of the Kandahar li from 2nd May 1880
( ) Total receipts f om 6th April to 10th July 1880
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879 after which the line was closed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1880 81 UP TO 30th JUNE 1880

CANAL DIVISION	Water distributed during June 1880: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Full supply	Actual throughout	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second: Estimated full supply	Actual average throughout	Navigation Return Canal: Principal items of Traffic: Up	Down	Land irrigated (approximate): Zila	Acres	Rainfall: Average	During month	Chief crops (approximate): Name	Area in acres	REMARKS
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division	4 9	4 61	3073 6	1502 14			Gurdáspur	14,239	3 24	30·5	Cotton	19 401	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 3044 56 cubic feet per second of which 2932·39 cubic feet per second were utilized and the balance 112 17 passed through escapes in 2nd Division unused.
2nd Division Main Branch Lower	4 6	3·00		777 24			Amritsar	29 928	2 05	3 8	Rice	7 950	
2nd do Lahore Branch	3 0	3 10		653 01			Lahore	36 559	1 95	3 9	Sugarcane	11 021	
											Others	42 354	
Total Bari Doab Canal			3073 6	2932 39				80 726				80 726	There is an increase of 6,555 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year This is said to be entirely due to new Irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon branches.
Corresponding period of last year			3073 6	2683 48				74 171				74,171	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division	4 33	4 62	2 546	165		265 82 karis b h &c 5,352 mds. f l and 16 47 mds timbe	Umballa	348	6 45	9 76	Cotton	19 088	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2 781 cubic feet per second of which 237 cubic feet per second were passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 99 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Canal Tail Escape
Delhi do	5 ?0	6·09		862			Karnal	10 825	5 13	6 76	Rice	2 070	There is a decrease of irrigation of 43,275 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year and of 51 023 as compared with June 1878 The Superintending Engineer reports that in the Delhi District scarcely any sugarcane has been sown owing as before stated, to the people not understanding the owner s rate
Hansi do	9 00	8 36		1 078			Delhi	11 041	1 60	1 00	Sugarcane	23 746	
Do Bulla Head	8 80	8 87		340			Rohtak	15 401	2 15	1 50	Others	5 8?7	
							Hissar	9 089	2 20	1 40			
							Jhind	3 829		5 60			
							Bikaner	160					
							Kalsia	88					
Total Western Jumna Canal			2 546	2 145		265 782		50 781				50 781	
Corresponding period of last year			2 546	2 543		207 292		94,056				94,056	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division							Lahore	7 335			Details not obtainable for want of establishment		The increase of irrigation on the Inundation Canals, compared with the corresponding period of last year is partly (121 748 acres) due to the more favorable state of the rivers and partly (141 200 acres) to the inclusion for the first time of the irrigation on the Mozaffargarh Canals which have been made over to this Department
Lower Sutlej and Chenab							Montgomery	16 000	1 57	4 10			It is much less than in 1878, which was a most favorable year
Indus Canals							Mooltan	112 562	0 43	1 3			
							Dera Ghází Khan	75 822	0·73	2 72			
								211 719					
Mozaffargarh Canal							Mozaffargarh	141 200					
Total Inundation Canals								352 919				352 919	
Corresponding period of last year								89 971				89 971	
Najafgarh Jhil							Delhi	427	1 60	1 00	Cotton	12	
							Gurgaon	76	3 40	1 30	Rice	62	
											Sugarcane	402	
											Others	27	
Total Najafgarh Jhil								503				503	
Corresponding period of last year								31				31	
Perennial Canals Grand Total								131 507				131,507	There is a decrease on the Perennial Canals of 36,720 acres as compared with last year and of 36,250 acres as compared with June 1878
Do corresponding period of last year								168,227				168 227	

J W OTTLEY, *Captain, R E,*

Offg Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 34} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880

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... Bill 1880

SUPPLEMENT No 34

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla the 14th August 1880

No 348—The services of Lieutenant P F Henderson B S C are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 20th August 1880

No 168—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Jerusalem Gedaliah Myers to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Reverend Mr M ...'s services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma

C GRANT

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL

Simla the 19th August 1880

No 224-G-P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Captain G B Avellino as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon *vice* Mr A Angley, proceeding on leave

GENERAL

The 11th August 1880

No 1623 G G—Mr W B Savi Assistant Superintendent of Police was employed as Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills from the 1st March to the 24th April 1880 *vice* Mr G J Cawley

The 17th August 1880

No 1631 G G—Assistant Surgeon Bhagabat Chandra Rudra is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Mewar Political Agency *vice* Surgeon Beatson, with effect from date of assuming charge

The 19th August 1880

No 1649 G G—Lieutenant G H J Moore 2nd Battalion 18th Foot a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Seton Burn

No 1651 G G—The services of Mr J A Grant C S on special political duty at Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr H A Anderson C S

A C LYALL,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 21st August 1880

No. 2368—In continuation of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 31st January 1880, the following is notified for general information and guidance —

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR

The 24th day of March 1880

PRESENT

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS by 'The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1862' it was enacted, that on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty three or such later day as might be fixed for the purpose by Order in Council the Regulations contained in the Table marked C in the Schedule to the said Act should come into operation and be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of the said Act but that Her Majesty might from time to time on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, by Order in Council annul or modify any of the said Regulations or make new Regulations in addition thereto or in substitution therefor, and that any alterations in or additions to such Regulations made in manner aforesaid should be of the same force as the Regulations in the said Schedule

And whereas by the same Act it was further provided that whenever it should be made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign country was willing that the Regulations for preventing collisions contained in Table C in the Schedule to the said Act or such other Regulations for preventing collisions as are for the time being in force under the said Act should apply to the ships of such country when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction Her Majesty might by Order in Council, direct that such Regulations should apply to the ships of the said foreign country whether within British jurisdiction or not and it was further provided by the said Act that whenever an Order in Council had been issued applying any Regulation made by or in pursuance of the said Act to the ships of any foreign country such ships should in all cases arising in any British court be deemed to be subject to such Regulation and should for the purpose of such Regulation be treated as if they were British ships

And whereas by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the said recited Act and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty three Her Majesty was pleased to direct that there should be substituted for the Regulations contained in the Schedule to the said Act certain Regulations appended to the said Order and that the said appended Regulations should on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty three apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not

And whereas by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said recited Order should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not

And whereas by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight Her Majesty was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first recited Order in Council

And whereas by Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine Her Majesty on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty the said Regulations and the additions thereto should be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the new Regulations contained in the First Schedule thereto, and that the same should, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said Second Schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not

And whereas Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said recited Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty three is as follows, that is to say,—

> Art 9—Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required for other vessels, but shall, if they do not carry such lights carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side and on the approach of or to other vessels such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side
>
> Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary shall exhibit a bright white light
>
> Fishing vessels and open boats shall however, not be prevented from using a flare up in addition, if considered expedient

And whereas the Article numbered 10 of the said new Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, which said Article is to be in substitution for the said recited Article numbered 9 is as follows that is to say,—

> Art 10—(*a*) Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels, but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side, and on the approach of, or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side
>
> (*b*) A fishing vessel and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light
>
> (*c*) A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.

(d) A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in Article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass as described in paragraph (a) of this Article

(e) Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare up in addition, if they desire to do so

(f) The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th 13th and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868

(g) All lights required by this Article except side lights shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the operation of the said recited Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine shall be suspended until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and that in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor the recited Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty three shall continue and remain in force until the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred eighty one

Now THEREFORE Her Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council is pleased to direct that the operation of the said recited Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine shall be suspended until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and that in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor the said recited Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty three shall continue and remain in force until the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty one

C L PEEL

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 17th August, 1880

RETIREMENTS

No 475—In continuation of G G O No 441 of 1880 the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, S C,—17th August, 1880

The 20th August 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 476—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Robert Baker Shawe 70th Foot, Wing Officer 4th Regiment of Native Infantry —13th February 1878

Lieutenant William Conrad Faithfull 1st Battalion 6th Foot Officiating Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th April, 1878

No 477—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon Major J M Cunningham M D Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to be Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service with permanent rank, from the 29th March 1880 in succession to Surgeon General J F Beatson, M D, C I E, retired

No 478—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry

Lieutenant V C Tonnochy Wing Officer and Quartermaster and Officiating Adjutant 6th Punjab Infantry to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C Dempster, promoted

1st Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant C B Brownlow, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain H Howell, promoted

FIELD OPERATIONS

No 479—The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication, for general information, of the following extract of correspondence and despatches describing the operations of a force under the command of Brigadier General W A Gib, in the Mazina Valley, from 18th to the 23rd May 1880 —

From MAJOR-GENERAL G R GREAVES C B, Adjutant General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department—(No 4109 A,—Kabul,—dated Simla, 7th August, 1880)

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches, relating to the operations of

the troops under the command of Brigadier General Gib, in the Mazina Valley, from the 18th to the 23rd May 1880.

2 His Excellency concurs with Sir Donald Stewart that the complete success of the expedition reflects great credit on Brigadier General Gib and all engaged.

From MAJOR GENERAL R O BRIGHT C B Commanding the Khyber Line Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Kabul —(No 101,—*Field Operations*,—dated Safed Sang, 1st June, 1880)

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant General Commanding the accompanying despatch from Brigadier General Gib commanding the 1st Section, Khyber Line, of the operations carried out by him and the troops under his command from 18th to the 23rd May in suppressing disturbances in the Mazina Valley caused by the preaching of a *jehad* by one Moolah Fakir

2 I think the Lieutenant General will concur in my opinion that the complete success of the expedition reflects the greatest credit on the Brigadier General and all engaged, as will be seen from his account he found the enemy in vastly superior numbers in a position of great natural strength

3 By a most judicious disposition of his small force, and by the gallant advance of the troops the enemy were driven with considerable loss from every position, and ultimately clean out of the valley to the hills

4 I trust that for this gallant service the Lieutenant General will bring the names of Brigadier General Gib and the other officers whom he mentions as having specially distinguished themselves on the occasion to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

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No 2073 —*Field Operations*—dated Kabul 3rd July 1880

Forwarded to the Adjutant General in India for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and of the Government of India

Much credit to Brigadier General Gib and the troops under his command is due, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing the services of all concerned to the notice of the Commander in Chief

(Sd) D M STEWART, *Lieut Genl*,
Commanding the Forces Northern Afghanistan

From BRIGADIER GENERAL W A GIB Commanding the 1st Section Khyber Line Force to the Assistant Adjutant General Khyber Line Force —(dated Hesh Bolak the 27th May 1880)

I have the honor to report for the information of the Major General Commanding the Khyber Line Force that having been informed by Mr Merk Political Officer that the *fakir* Ghulam Ahmed, was raising large bodies of men for a hostile purpose and had murdered several officials of the Governor of Jellalabad and Khan of Lalpura I marched against him at 11 P M on the 18th instant, with the force as per margin taking no tents or baggage of any description, but three days supplies and spare ammunition

> I [illegible] R A four guns under Captain [illegible]
> 8th Hussars [illegible] under Major [illegible]
> 1st Bengal Cavalry 110 sabres under Major [illegible]
> 2-14th Regiment 400 privates under Lieut Col D S [illegible]
> 32nd Pioneers 260 of all ranks under Major A C W Crookshank

2 After a tedious march over a very difficult country for guns the force arrived at Shershai about 8 A M on the 19th instant and bivouacked for the day under the trees about the village but in the afternoon moved about a mile off into the plain, as the villagers were not to be trusted In the evening the *maliks* of Shershai and the neighbouring villages were seized as it was thought that with them in our hands our rear was not so likely to be endangered A reconnoitring party was also sent up the valley to learn something of the ground towards Mazina, where the *fakir* was supposed to be

3 Early in the morning of the 20th instant I marched with the force towards Mazina There was no road and the route was over a stony plain intersected with ravines, and extremely difficult for guns, even with the assistance of working parties from the 32nd Pioneers

4 About 7 30 A M we found the enemy in a very strong position in a cultivated valley which was studded with forts and covered with orchards, terraced fields, *sangas* and water-courses.

His left rested on the village of Hisárak, and his line extended to Mazina about a mile in length, and faced what would have been my right flank had I advanced further As we came up they waved their standards, fired guns, and beat drums Mr Merk, being anxious to detach the villagers from the enemy, sent in a message by Ressaldar Major Mahomed Aslam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry (in political employ, and who was very useful) with a flag of truce, which was promptly fired on

5 I took the guns along the plain to about the middle of the enemy's line, and opened fire at about 1200 yards I then ordered two companies of the 14th, in skirmishing order, with two companies in support and the 32nd in column on the right rear, to attack the enemy s left, and gradually to push on as he became shaken by the guns

The enemy being in great force I determined to use the guns freely By degrees as we advanced, and I was sure I was forcing the enemy back I advanced the 32nd until they became level with the 14th and in the same formation as that corps The enemy opened a heavy but ill directed fire, and clung with considerable courage and tenacity to their many strong positions and in some cases held on till they were bayoneted, but they were gradually rolled back by the steady advance of the infantry Seeing some of the enemy retreating on the other side of the valley I sent the squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry under Major Shakespear across in rear of the infantry, but when they got there the enemy had disappeared At one place near what is marked in the map Old Kalla Fort there was a *sanga* which the guns could not reach owing to a high bank this position was obstinately held, but carried finally in a charge led by Captain A W Noyes 14th Regiment, who was first in, killed the first man who opposed him and grappled with the second who was bayoneted by the men but not before he had wounded Captain Noyes in the hand I beg to bring Captain Noyes' gallant conduct particularly to the notice of the Major General

About this time seeing numbers of the enemy in full retreat in the open on the other side of the valley I ordered Major Burke in command of a squadron of the 8th Hussars to cross the valley rapidly and pursue the enemy

6 As the enemy were driven back the guns were advanced along the plain and fired with admirable precision and deadly effect and I believe that in one fort sixteen or eighteen dead bodies were found On one occasion a few skirmishers from the enemy crept out over the plain amongst the stones to fire at the guns to check these some marksmen from the escort were sent out, and eventually dispersed them

7 About one o clock the enemy were in full retreat and had passed out of range of the infantry fire, and as they appeared to be thoroughly beaten and the infantry were very tired and hot having been on the move since five in the morning I halted them But shortly afterwards some of the enemy from the direction of their extreme right, who had probably not hitherto been engaged commenced firing on us, I therefore called up the infantry again and drove the enemy right out from the end of the valley into the Shinwari country and they made for the hills, which were five or six miles off over very difficult ground It was becoming late by this time and I retired back through the valley burning on my way at the request of the Political Officer, all the stacks of *bhusa* which belonged to the Shinwari villages

8 I halted near Mazina and spent the night there occupying several of the forts, and by the time we settled down it was just night fall I fully expected that shots would be fired at us during the night but it was good policy to remain there on the spot there was a bright moon and I was fully prepared in the event of the enemy making his appearance but not a single shot was fired which proves how thoroughly beaten he was for I understand it is a common practice with these tribes, even after they have been beaten to fire shots into the camp at night

9 No regular attempt to count the dead of the enemy was made During the action numbers of dead or wounded men were seen carried off on donkeys, *chárpais*, and even, I believe on men s backs The next morning as we moved off the ground, in a very circumscribed spot upwards of twenty bodies were found and from what I have since heard, and judging from the way I saw shells bursting amongst groups of men, and the steady manner in which the infantry fired at by no means long ranges, I think the killed numbered 100 or 120, if not more,—and by the enemy's own account there were upwards of 200 wounded Two wounded men were picked up, one was too much hurt to benefit by treatment and the other had his wounds dressed by Doctor H K McKay of the 32nd A number of prisoners were taken,

but as they had no arms they were handed over to the Political Officer, to be dealt with by him. Three standards were also taken. Our loss, as will be seen by the return enclosed, was very trifling, which I attribute entirely to the free use I made of the artillery.

10. On the morning of the 21st we returned to Shershai, the 5th Bengal Cavalry and the 32nd Pioneers diverging on the route to Khadi, where a tower of three different forts was blown up and the gateways destroyed. This was done at the request of the Political Officer, in consequence of the villagers having allowed the *fakir* to murder a *fouzdar* of the Governor of Jellalabad. The force halted the next day at Shershai, and the 32nd were again employed in blowing up three towers and dismantling a fort at that place, as the *fakir* had there murdered another official and the villagers had permitted it. The force remained for the night at Shershai,—no attack of any sort was made on it,—and returned next morning to Pesh Bolak.

11. Some idea of the ground gone over in this expedition may be formed from the facts that one solitary ravine which the guns had to go up was not passed in less than three hours, notwithstanding that the whole of the 32nd Pioneers were assisting, and that eight pairs of horses were in each waggon, and that in the three days, comprising 19th, 20th and 21st, the artillery and cavalry horses lost 144 shoes.

12. All ranks bore the exposure, fatigue and discomforts of the expedition most cheerfully.

13. My thanks are especially due to L-5th Royal Artillery, the 2-14th Regiment and the 32nd Pioneers, and the officers who commanded them, which bore the brunt of the fighting. The guns were brought into action after great labor and difficulty, over such bad ground that but for its state of efficiency it would perhaps never have reached the field at all; the credit of having the battery in such good order is fairly due to Major W. R. C. Brough, the commanding officer, who, to my great regret, was unable to accompany it owing to severe illness, though most anxious to do so.

The battery, however, was ably commanded by Captain B. F. Domvile, assisted by Lieutenant J. J. Porteous until the latter was severely wounded. The conduct of the men of the battery under fire was all that could be desired; they were cool and collected and their practice was admirable, and no doubt but for the guns our loss would have been very much heavier.

14. The 2-14th Regiment, although composed mostly of very young soldiers, behaved with very great steadiness, coolness and gallantry, and were well kept in hand by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Warren, assisted by his company officers. The action was one well calculated to produce wild firing, but there was none, and the percentage of rounds fired, *viz.*, $8\frac{1}{20}$ per man, was marvellously low in a long day's fight.

15. The 32nd Pioneers deserve high credit for the manner in which they worked as well as fought. They underwent a great deal of fatigue, making roads and blowing up towers, and were well handled by the commanding officer, Major A. C. W. Crookshank, and the officers of the regiment. The percentage of rounds fired by this corps was only 9·02.

16. Owing to the nature of the ground on which the action was fought, it was almost entirely an artillery and infantry one, but whenever the cavalry came under fire they were cool and steady, and I much regret that they did not find an opportunity of charging the retreating enemy.

17. Fortunately there was very little sickness and very few wounded, and the medical officers attached to the force, of whom the senior was Surgeon-Major A. J. Ferguson, had very little to do, but they were all in the field, ready to undertake anything that might be required of them. Surgeon-Major D. A. S. Thorburn dressed the wounds of a wounded man of the 14th Regiment under fire so close that one of his *kahars*, in attendance was mortally wounded. The *kahars* attached to the hospitals behaved extremely well, as they kept close up to the engaged line, ready to carry away killed and wounded. I had to order them out of the line of fire twice myself.

18. Under the circumstances in which the force advanced, it could scarcely be expected that the commissariat arrangements would be perfect, but Lieutenant E. C. C. Sandys worked hard, and did his best to meet the demands of the troops.

19. My best thanks are due to Major W. Coningham, Brigade Major, and Lieutenant H. L. Wells, Royal Engineers, who acted as orderly officer, for the assistance they afforded me on the march, in the bivouac, and in action.

20 Mr W R H Merk, the Political Officer, to whom I was much indebted for valuable information regarding the movements of the enemy, informs me that the successful issue of the expedition has had a very quieting effect on the surrounding country, and that, although the *fakir* escaped, several of his principal *mulahs* and adherents were killed and wounded.

The accompanying rough sketch of the ground will serve to give an idea of the enemy's position

Nominal roll of the officers non commissioned officers and men killed and wounded in action at Mazina on the 20th May 1880

Corps	Regimental No	Rank and Names	Wounds	Remarks
L-5th R A		Lieutenant J J Porteous	Gun hot wound left thigh	Severe
Ditto	557	Bombardier William Garbett	Gunshot wound face	Slight
2-14th Foot		Captain Arthur W Noyes	Sabre cut hand	Ditto
Ditto	461	Drummer Henry Ambridge	Killed in action	
Ditto	2371	Private Frederick Derry	Ditto	
Ditto	1267	Corporal Michael Manning	Gunshot wound left shoulder	Severe
Ditto	1352	Private Thomas Hollingdrake	Gunshot wound left thigh	Ditto
Ditto	2206	Reuben Humphries	Gun hot wound	Slight
32nd Bengal Pioneers	1509	Sepoy Kharak Singh	Gunshot wound right fore arm	Severe
Brigade Transport	1875	Kahar Gunga Ram	Killed in action	
Ditto	388	Kunwan	Missing	Last seen at Mazina before the action

PESH BOLAK,
The 26th May 1880

(Sd) D A S THORBURN M D, *Surgeon Major*
(Sd) W A GIB *Brigadier General*
Comdg 1st Section Khyber Line Force

Return of ammunition expended during the action at Mazina on the 20th May 1880

Corps engaged	No of men engaged	Rounds of ammunition expended		Remarks
		Shell 9 pr	Small arm ammunition	
I 5th Royal Artillery	75	124	11	With four guns
8th Hussars	135		195	
5th Bengal Cavalry	110		195	
2 14th (P W O) Regiment	450		3 298	
32nd Pioneers	265		2 076	
Total	1 035	24	6 775	

LANDI KOTAL,
The 13th June, 1880

(Sd) W A GIB *Brigadier General*
Comdg 1st Section, Khyber Line Force

No 480—Under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following correspondence and despatch are published for general information —

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India Military Department to the Adjutant General in India,—(No 7893 K, Field Operations, dated Simla, 20th August, 1880)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4342 A, dated the 13th August, 1880, forwarding a despatch relating to an engagement between the

troops under the command of Brigadier General Burrows and the mutinous infantry of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar

2 In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council awaits the promised report from Brigadier General Burrows, and meanwhile the despatch forwarded with your letter under reply will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

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From MAJOR GENERAL G R GREAVES C B Adjutant General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department—(No 4312 A — *Kabul*'—dated Simla, 13th August, 1880)

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to submit to Government Lieutenant General J M Primrose's despatch No 1 dated the 23rd July 1880 reporting an engagement on the 11th idem six miles from Girishk on the Herat road between the troops under the command of Brigadier General G R S Burrows and the mutinous infantry of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar's forces

2 Brigadier General Burrows' report of the action has been called for, and when received will be forwarded

3 As far as can be judged from the despatch now submitted it appears to His Excellency that the operations, which resulted in the capture of the guns in the hands of the mutineers, were well carried out

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From LIEUTENANT GENERAL J M PRIMROSE C S I Commanding the Kandahar Field Force to the Adjutant General in India—(No 1 dated Kandahar the 23rd July 1880)

I have the honor to report that early on the morning of the 11th instant the infantry regiments of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar (numbering two thousand) who were stationed at Girishk, on the right bank of the Helmand with the object of opposing the advance of Ayub Khan on Kandahar mutinied and taking with them a battery of artillery moved off on the Herat road apparently with the intention of joining Ayub Khan, whose troops were reported to be within two marches of Girishk on that date

2 The Wali's cavalry, two thousand five hundred strong, accompanied him across the river, but Brigadier General Burrows reports that the majority were completely out of hand and went off at once in the direction of Kandahar

Corps	Officers	Sabres	Rank and File
E B Royal Horse Artillery			
No 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners	1		4[illegible]
3rd Sind Horse	4	207	
3rd Light Cavalry	6	300	
Six companies 66th Foot	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Bombay N I (Grenadiers)	8		[illegible]
30th Bombay N I (Jacob's Rifles)	8		5[illegible]2

3 The force as per margin under the command of Brigadier General Burrows which had been sent out from Kandahar to support the Wali, was then encamped on the left bank of the river

F B Royal Horse Artillery
No 2 Company Sappers and Miners
3rd Sind Horse } 410 sabres
3rd Light Cavalry }
Four companies 66th Regiment
Three companies Jacob's Rifles

4 On its being reported that the infantry had mutinied and were marching off with the guns, Brigadier General Burrows ordered troops as per margin to cross the Helmand and pursue leaving two companies of the 66th Regiment, the 1st Grenadiers and five companies of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry to guard the camp

5 The cavalry and horse artillery under Brigadier General T Nuttall pushed on at once to feel for the enemy, and hold him in check until the infantry could be brought up

6 The ground being much cut up by numerous wide and deep canals, difficulty was experienced in getting the artillery along, and Brigadier General Nuttall, fearing that the enemy might make good his retreat sent the 3rd Sind Horse, under Colonel J H P Malcomson, rapidly to the front, leaving the 3rd Light Cavalry with the guns

7 They came upon the mutinous troops about six miles from camp, formed up in a strong position on a rocky ridge, their left resting on the right bank of the Helmand, which was here steep and precipitous Here they held them for three-quarters of an hour, being unable to charge in consequence of the cramped and enclosed nature of the ground.

8 Before the guns and infantry could get up, the enemy moved off in a direction parallel to the river, but being followed and threatened by the cavalry, came into position again, and opened fire on them with his artillery

9 In the meantime four guns of E B Royal Horse Artillery, were brought into action, and in the course of half an hour the enemy s guns were silenced and abandoned by their gunners

10 The cavalry at once charged to seize them, but on reaching the guns were received by a heavy musketry fire from a body of infantry who had taken up a position on the reverse slope of the hill from which the guns were firing

11 They were in consequence slightly withdrawn behind the crest of the hill, and some dismounted men being formed under cover of the wagons, returned the fire of the enemy until the infantry and guns arrived

12 On this the enemy immediately retreated under our artillery and infantry fire, into the valley below dispersing in all directions and leaving sixty dead on the field

13 Brigadier General Burrows reports that the country was dotted over with villages and intersected by water courses and walls rendering pursuit almost hopeless Moreover he had a long and difficult march back with the captured guns the horses of which had been carried off by the enemy, and he was anxious to recross the river by daylight

14 He therefore recalled his infantry and sent the cavalry on to secure the baggage, &c , which the enemy were taking off

15 Brigadier General Nuttall states that he followed the retreating troops closely, hoping to engage them in some favorable spot, but they at once quitted the bank of the river, leaving the whole of their baggage ammunition, &c , and retreated through country over which it was impossible for cavalry to act

16 He therefore abandoned the pursuit and secured the baggage which the enemy had left behind consisting of 53 camels, a quantity of small arms, ammunition, accoutrements and supplies

17 The battery captured consists of four 6 pounder smooth bore guns, two 12 pounder howitzers and three ammunition wagons but being unable to move the wagons, they were destroyed the guns and howitzers being brought safely into camp

Brigadier General Burrows reports that the behaviour of all ranks left nothing to be desired and particularly brings to notice the fact that the men of the 66th Regiment dragged the captured guns over three miles of difficult country until teams could be obtained for them

18 Our casualties were as follows —

Corps	British Troops									Native Troops												Remarks
	Killed			Wounded			M G			Killed				Wounded				Missing				
	Officers	N C Officers	Men	Officers	N C Officers	Men	Officers	N C Officers	Men	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Horses	
66th Foot						4																O in d ad
3rd Sind Horse							–						2				3				1	
3rd Light Cavalry																	1				4	

19 Brigadier General Burrows informs me that he received every assistance from his Brigade Major, Captain W H M Math 66th Regiment, from his Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Captain T Harris 66th Regiment and from Captain J R Slade, Royal Horse Artillery his Orderly Officer to whose untiring energy he is indebted for the guns being brought on intact with their carriages into camp

The cavalry under Brigadier General Nuttall was well handled, and the determined energy with which the artillery was brought up to the front reflects the highest credit on Major G F Blackwood, commanding E B, Royal Horse Artillery

20 Brigadier General Nuttall states his thanks are particularly due to Colonel J H P Malcomson C B, commanding the 3rd Sind Horse, Major A P Currie, commanding the 3rd Light Cavalry, Major G C Hogg Poona Horse, Cavalry Brigade Major, Lieutenant J Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, Orderly Officer, and Lieutenant G S Jones Royal Artillery (on transport duty), who accompanied Brigadier General Nuttall as galloper

21 A sketch by Brevet Major E P Leach, Royal Engineers, illustrating the day's operations is attached

Nominal Roll of men wounded in action on the 14th July 1880 near Girishk

Corps	Regimental No	Rank and Name	Company	Dangerous	Severe	Slightly	Remarks
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment	545	Private Tom Ball	H		Gunshot wound through left thigh		
	603	William Robbins	H	Gunshot wound through upper part of left thigh and right buttock			
	1628	James Pike	G			Bayonet wound on left hand	
	1658	George White	H		Gunshot wound through left thigh		Since dead

KANDAHAR
The 24th July 1880

(Sd) J M PRIMROSE *Lieut Genl*,
Commanding the Kandahar Field Force

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 481—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant H M Mason s c Wing Officer, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent (m c) for 1 year 243 days under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875

Lieutenant F A Young s c, Squadron Officer and Adjutant 19th Bengal Lancers (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rule IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant W S Hewett s c (m c) for 1 year under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875

No 482—Captain (Brevet Major) T F C Rochfort late 4th European Light Cavalry Superintendent of Reserve Remount Depots Hapur is allowed leave to sea (m c) for 91 days under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868

PROMOTIONS

No 483—STAFF CORPS—

The third Christian name of Lieutenant C A R Sage promoted to the rank of Captain in G G O No 395 of 1880, is *Ross*, and not as therein stated

No 484—NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry

Havildar Khoobee to be Jemadar *vice* Koondun Sing, deceased,—30th March, 1880

No 485—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry

Jemadar Bhoro Sing to be Ressaidar *vice* Irshad Ali invalided Kote Duffadar Kehur Sing, to be Jemadar *vice* Bhoro Sing promoted,—1st May 1880

4th Sikh Infantry

Jemadar Bysaka Singh, to be Subadar *vice* Dewan Singh deceased Havildar Mohur Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Bysaka Singh, promoted —15th July, 1880

SPECIAL

No 486—Colonel C M MacGregor, C B, C S I, C I E, Chief of the Staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force is appointed to command a brigade in the field with effect from the 6th August 1880 *vice* Brigadier General R Barter, who vacates on proceeding on leave on medical certificate

While so employed Colonel MacGregor will have the rank of Brigadier General of the 2nd Class

No 487—With reference to the G G O quoted in the margin the services of the undermentioned Local Lieutenants, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field having been replaced at the disposal of the Local Governments and Administrations under which they were originally serving the local and temporary rank conferred upon them ceases from the dates expressed opposite their names —

Nos 118 135 and 202 of 1880

Local Lieutenant C H C Sevenoaks,—1st August, 1880

Local Lieutenant A H Davis,—17th July, 1880

• Local Lieutenant H L Hutton —2nd June, 1880

No 488 —The Government of India hereby desire to notify that all corps, detachments and persons returning from field service with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force the Khyber Line Field Force and the Kuram Field Force shall be held to revert to their ordinary status on arrival at Peshâwar or Thull and if returning from the Kabul Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force from Southern Afghanistan from the date of arrival at the first station within British territory

2 The dates of arrival at such stations or previous dates on which general officers have found it feasible to dispense with staff appointments should be notified to Government for the guidance of the Military Accounts Department

•No 489 —DONATION BATTA—

In continuation of G G O No 459 of 1880 the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment, in anticipation of audit of the donation batta due to Native commissioned officers and to the non commissioned officers and men of British and Native troops *The bills of British regimental staff and departmental officers and all others British or Natives not mentioned below, will be submitted for pre audit as usual*

2 On the arrival of the troops at their station or standing camp the sums necessary for the issue of batta will be drawn (either in cash or by transfer remittance receipt) on the authority of a camp or station order from the civil treasury to be adjusted hereafter by the Military Account Department

3 The attention of commanding officers is directed to the necessity for exercising the great care in the payment of claims which must be most strictly limited by the conditions laid down in G G O Nos 804 and 856 of 1879 and 459 of 1880 reproduced in the margin for ready reference

The 2[illegible] August 1879

No 804 — [illegible] eral i [illegible] a do [illegible] gaged [illegible] 26th of May [illegible] Bill [illegible] pre-audit [illegible] Examiner of the [illegible] which the troops belong

The 5th September 1879

No 856 —[illegible] —*Donation Batta* —With a view to [illegible] Order No 804 of 1879 [illegible] donation batta the Governor General in Council [illegible] pleased to notify that [illegible] troops [illegible] of May [illegible] were under the [illegible] of the [illegible] Officers commanding the several [illegible] engaged in the campaign

The 6th August 1880

No 459 —[illegible] —*Donation Batta* —[illegible] authority of Her Majesty's Government [illegible] Honble the Governor General in Council [illegible] gratification [illegible] month's full batta will be paid to the [illegible] engaged in the present campaign in Afghanistan [illegible] who have served on military duty [illegible] the 3rd September 1879

2 Bills with nominal rolls should be [illegible] pre audit to the Pay Examiner of the [illegible] to which the troops belong

3 The restrictions in [illegible] G G O No 856 of 1879 as well as the limits within which [illegible] held to qualify for the first issue of batta will apply also to the present grant.

4 Donation batta is only admissible in the rank which the individual held at the date of the service for which it is granted, it is not allowed to recruit or pension boys

5 The admission to family pension of the heirs of Native commissioned and non commissioned officers and soldiers bars their claim to donation batta on account of their deceased relatives

6 As soon as possible after the batta has been paid bills should be submitted for audit prepared in accordance with the detailed instructions laid down by the Controllers of Military Accounts

7 The amount payable to each rank is as follows —

	Rs	A	P
British Troops			
Non commissioned officers and soldiers	38	0	0
Native Cavalry (Silladar)			
Ressaldar Major Ressaldar Ressaidar and Woordie Major	240	0	0
Naib Ressaidar and Jemadar	96	0	0
Kot Duffadar Major Farrier Major Kot Duffadar and Duffadar	60	0	0
Naik and Trumpeter	48	0	0
Sowar	18	0	0
Madras Native Cavalry			
Subadar	360	0	0
Jemadar	96	0	0
Havildar	60	0	0
Naik and Trumpeter	48	0	0
Farrier	56	2	0
Trooper	18	0	0
Native Artillery Infantry and Sappers and Miners			
Subadar	180	0	0
Jemadar	90	0	0
Havildar and Naik	60	0	0
Drummer Bugler and Sepoy	18	0	0
Chief Drummer and Bugler	60	0	0
Driver Establishments for Mountain Batteries British and Native			
Havildar Major Havildar and Naik	30	0	0
Driver	18	0	0

8 This order authorizes payment to those ranks only which are herein distinctly specified and at the actual rates laid down Commanding officers and others are most strictly prohibited from departing from the letter of this order, and they will be held personally responsible for payments of any character arising from such departure

9 The grant of batta under G G O No 459 of 1880 applies to those troops of the Northern Afghanistan and Kuram Forces only who proceeded beyond Thull and Jamrud on or prior to the 15th August 1880

The date and conditions of its application to the troops engaged in Southern Afghanistan will be notified hereafter

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta the 10th August, 1880

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 10th to 16th August, 1880 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
Army Medical Department	Surgeon Major G Atkinson	25th April 1880	Camp Shushgao Afghanistan		
9th Lancers	Colonel R S Cleland	7th August 1880	Murree		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 3rd to 16th August, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
G Atkinson (*a*)	Surgeon Major	Army Medl Department	25th April 1880	No will found	592 0 11		16th October 1880
Indian Military Service							
J E Walsh (*b*)	Surgeon	Indian Medl Department	23rd July 1879	Intestate	1 222 13 0		

(a) *Next of k* —B t —J N Atk A l l y I k N agh I la d.
(b) Administrator General Bengal administering

W M LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 20th August, 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 49 —Mr S Warden to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on probation, and is posted to the I G S *C ucu tch*

No 50 —Mr G Peck late Harbour Master Port Blair to be Officiating Commander I G S *Enterprise*, *vice* Mr Campbell

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 14th August 1880

No 276 - The Government of India is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department with effect from the 19th July 1880, and until further orders, *vice* Mr Bignell Officiating Superintendent 1st Grade on privilege leave —

Mr J Burke Superintendent 3rd Grade to officiate as Superintendent 2nd Grade

Mr S P W V Luke c i e Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade

The 16th August 1880

No 277 —The following Apprentice Engineers are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade with effect from the dates specified —

North Western Provinces and Oudh

Surjan Doss, B A, —10th July 1880

Punjab

Mr J G Davis, —1st July 1880

The 17th August 1880

No 278 —Mr F L O Callaghan Officiating Superintending Engineer 2nd Class, Engineer in Chief Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st September 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

During Mr O'Callaghan's absence, Captain T Gracey, R E, Engineer in Chief, Pindi Kohat Section Punjab Northern State Railway will carry on the duties of the Engineer in Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, in addition to his own

The 18th August 1880

No 280—Sergeant J McClure Barrack Sergeant Military Works is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master 2nd Class with effect from 21st March 1880 *vice* Honorary Lieutenant Davies Barrack Master, 1st Class on furlough

The 19th August 1880

No 281—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain F W Joseph Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade Mr D Morris Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank reverts to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade with effect from 1st August 1880

No 282—Mr R K Williams Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Lahore is transferred to the charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway

Mr I S Hubbard Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway is placed in charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts Lahore

The 20th August 1880

No 283—Pundit Premnath, Deputy Examiner attached to the Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway

Mr W B Gray Assistant Examiner attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway

No 284—The services of Major H J Nuthall, Executive Engineer 1st Grade Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan

ALLX FRASER *Major Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August 1880 and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 13 of 1880

A Bill for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal's pension

Preamble

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829 and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Taj Mahal therein named and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned,

and whereas the said Taj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

Commencement

1 This Act may be called Taj Mahal's Pension Act 1880 and it shall come into force at once

[illegible]

2 The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same except on the production by such person of a certificate granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same Cf Act XXVII of 1860 s 2

Certificate to be granted on application to the District Court

3 Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same Cf Act XXVII of 1860 s 3.

Form of application

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct

Publication of application and notice to persons claiming to oppose it

[illegible]

4 The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application and shall cause to be stuck up in the court house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application, and, if after recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

Procedure in case of opposition.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

Appeal to the High Court.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Period of limitation.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be fixed at sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

In computing such period and in all respects not herein specified the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Form of certificate.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Act XXVII, 1860, s. 5.

Effect of certificate.

10. (a) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

(b) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate,

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescission, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate. Act of 186 para. 2

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments. Act XX 1860

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered amount paid to holder of old certificate.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate. Act X 1860 s. 3

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Effect of fresh certificate.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be). Act X s. 38.

Procedure to be generally that of Code of Civil Procedure.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Matters finally decided in civil suits to be treated as res judicata.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Taj Mahal having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of

any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made

17 The said Secretary of State in Council may,

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension

pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty

And thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested

On capitalization all claim to pension barred

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty two lakhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin

Treaty dated the [illegible]th Shaban 1244 H corresponding with the 1st day of March 18[illegible] and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan

The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent per annum and further to pay a certain portion of the interest by way of what is called in the document a pension to a lady known as Taj Mahal during life and on her death in certain event to her heirs with the option however of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Taj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension

2 Taj Mahal is now dead and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension have come forward Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir for the family is so scattered and there are such contradictory accounts of its history that some other claimant might at any moment start up

3 The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Taj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner whose decision is to be final All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated

4 Lastly the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest but might under the terms of the document pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital

B W COLVIN

The 24th July 1880

D FITZPATRICK

Secy to the Govt of India

Legislative Department

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 14 of 1880

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL 1880

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SCHEDULE.

[illegible]

[illegible] consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force shall be deemed so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act

B 3 3 In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided that is to say —

Interpretation clause

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land

Land

(2) ' Tenant ' means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for such land to such other person But it does not include a farmer thikadar or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half

Tenant

Explanation —An inferior proprietor is not as such, a tenant

(3) Landlord ' means the person of whom a tenant holds land and to whom he is or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for such land but when the right to receive rent or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to [illegible] is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held such person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested

Landlord

A superior proprietor [illegible] such a landlord

Act XVIII of 1873 s 3 ( ) (4) Rent means whatever is paid delivered or rendered in money kind or service by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of land

Rent

C P Rev Bill sec 4 (15) (5) Pay and payable [illegible] delivered

Pay and payable

(6) ' Arrear means [illegible] which is not paid [illegible] the date on which it is payable

Arrear

(7) Holding means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions

Holding

(8) Village means [illegible] any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been [illegible] a village or which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act

Village

Cf Act XVIII of 1873 s 44 (9) Improvement means with reference to a holding any work which not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate adds to the letting value of such holding is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let and if not executed on the holding is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it

Improvement

Act XIX of 1868 sec 23 Punjab s c 37 Irish Act s c 70

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes and the renewal or reconstruction of work which when first undertaken were improvements

But it does not include any class of embankment constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on field which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition

Explanation —A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be with respect to each of them an improvement

(10) Agricultural year means the year commencing on the first day of June

Agricultural year

(11) Absolute occupancy tenant means in reference to any land a tenant who in any record of right made before the passing of this Act was recorded in respect of such land [illegible] occupancy rights or in terms equivalent thereto C P Rev Bill s 4 (13)

(12) Sir land means—

(*a*) land recorded as sir in the papers of the last preceding settlement [illegible] C P Rev Bill s 4 (7)

(*b*) land not so recorded but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years [illegible]

(*c*) land which [illegible] uncultivated [illegible] husbandry [illegible] continuously cultivated by him [illegible]

Provided that [illegible]

[illegible]

C P Rev Bill s [illegible] [illegible]

(13) [illegible] Act [illegible] 1880 [illegible]

CHAPTER II

[illegible]

4 [illegible]

B 6

5 When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered. Provided that if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty seven section eighty nine clause (d) or section ninety clause ( ) the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

Date from which ... enhancement ... take effect.

B 10 No ... Act XVIII of 1873 sec ...

6 In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the rent shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe and in the absence of such rule according to local usage.

B 11 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 s 50 ...

7 When any landlord upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent ... refuses to accept the same or to grant a receipt therefor and whenever any tenant in the ... mentioned in section forty seven ... to receive rent ... in such ... made and

when any tenant ... is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him

such tenant may apply ... for permission to deposit the amount ... which he believes to be due ... and ... shall receive such deposit unless after examining the applicant the application appears ... made in bad faith.

B 11 last para

8 When any deposit ... is made under the provisions of section ... and ... upon ... that it was made ... in full ... it was less than the amount due be deemed to be a payment ... by the tenant to the landlord or the person appointed to receive such rent ...

A Revenue officer receiving any such deposit ... may pay the amount thereof ... to any person ... appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government ... in respect of anything done ... under the last preceding clause but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person ... the amount of any deposit from ... receiving the same from ... to whom it has been paid.

B 12 Compare Act XVIII of 1873 sec 18

9 Every tenant from whom his landlord levies ... in excess of the amount payable by such tenant shall be entitled ... by suit in a Civil Court from the landlord the amount ... levied together with such penalty not exceeding ... such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873 s 18

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant or ... such receipt ... to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover by suit in a Civil Court from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues. In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act 1877.

B 7 No 4 ... 13

10 Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought flood locusts or any other cause beyond the control of the cultivator the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land ... which such obstruction damage or destruction occurred prove that such obstruction damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

11 Where ... or other contract ... permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount ... than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

B 13

12 When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chanda and Nimar has been recorded as ... at the last preceding settlement and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record of Rights at such settlement such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

When any such land has not been recorded as ... at the last preceding settlement and any person ... enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay ... rent at a rate exceeding the ... prescribed and entered such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to ... land or land taken under a ...

(I) — Of Rents ... by Division or Estimate of the Crops

B 14 ... Act XVIII of 18 3 s 43

13 When rent is taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of a crop and either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend either personally or by agent at the proper time or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce or the quantity or value of the crop an application may be made by either party to a Revenue officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division estimate or appraisement.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will

not so attend, or that if he does so attend there will be a dispute regarding such division estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission

15 **14** When a Revenue officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen such officer may in his discretion direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors and the procedure to be followed in making such division estimate or appraisement

Appointment of assessors

16 Former Land Regulation 49 **15** If in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled such party may within three months from the date on which such division is completed institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on such date

Remedy for error in division

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made

17 **16** When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same and shall be submitted to the Revenue officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed

Effect of estimate

Former Land Regulation 51 Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive

3 pp 48 51 (C) —*Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding*

18 **17** In this section and sections eighteen to twenty two both inclusive the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them —

Definitions

(*a*) landlord's fortnight means with reference to a holding a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding

(*b*) produce of a tenant's holding includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding and crops and other products reaped or gathered but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen

Explanation —Crops and other products deposited on a threshing floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored

19 **18** When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale mortgage or otherwise and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall in respect of the said part of the claim be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords

19 Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose If the tenant neglects to do so the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered and stored either in such granaries or other places aforesaid or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood B 20 Act X of 1859 sec 118

Tenant may reap attached crops

20 If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord it shall not be brought to sale— B 21

Sale of produce attached ... (not legible)

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight before the end of such fortnight

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing

If having been so attached it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held or

(*b*) if when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court or

(*c*) if when the attachment has been made at any other time the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay

21 In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold and attachments made by the landlord shall in respect of such proceeds have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale B 22

Retention of sale proceeds in certain cases

22 If within a landlord's fortnight a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court B 23

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears

under section twenty one the Court shall make such attachment accordingly and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto But if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit

(D)—Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants

B 24. 23 Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may before the first day of April in any agricultural year—

Notice of surrender to be given by tenant

(a) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year

(b) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application

B 25 24 When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year or when on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year

Tenancy when terminated by such notice

B 26 25 Any tenant who except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty three and twenty four shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord or let by him to another tenant

Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment

B 28 26 No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord

Surrender to be of the entire holding

(E)—Of Ejectment

B 29 27 No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided

See s 60 (a) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred or

(b) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided

B 30 28 A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say—

Ejectment by Civil Court—

(a) in execution of a decree for ejectment,

in execution of decree for ejectment

(b) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, or

in execution of decree for arrears

(c) if he is a tenant for a term or an ordinary tenant or a sub lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained See ss 60, & 49

on an application under certain provisions of this Act

29 When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid, B 32 Act XVII 1873 ss & 35

Ejectment in execution of decree for arrear

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land and the Court may make such order

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree

30 Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment or an order under section twenty nine or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned, B 33.

Application to a Civil Court to eject

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to eject his tenant from such holding

31 The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall subject to the provisions hereinafter contained eject such tenant B 34

Procedure thereon

Provided that when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year Compare XXVIII 1868 sec and Act X of 1868 38 & 39

32 When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled— B 35 Compare XVIII of 1873 s 42

Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing

(a) at the option of the landlord either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops, and

(b) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown

Compare Act III of 1877, sec 27

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord being in a position to make an application under section thirty has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32

33 When a landlord elects under clause (a) of section thirty two to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section such tenant shall pay to such landlord for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant

34 A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive

Procedure when on ejectment any sum is to be paid by the landlord to the tenant

35 When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord it shall unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum fix a time within which it must be paid into Court

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed the Court shall eject the tenant

and if such sum is not so paid within such time shall dismiss the application for ejectment

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending

36 When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant

When proceedings to eject to be stayed

37 If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected

38 Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both and such Court shall if it finds that the ejectment was illegal reinstate the tenant or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease

(F) —*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor*

Preferential right to improve

39 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown that save as provided in section ninety five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants B 42

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords who have a preferential right to make them and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right

Compensation for improvements to tenants on ejectment

40 If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court B 43 Compare Act XXVIII of 1868 sec 37; Act XIX of 1868 sec 22; Act XIX of 1873 sec 54; Irish Act secs 3 4, 15 21 and 70

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely —

(a) when the tenant is a tenant of sir land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto

(b) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty nine or when no such notice or time is prescribed without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it

(c) when the tenant having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice

(d) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation

Improvements made by a tenant before the passing of this Act in lands other than sir land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of his landlord unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement

Principle on which compensation to be assessed

41 In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty the Court shall have regard— B 44 No. 4, p 12

(a) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement, and

(b) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement

Explanation—In this section the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack rent

B 46 Shape in which compensation may be given

42 Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly

B 47 No 3 pp 6 10 No 4, p 12 Cf Irish Act s 4. Agreements not to make improvements & void

43 Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them shall so far as regards such agreement be void

B 48 No 3 pp 6 10 Certain entries in Records of rights to be void

44 All entries in the Record of rights of any village providing,—

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would under this Act be entitled to such compensation

shall be void

No 3 pp 3 & 4 (*G*) —*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land*

B 50 Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords

45 When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment or the enhancement abatement or recovery of rent appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant

No 4, p 14. B 51 Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord

46 Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act and so far as his appointment may extend the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him

B 52 Rent in which two or more persons are interested as landlords

47 When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others and such persons shall be bound if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number or some other person in manner provided by section forty five to receive the rent of such holding

(*H*) —*Miscellaneous Provisions*

B 53 No 4, p 1 Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants

48 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants it shall be presumed until the contrary is shown,—

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act

(*b*) that except as by this Act provided a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord

B 54 No 4 p Relation between landlord and sub lessee if tenant ejected or surrendering

49 When any tenant having a right to sub let sub lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord the sub lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub lease but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him

B 57 No 3 p Compare X of 1859 s 2 9 80 & Act XVII 1873 ss 28 and Act XIX 1868 s 7 Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing

50 When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing

B 58 Procedure on application under section 50

51 On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue officer shall ascertain the matters if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour make the order applied for, or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue officer is competent to determine, determine such matters and make such order thereon as he thinks fit or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court

B 59 If order to execute any instrument is neglected Revenue officer may execute it

52 If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it

B 60 Compare Irish Act, Oudh s 27 Act X sec 24.

53 If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time should be recorded he may apply to a Revenue officer and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made such enquiry as he thinks fit with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant Provided that—

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings

no action shall be taken by any Revenue officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section both landlord and tenant and all persons claiming under either of them shall in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue officer or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record

B 8 No 4, pp 3 & 4

54 If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding and while such lease or contract is in force —

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed

(*a*) land revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding

(*b*) land revenue having previously been payable in respect of it the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement officer or Revenue officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable

Where land revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed the amount of such revenue is reduced such lease or other contract shall if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs be voidable at the option of the tenant unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement officer or Revenue officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable

CHAPTER III

OF ORDINARY TENANTS

(A) —Preliminary

B 61

55 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants it shall be presumed unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record of rights to the contrary that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies

(B) —Of Ejectment

B 6* No 2 p 33

56 Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment and such Court shall serve such notice

Notice of ejectment.

57 If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him he may within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right B 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed

58 Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sir land or a sub-lessee, has at the time when it is proposed to eject him continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated and is when such village is inhabited resident therein and has not either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation may within the said period of one month apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment and such Court shall grant such order unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby B 64 No 2 pp. 33 & 34.

When protection order may be granted

Explanation —Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section

59 If within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty seven and no application is made under section fifty eight or if on such a suit being instituted or application made it is rejected the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant B 65

Declaration of right to eject tenant

60 Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty nine may eject the tenant— B 66.

Time for ejection after declaration under section 59

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty six was made—at any time during the said month of May

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration

Provided that any such landlord instead of ejecting such tenant himself may within the period prescribed by this section apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant

61 Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty nine and who if ejected would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty two may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him, and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order B 67

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting eject ment

B 68 **62** Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may within the period of one month after such ejectment apply to a Court appointed under section sixty one—

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

(*a*) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty two, he is entitled and

(*b*) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty five

B 69 **63** On receiving such application the Court shall proceed to determine the matter set forth therein and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled and if any net sum as aforesaid to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected

Procedure in such cases.

B 70 **64** A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives at any time from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

B 71 **65** All entries in the Record of rights of any village providing that any notice other than that herein prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void

Certain entries in Record of rights to be void.

(*C.—Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants*

B 72 **66** The rent payable in any year by a tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty eight shall be—

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

(*a*) when such year is the first year of his tenancy the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay or in the absence of any agreement such rent as a Revenue officer may on application made to him determine to be a fair rent

Compare Act XIX of 1868 ss 35 & 36 (*b*) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy the rent which was payable in the preceding year unless a different rent has been agreed upon in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable

In fixing a fair rent under clause (*a*) of this section the Revenue officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum

B [illegible] **67** When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished by diluvion or otherwise during any year of tenancy, a Revenue officer may on application made to him determine the rent payable for the holding for such year

Diminution of area of holding.

68 When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty six whichever may be greater B 73

Rents payable by protected tenants.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year

69 Except as provided in this Act no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant B 74 No 8, p. 18.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenant except under Act.

70 An ordinary tenant shall not in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so be entitled to sub let his holding or any part thereof

Sub letting.

CHAPTER IV

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM

71 A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term be deemed to be in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement an ordinary tenant B 75

Fixed term tenant on expiry of term.

Provided that if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term the notice specified in section fifty six shall not be required and such tenant may on the expiration of such term be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty nine

72 A tenant for a fixed term may in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary sub let his holding or any part thereof

Sub letting.

CHAPTER V

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY

(*A*) *Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy*

73 Any owner of sir land shall be deemed to become an occupancy tenant of such land in the following cases, namely — B 76 No 3 p 15

Ex proprietary tenants.

(*a*) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to retain his right to cultivate it

(*b*) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land revenue or

(*c*) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment debtor

74 Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land or in terms equivalent thereto in any record of rights of such land made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded

Persons recorded as occupancy tenants.

75 Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination, or (2) held in lieu of wages or (3) sir land

Twelve years rule

Explanation I —Land sub let is not held either by the sub lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section

Explanation II —The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was or had this Act been in force would have been bound to recognize such acquisition the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant

Explanation III — When by the custom of any village the holdings of tenants are or have been liable to periodical redistribution lands which a tenant may in accordance with such custom have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the same land as the lands which he held prior to such exchange

76 A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution and exchange, such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange

Case of land redistributed with village custom

77 If a tenant having a right of occupancy in [illegible] any land ceases to hold such land and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of the land on the same conditions as the land which he has ceased to hold he shall in the absence of an agreement to the contrary be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold

78 In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds except sir land or land held by him under a sub lease or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy five

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár

79 In the district of Sambalpur every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy tenant in respect of all the land which he holds except sir land or land held by him under a sub lease and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty nine

Tenants in Sambalpur

80 Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract

(*B*) —*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub letting*

81 The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land Provided that except in the districts of Chánda Nimár and Sambalpur no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co sharer in the holding

Descent of occupancy right

82 Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent to any person who has become by inheritance a co sharer with him in such holding

Right of transfer

Every absolute occupancy tenant and in the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding or any undivided share thereof to any person to whom the right of occupancy would under the provisions of section eighty one descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living

83 No entry in the Record of rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter

Effect of entries in Record of rights

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy tenant under any power recorded in a Record of rights

84 Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub let his holding or any part thereof

Right to sub let

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not during the term of such settlement be entitled to sub let

85 No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has transferred or sub let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub let the same if it appears that he so transferred or sub let believing in good faith that he had such power

[illegible]

(*C*) —*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy*

86 The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is enhanced under this Act

[illegible]

87 A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement officer, or after such settlement and

Power to apply for [illegible] rent [illegible]

[Margin citations, left column: "Bhaug Act I of 1883 s 8; p 16; 3 pp 31; p 16; p 31; p 12; p 30; 3 pp 19; XXVIII 1868 s 7; p 1; 1 30; 11 19; XXVIII 1868 s 7; 1 12; 1 30; pp 31; XXVIII 1868 s 7; 80; 81; 82". Right column: "B 83; No 3 p 37; B 84; No 3 pp 31 36; B 85; B 86; No 3 pp 29 31; B 87; No 3 p 31; B 88; No 4 p 19; B 89"]

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue officer to a Revenue officer, to fix such rent, and such officer shall except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say —

No 2 p 37 Cf Act XIX of 1878 s 72 (a) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land revenue on similar land with similar advantages in the same circle or tahsil and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages in the same circle or tahsil

(b) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him,

(c) to any circumstances such as the status or caste of the tenants which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent, and

No 1 pp 8 & 16 No 2 p 32 No 3 pp 23 & 24. (d) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section except by a Settlement officer

'Circle' in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement officer or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment circle

B 90 *Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87*

88 (a) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpur district

(b) rents of absolute occupancy tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act and

(c) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement officer

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty seven

B 91 No 1 pp 8 & 16 No 3 pp 24 to 28 *Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87*

89 When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty seven the landlord may except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds and on no other, namely —

(a) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding

(c) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense,

(d) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act

B 92; No 3 pp. 28 *Abatement of such rent*

90 When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty seven, such tenant may except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely —

(a) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven, clause (d) and applicable to the holding, or

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(c) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act

B 94 No 3 p *Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds*

91 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the rents of occupancy tenants in the districts of Sambalpur Chánda and Nimár or of absolute occupancy tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty seven clause (d) has been made or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of the landlord

B 95 *Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpur*

92 Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpur agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed shall be void but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord

B 96 *Power to make rules for determining rents*

93 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement Officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty seven, clause (b), may be allowed

Settlement officer may commute rents payable in kind

94 In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement officer and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money rent and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same

VIII of s 9 Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same

(D) —*Miscellaneous*

7 95 Every absolute occupancy tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy eight or section seventy nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have with respect to his landlord a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve

9 96 In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed until the contrary is shown or unless there is an entry in the Record of rights to the contrary that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who at the passing of this Act has or may hereafter acquire rights of occupancy are those which are described in this chapter

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply

97 Any owner of sir land who—

Quasi occupancy tenants

(a) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly reserving to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it or

(b) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession to retain the actual possession of the land paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy tenant

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CHAPTER VI

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE

00 s, p. 41 98 The Revenue officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject matter of the following applications namely —

Cognizance of certain applications

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7)

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13)

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50)

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53)

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66),

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67),

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90)

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94)

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act and, subject to the provisions herein contained may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely —

(a) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit,

(b) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties

99 In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety eight the Revenue officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land revenue Act 1880

Procedure on such applications

From every order passed by a Revenue officer in respect of any such matter an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land revenue Act

100 Subject to the provisions of section ninety eight the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant Provided that— B 103 No 3 pp 41 to 45

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts

(a) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall unless he is also a Revenue officer or a Settlement officer hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such and

(b) the Chief Commissioner may subject to the provisions of this Act direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise

101 The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,— B 103 (c)

Certain suits may be entered in separate registers

(a) suits for an arrear of rent

(b) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not

(c) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied or for penalties (section 9),

(d) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38)

(e) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57)

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe

102 In such suits the plaint shall in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey the number of each field comprised in the holding, and in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and B 104 Act XVIII of 1873 s 110

Plaint in such suits

the instalments according to which such rent is payable

B 106; Act XVIII of 1873 s 148. *Allowance of pleaders fees optional* 103 Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed

B 107 *Recovery of penalties under section 9* 104 If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section

B 108 *Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals* 105 In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits the Central Provinces Courts Act 1865 section 15 shall be read as if for the words "thirty days" "six weeks" and "ninety days" the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted

An application for the re admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal

B 109 Act XIX of 1868, s 20 Act XXVIII of 1868 s 15 *When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed* 106 If in a suit for an arrear of rent it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined

B 110 Act XIX of 1868 s 13 *Set off* 107 In any such suit no set off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such

Interest on arrears 108 In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent per annum as the Court thinks fit B 111

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof 109 No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable B 112 Act IX of 1868 s 118.

No appeal in certain cases 110 When any such suit is decided whether on appeal or otherwise by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless— B 113 Cf Act X of 1859 s 18

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto

Limitation of suits by tenant to recover possession 111 The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected New

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

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SCHEDULE

(*See section 2*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Number of Act	Short title
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted the result of applying it to a country in which until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue paying classes was somewhat loosely marked and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2 clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadar or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor and is quite well able to protect himself but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes namely those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought &c the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council but with this important difference that instead of requiring the Revenue officer on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North Western Provinces appears advisable, because owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces suspensions or remissions of land revenue may be granted without that minute field to field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11 which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land revenue Bill which invalidates revenue free grants made by Malguzars. The object of both is the same *viz* to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land revenue Bill).

6. Passing over for the moment the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12 we come to sections 17 to 22 which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint which as a matter of fact has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38 relating to ejectment taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court, that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8 Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor They provide that, as a rule the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant but that if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him the tenant may make such improvement, and having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record of rights to the contrary

9 Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co proprietors Section 47 provides that in such cases the co proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so to appoint one of their number or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding

10 Section 48 (b) enacts that except as provided by the Bill a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy tenants to be presently referred to

11 Sections 50 to 52 which empower a Revenue officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing at the instance of either party when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattas and kabuliyats

12 Section 54 which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re assessment is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement

13 With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur) are as follows namely —

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III)

(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV) ,

(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V) ,

(4) absolute occupancy tenants (same chapter)

14 Taking these in their order it will be seen from section 48 (a) and section 55 that it is to be presumed until the contrary is shown that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure

15 The position of the ordinary tenant as shewn in Chapter III bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England and in the Bill as originally framed by Mr Jones such tenants were designated tenants from year to year but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law and accordingly the term ordinary tenant which connotes nothing has been substituted for it

16 The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant as defined by the Bill is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord he may when an order for his ejectment is applied for claim to be protected from ejectment, and the Court will be bound to protect him unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will as a rule at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council, but it is obvious that if only by reason of its novelty it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee

17 As an ordinary tenant is either removeable upon notice or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple

18 Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated to a great extent by the terms of the leases under which they hold and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term the tenant will in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III

19 Proceeding now to Chapter V which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy it will be seen that the status of an occupancy tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may as a rule be claimed on any one of three grounds namely —

1st that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as su, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73

2ndly that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy tenant of the land in a settlement record prepared before the passing of the Bill or

3rdly that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status

20 As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required the right not being acquired when the land is sub let On the other hand it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattisgarh and by section 77 that once the right has been acquired it shall not be lost by the tenant s removal to another holding if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy tenant on his new holding This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868 and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy rights

21 In whichever of the above modes the occupancy status may have been acquired its incidents will (section 90) be presumed to be those described in chapter V The principal of those incidents are as follows —

1st that (section 81) the right of an occupancy tenant descends lineally as if it were land but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a co-sharer in the holding

2ndly that while an occupancy tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub let he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a co sharer and

3rdly that he is in the absence of a contract fixing his rent entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill

22 The rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq* and are among the most important provisions of the Bill

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87) and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it

A new settlement is considered to open completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy tenants and accordingly at the first determination of the rents after the settlement has commenced *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration The rent-rates assumed by the Settlement officer for the purpose of [illegible] the land revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent will be looked to as also will the customary rates of rent which as a matter of fact are paid by tenants of the same class Nor will other circumstances such as the caste of the tenants which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases be left out of account

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will during the currency of the settlement be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1st that the area of the holding has been altered

2ndly that its productive power has been altered and

3rdly if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished

23 The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed When owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality such an inquiry appears to be called for it will it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner

24 The "absolute occupancy tenants so called because when the subject of occupancy rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute are simply occupancy tenants with certain additional privileges The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record of rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited

They differ from ordinary occupancy tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz* —

1st that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81)

2ndly that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy tenants

3rdly that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy tenants may be enhanced or reduced, and

4thly that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements

25 As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable in the interest of these tenants to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords

26 In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda Nimár and Sambalpur has for convenience sake been omitted and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwari settlement would not under the circumstances be the most suitable

When therefore it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants and in accordance with the arrangements then made the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpur shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears that (sections 81 91 95) as regards the descent of the occupancy right fixity of rent and the right to improve, the occupancy tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy tenants and that (section 82) occupancy tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy tenants Lastly in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent

27 It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant except the fixation of rent to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing as the North Western Provinces Rent Act does a special set of tribunals for their disposal The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated In the Central Provinces the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions and there can never be any difficulty in arranging as required by the proviso to section 100 that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue administration This being so to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication and without any [illegible] whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have [illegible] in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere

C GRANT

The 31st July 1880

D FITZPATRICK,

Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH AUGUST 1880

General Remarks —In Bengal Assam, Burma, Rajputana, Oudh, and the Central India States prospects continue favourable though more rain is said to be wanted at Morar and Sutna, where, however there was, in each case a fair fall in the preceding week The accounts from the Punjab are also satisfactory, except in the Peshâwar district In the North Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, the rain has been slight in most districts though heavy in a few Prospects are generally good except in Nimâr In Allahabad, Agra Nâgpur, Saugor, and Seoni more rain would be beneficial

There is a distinct improvement in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore Rain has fallen in the Kolar and Tumkur districts where it has hitherto been very deficient From parts of several Madras districts complaints still come that crops are withering for want of rain, but the fall has been general, and in some places fairly abundant so that crops previously suffering have revived

In Berar rain is still much needed at Amraoti In the Bombay Presidency, water is required for the autumn crops in Sind, and more rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan districts There have, however, been slight and partial showers during the week in Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur

On the whole, prospects are good in the Eastern Central and Northern Provinces in Southern India they have improved and it is only in parts of Western India that the want of more rain is, as yet, urgent

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— **(Aug 18th)—**		
Bellary	1 15 (average of thirteen stations)	*Ragi* 28 1 standing crops generally good withering in three taluks paddy harvest [illegible] in one taluk yield average worms destroying dry crops in one taluk
Kurnool	95 (average of eight stations)	*Ragi* 33 0 crops partially fading have improved by recent rains fever and guinea worm prevalent
Ganjam	2 0 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 33 1[illegible]
Kistna	77 (average of ten stations)	*Ragi* 30 31 dry crops fading river 6 feet over anicut
Chingleput (Madras)	1 24 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 21 61 dry crops generally good
Coimbatore	2 13 (average of sixteen stations)	*Ragi* 23 8[illegible] crops suffering from want of rain in portions of two taluks with [illegible] in portion of the [illegible] fair harvest of [illegible] and [illegible]aram in three taluks outturn of *cholum* [illegible] others average
Tanjore	2 14 (average of thirteen stations)	*Ragi* 23 [illegible]1 river 2 ft 8 feet crops generally improved by recent rains
Madura	1 10 (average of eleven stations)	*Ragi* 23 33
Malabar	97 (average of fourteen stations)	*Ragi* 21 [illegible] harvest of first crop in three taluk yield average
Travancore	37	*General Remarks* —General prospects fair
Bombay— **(Aug 18th)—**		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds river at Kotri on 16th 10 feet 11 inches [illegible] 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year want of rain in [illegible] talukas [illegible] *kharif* crops fever in four talukas cattle disease in one river eroding at Kotri town
Hyderabad	Slight rain in three talukas	Rice crop attacked by disease in two talukas fever of mild type in three talukas insufficiency of water complained of in northern and southern talukas river is not so steady or so high as it should be
Ahmedabad	95	Total rainfall 19 75 young crops thriving public health generally good
Baroda	1 41	Total rainfall 24 03 *Kharif* sowings completed crops in healthy condition fever rather prevalent rain much wanted in Okhamandal
Surat	1 38	Total rainfall 25 97 sowings mostly completed except in places where it is retarded owing to moisture standing crops healthy
Násik		Rain still holds off health generally good prices not rising
Colaba (Bombay)	66	Total rainfall 42 50 being 10 87 below average average abnormal temperature *nil* vapour in air normal wind normal
Poona	1 05 at Mawal 05 at Khed 04 at Junnar *nil* elsewhere	Rain very much wanted
Ahmednagar	65 at Newasa 30 at Sheogaon *nil* elsewhere	Rain urgently want[ed] *kharif* crops in good condition in Jamkhed Sheogaon and in those parts of Nagar Newasa, Akola, and Shrigonda where they exist withering where they exist in other talukas season for sowing *kharif* over ague continues in Karjat cattle disease in Sheogaon and Newasa
Sholapur	94	Total rainfall 15 20 crops withering in places for want of rain public health good
Dharwar		No report

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*contd*		
Kanara	66 at Karwar maximum at Siddapur 4 14 minimum at Yellapur 63	Total rainfall 75 59 rice crops coming into ear at Karwar
Rajkot	22	Total rainfall 11 45 more rain wanted crops thriving health good *General Remarks* *Kharif* crops require water in Sind rain greatly wanted in the Deccan districts crops doing well in Guzerat
Bengal—(Aug 18th)—		
Chittagong	14 77 heavy rain on 13th	Weather fine damage to crops apprehended cholera and cattle-disease continue prices stationary
Dacca	6 89	Harvesting of early paddy nearly completed, yield full average harvesting of jute commenced yield expected to be average prospects of late paddy and sugarcane promising public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	5 79	Prospects of rice crops and jute excellent harvesting of early rice and jute commenced in some places transplanting of late rice still going on price of common rice stationary fever prevalent
Moorshedabad	4 28	Early paddy being reaped and in Jungipore sub-division harvested late rain has improved state of crops a few more showers will enable ryots to finish cultivation fever in some thanas of Sadr
Rajshahye	5 67	Early rice being cut yield expected to be average fever prevalent
Burdwan	5 17	Prospects of crops favourable transplanting going on jute being cut outturn average an outbreak of small pox in thana Royna
Rungpore	1 99	Prospects of crops favourable more rain wanted fever still somewhat prevalent
Bhagalpur	3 92	Prospects of autumn crops excellent and of rice moderate public health good
Purneah	4 25	Prospects fair rice being transplanted rivers high much fever and some cases of small pox
Patna	7 78	Heavy rain somewhat damaged autumn crops prospects of paddy good
Durbhunga	4 20	Weather cloudy sufficient rain has fallen for autumn crops transplanting of paddy in progress prices stationary public health good
Hazaribagh	3 15	Weather rather dry for the season prospects of crops excellent transplanting of paddy continues food grains cheap general health good but in some villages in Lohardugga sub division cattle disease prevalent
Cuttack	3 35	Prospects of crops favourable low lands flooded small pox and cholera still prevalent *General Remarks* —Good and general rain during week but more is wanted in Rungpore and parts of Bogra and in Palamow sub-division transplanting of late rice proceeding favourably and in many places finished early rice and jute being cut yield generally expected to be a fair average one sugarcane and other minor crops doing well in Patna division autumn crops on low lands in places damaged by excessive rain damage to crops also apprehended in Chittagong fever prevalent in several places otherwise general health good small pox and cholera still reported in Cuttack and Pooree
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug 17th)	Very little rain since last Friday	Rain much wanted for late rice hardly any sickness of any kind prices fairly stationary
Allahabad ( )	1 7	More rain required cholera rather worse in interior 52 deaths much better in municipality 26 deaths wheat 20½ seers coarse cleaned rice [illegible] seers unhusked rice 26 1/16 seers
Gorakhpur (16th)	4 0	Prospects good [illegible] crop thriving
Jhansi (19th)	3	Prospects good weeding continues prices rising
Agra (17th)	Partial rain 2 at Sadr 2 at Fatehpur	Prospects fair if rain falls soon strong westerly wind blowing and dispersing the clouds health good
Bareilly (18th)	Average 3 0 throughout the district	Weather now clear wind west crops in good condition health generally fair but four or five cholera cases in Bareilly city prices steady
Meerut ( )	1 at Meerut 1 6 at Baghput	High west wind no clouds fever in four tahsils cheapest wheat 18 seers barley 23 seers gram 20 seers
Kumaun (17th)	Slight rain	Sufficient rain for crops has fallen prospects good wind variable cattle disease prevalent
Lucknow (18th)	6 at Sadr 1 1 at Mohanlalganj and 2 at Malihabad	Barley 30 seers cholera increasing prospects fair more rain wanted
Partabgarh (16th)	3 3 at Sadr 4 at Kunda and 1 1 at Patti	More rain wanted for paddy young crops are thriving *sawan* and *kakun* have come out in ear
Sitapur (18th)	2 1	Prospects good prices steady wheat 22 seers barley 36 seers cholera still exist general health good
Fyzabad ( )	7 to 1 6	*Jarhan* being transplanted prospects very favourable *General Remarks* —Rain fell in all districts in the early portion of the week but there is now a break with west winds in Meerut and Agra prospects as yet favourable but more rain is needed prices fairly stationary cholera decreased in Allahabad city but has increased in the district and also in Lucknow fever in Meerut, otherwise health fairly good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab— **(Aug 17th)—**		
Delhi	1 3	Agricultural prospects and health fair slight fluctuation in prices
Hissar	1 6	Prices rising health good
Umballa	1 0	Sowings completed health fair
Jullundur		Crops nearly sown health good prices rising
Lahore		Sowings progressing health good
Ferozepore	From 1 to 2·2 in parts	Crops promising prices fluctuating
Siálkot	From 3 to 1 2 in parts	Agricultural prospects good health good prices steady
Ráwalpindi	Nearly 3 0	Agricultural prospects promising slight fever prevalent
Peshawar	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad slight fluctuation in prices
Mooltan		Agricultural prospects good health good prices falling
Dera Ismail Khan		Sowings progressing agricultural prospects improved small pox decreasing; prices steady *General Remarks*—Health generally good agricultural prospects promising except in Peshawar
Central Provinces— **(Aug 18th)—**		
Nagpur	07	Cloudy and close prospects continue favourable but rain much wanted health good
Jubbulpore	09	Weather fine and cool prospects good small pox prevalent prices easy
Saugor	23	Weeding continues prospects of cotton good small pox and cattle disease prevalent rain wanted for crops in poor soils
Seoni	30	More rain wanted for rice prospects of other crops good
Hoshangabad	37	Cotton and other crops fair small pox prevalent prices stationary
Raipur		Report not received
Sambalpur (Aug 12th)	6 25	Heavy showers throughout week with intervals of sunshine prospects good cholera slightly prevalent prices steady *General Remarks* – Little rain in all districts excepting Sambalpur and Balaghat prospects continue favourable and a fall of rain will be very beneficial in many parts in Nimar matters still continue unpromising transplanting and weeding operations generally in progress small pox and cattle disease continue in some districts and cholera is reported from Sambalpur prices continue easy
British Burma— **(Aug 14th)—**		
Akyab	4 12	Total rainfall 145 77 general health good cattle disease decreasing sowings nearly completed crop prospects favourable
Rangoon	2 17	Total rainfall 66 33 public health good
Bassein	2 50	Total rainfall 69 08 slight small pox otherwise public health good paddy planting proceeding a little cattle disease in one township weather fair and agreeable rise in river near embankment not so high as was expected
Prome	61	Total rainfall 33 11 public health good crop prospects satisfactory
Amherst (Moulmein)	6 70	Total rainfall 112 62 public health good prospects of crops good
Toungoo	3 37	Total rainfall 54 33 public health good cultivation proceeding *General Remarks*—With the exception of a little small pox here and there public health good agricultural operations proceeding satis- [illegible] some crops in Mergui have been destroyed by floods rain fall sufficient throughout province
Assam— **(Aug 18th)—**		
Gauhati	3 46	Weather cooler rain has been very opportune
Sylhet	9 2[illegible]	[illegible] ts of crops good
Cachar	5 0[illegible]	Weather seasonable more than half of *dumahi* and *murali* crops reaped fair outturn sowing of *sail* crop progresses common rice 17¾ seers per rupee tea doing well public health good
Dibrugarh	8 5	Seasonable weather prospects of rice crop good weather cool district healthy
Mysore and Coorg— **(Aug 18th)**		
Bangalore	4 01	Rain in Kolar and Túmkur has improved prospects there crops generally in good condition coffee prospects in Coorg poor health good cattle disease prevalent prices fallen in parts
Mysore	2 39 partial falls in Kolar and Tumkúr districts	
Mercara	2 08	
Berar & Hyderabad— **(Aug 18th)—**		
Amráoti		Great want of rain crops withering
Akola	35	Sowing operations in active progress
Hyderabad	43	Total rainfall since 1st January 13 27 crops withering for want of rain cattle-disease in one taluk only prices stationary

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India States—(Aug 18th)—		
Indore	·2	Weather seasonable health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	23	A few cases of cholera in surrounding villages and city of Gwalior and one in Morar Cantonment prices stationary rain wanted
Sutna	34	*Jowar* 30½ rain much wanted for rice crops
Rutlam	45	Weather clear; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch	06	Crops thriving
Goona	06	Sowings completed wheat 19½ seers health and prospects good
Bhopal		Report not received
Agar	52	Agricultural prospects favourable health good
Nowgong	2	Health fair cultivating prospects favourable but rats doing damage in places
Mánpur	1 5	Crops good
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug 18th)	11	Cloudy
Sirohi (15th)	1 9	Tanks and wells full healthy prospects very good seasonable
Marwar (13th)	4 76	Nine months water in tanks health good prospects very favourable price falling
Meywar ( )	3 79	Tanks and wells full health fair prospects good
Harowtee (14th)	26 in Tonk 6 6 in Kotah during past fortnight	Health good prospects favourable
Jhallawar (12th)	2 72 4 81 during past week	Prospects and health good
Ajmere (18th)	23	Prices fallen
Jeypore ( )	04	
Bhurtpore	*Nil*	High variable winds prospects favourable health good
Ulwur (Aug 17th)	72 average	
Nepal—(Aug 10th)—		
Katmandú	4 6	Much rain during the week good for the rice

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation**

PART II
Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E J DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 16th August 1880

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 28th instant on account of the Hindu festival "Junmo Ostomey"

The 19th August 1880

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days —

On Monday the 4th October, on account of the Hindu festival "Mohalaya," and from Friday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 19th October (both days inclusive), on account of the "Doorga and Luckhi Poojah" holidays

All Government acceptances falling due between the 8th and 19th October will be paid by the Bank on and after the 5th idem

By Order of the Directors

R HARDIE
Secretary & Treasurer

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 16th August 1880

No 17 —Mr L V Fraser, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th July 1880

R MURRAY, *Colonel*
Dir Genl of Tele in India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P W D

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 12th August 1880

No 16—Major E Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, has been placed in charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 11th August 1880, on which date he received charge of the Office from Colonel L Russell, R E

By Order,

E SWETENHAM, *Major, S C,*
In charge of the Office of the Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India

The 17th August 1880

No 17—With reference to Government Notification No 253 of the 4th instant, Colonel C S Thomason, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General for Central India, from Major E Swetenham on the forenoon of the 17th idem

By Order,

C S THOMASON, *Lieut Col, R E,*
Secy to Agent, Governor General, for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 11th August 1880

No 20—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No 28 of 30th June 1880, Lieutenant S Grant, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th August 1880

G P DEPALEZIEUX FALCONNET *Lt Col R E*
Supdg Engr Meerut Command Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command

The 17th August 1880

No 78—Major W H Beckett, Executive Engineer granted three months' privilege leave in Sirhind and Lahore Command Notification No 72 of 14th May 1880, reported his return to duty, and took over charge of the Kasauli Division, Military Works, from Captain G Hildebrand R E, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 10th August 1880

D WARD *Lieut Colonel, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 10th August 1880

No 107—Mr H W Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Serohi Division to the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway, with effect from the 5th April 1880

No 108—CORRIGENDUM—In Notification No 92, dated 7th July 1880, regarding the passing by certain officers of the colloquial examination in Hindustani, omit the name of Mr F H Collet

The 11th August 1880

No 109—Mr T Wood, Port Store keeper, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 44, dated 5th March 1880

The 13th August 1880

No 110—The two months special leave from 1st August 1880 to study the native languages, granted by the Engineer in Chief, Sindia State Railway, to Mr H H Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in his Notification No 5, dated 2nd idem, is confirmed

The 16th August 1880

No 111—Mr R W Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan Karez Sections to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E*
Director General

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer in Chief, at Pachmarhi Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained

The work will be divided into four sections as under —

I —Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II —Nerbudda Bridge
III —The Ghat Incline
IV —From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work

The tenders are required by the 15th September next

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of ten

ders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz —

For Section	I	Rs	300
„	II	„	600
„	III	„	1,000
„	IV	„	700

H T GEOGHEGAN,

Engineer in Chief,

Bhopal State Railway

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Mooltan, the 1st August 1880

No 35 —With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 93, dated 8th July 1880, Mr F Finch, Store keeper, 2nd Grade, joined this line on the 22nd June, forenoon, and was posted to Adamwahan Depôt, of which he took over charge on the same day, forenoon

* * *

The 7th August 1880

No 37 —Mr A S Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur to the Larkhana Division

R T MALLET

Engineer in Chief

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATION

Jacobabad, the 11th August 1880

No 18 —Babu Mul, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade was granted leave on medical certificate for two months from the 9th June 1880

H F STOREY,

Engineer in Chief

NIMACH NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section

NOTIFICATION

Nimach, the 11th August 1880

No 28 —Mr C J S Baker Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, attached to the 3rd Sub Division of the 1st Division, Nimach Nasirabad State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th current, or from any such subsequent date as his services can be spared

WM B CARTER, *C E,*

Engineer in Chief

Report of a Deserter from the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 18th day of August 1880

Number Rank and Name — No 60Bde—1056 Private Thomas Barefoot	At what Place Enlisted — London England
Age —22 years 5 months	Parish and County in which Born —St. John's, London England
Size —5 feet 5 inches	Marks,—None
Color of— Complexion fresh hair brown eyes hazel	Trade —Sailor
Date of Desertion —13th August 1880	Coat or Jacket — / Waistcoat — / Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimental
Place of Desertion —Fort William Calcutta	REMARKS —Took part of regimental necessaries
Date of Enlistment —7th February 1877	Under 4 years service

R M ROGERS, *Col & Lieut Col,*

Comdg 90th Light Infy

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA NEAR RAJGHAT

BULL S DREDGERS FOR WELL SINKING &c,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS —

Description	No	Size	Price	REMARKS
			R	
Bull Dredgers	90	1½ h f et	60	These have bee used
Ditto	113	½ 1 tto	65	b t ro in good con
Ditto	9	0 d tto	120	d t
Ditto	50	1½ d tt	7	These have never be n
Ditto	22	2½ d tto	105	used

Apply to MR EDWARD J JONES Executive Engineer Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED ESTIMATED VALUE	C FI I S ED N: Gone a Treasury	C r y Dep rt n t	BA ANCE F BULL ON: Under Assay	Assayed	Held ao t f the C ency De partm t
1880	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Aug 9		1 07 180		31 42	60 5 599	27 71 010
10		1 17 216	25 028	2 18	58 91 22	26 90 249
11		80 708		2 48	57 92 11	26 08 87
12	1 764	1 17 910	2 051	1 837	56 14 269	25 00 18
13				1 8 7	6 04 441	25 10 98
14		1 19 417		1 837	55 13 866	23 03 04

CALCUTTA MINT } J F TENNANT *Col R E*
The 16th Aug 1880 } *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 19th August 1880 Rs 1,80 80 700 2 10

J WESTLAND

Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, }
The 20th August 1880 }

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1880

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loan: Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 [per cent] Loan of 1879	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879 4½ per cent Portion	Transfer Loan of 1879 [Sterling] Portion	5 per cent Debentures [repayable] June 1882.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 15th July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,600	2,50,19 400	1 11,55 400	1 86,10 100	3,09 86,500	47 75,400	4,43,000	98,50 000	8,70,07 500	1 01 700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19 63,23,483
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1880				..		6 000		7,500					1 00 000		...	...	..	1,13,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1880						10 600							2,000			...	..	12,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1880	..	..			[illegible]00	6,900		1 05,500	50,000	22,000	1,500	10,300	36,100		..		...	2,34,700
	54,100	38,506	2,[illegible]46	15 46,880	30,93,100	2,50,42,800	1,11,55,400	1,86,23,100	3,10,36,500	47,97 400	4,44,500	98,60,300	8,71 45,600	1 01 700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,65,84,283
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers						4,42,800	82,800	2,47 100	2,28,300	2 000	1 000	1 41 500	7,67 200			..	7,000	19 19,700
Balance on 31st July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,93 100	2 46,00 000	1,10,72,600	1 83,76 000	3,08,08,200	47,95,400	4,43,500	97 18,800	8,63,78,400	1 01 700	34,36,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,46,64,583

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1880 enfaced from India, 3,877 lakhs re-transferred from London, 3 273 lakhs.
„ 1st „ 1880 to 15th June „ „ „ 34 „ 13
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ 4 „ „ 9
1st July to 15th July „ „ 3 „ „ 9
16th to 31st „ „ „ 3 19 „

3,921 lakhs. 3,323 lakhs.
3 323 „

Balance against India 598 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 19th August 1880

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1880

Agents

Calcutta —Messrs Thacker Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator Government Books North Western Provinces
Nagpore —Curator Government Books, Central Provinces
Lahore —Curator Government Central Book Depôt
Madras,—Messrs Higginbotham & Co
Poona,—Superintendent Government Photozincographic Department
Rajkot,—Mr Naraınjee Sunderjee for maps of Kattywar only
Ahmedabad —The Huzoor Deputy Collector for maps of Guzerat only
London —Messrs Allen & Co Waterloo Place
Do Mr Edward Stanford 6 Charing Cross
Simla,—Messrs Williams & Co Fancy Repository

All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by Mr J N T Wood for cash prepaid

N B—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service (It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agents as above be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department) The *cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments

Description	Size	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy			
		Uncolored		Colored	
		Rs	A	Rs	A
GENERAL MAPS					
Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles					
India, No 2 (Eighth Edition without Hills)	Imperial	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles					
India (with Hills in Chalk)	2 Sheets D E	5	0	7	0
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles					
Assam Province Sheets Nos 7 and 8 in one	Imperial	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles					
*Gilgit and surrounding Country (Kashmir)	½ Sheet Antiquarian	1	0	1	4
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 18 S W Part of Bahawalpur State (Punjab))	¼ Sheet Atlas	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 22 S W Kattywar Jhalawad &c (Bombay Presidency)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 34 S W Mhairwara Jodhpore and Oodeypore (Rajputana)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 66 S W (Preliminary Edition) Bijnor Kumaun British Garhwal &c (N W Provinces)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 71 N E Jubbulpore, Damoh and Mandla (Central Provinces)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Sheet No 130 N E Sibsagar and Naga Hills (Assam)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Northern Afghanistan Map of the Seat of War in—(*2nd Edition*)	2 Sheets D Imp l	4	0	4	0
Kalat-i Ghilzai and Ghazni Country between—In continuation of the Map of Seat of War in Northern Afghanistan	Double Imperial	1	8	1	8
DISTRICT MAPS					
Gya (Bengal)	Double Royal	1	0	1	4
Karnal (Punjab) Preliminary Edition	Atlas	1	0	1	4
Shahabad (Bengal)	Antiquarian	1	0	1	4
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile					
Bhopal and Malwa, Sheets Nos 24, 44, 46 and 48 Parts of Gwalior Indore, Dewas &c (Central India Agency)	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Sheet No 12 (*New Series*) Parts of Kalahandi (Central Provinces) and Jeypore (Madras Presidency)	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Khandesh and Bombay Native States, Sheets Nos 30 33 and 35 Parts of Khandesh, Chota Udepur Mathwar &c.	Ditto	1		1	4
Mysore Sheets Nos 32 33 37 40 41 and 42	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles					
Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Sheets Nos 36 and 37 in one (*New Series*) Part of Bastar (Central Provinces)	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Khasi and Garo Hills Sheet No 23 (*2nd Edition*)	Atlas	0	8	0	10
Rajputana Half Degree Sheet No XII North Part of Jodhpore	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
Rajputana Half Degree Sheet No XIII South Parts of Bickaneer and Shaikhawati	Ditto	1	0	1	4

*Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office Dehra Dún

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA—*continued*

Description	Size	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy: Uncolored Rs	A	Colored Rs	A
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS		Rs	A	Rs	A
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile					
Deccan Sheet No 44 Parts of District Sholapur (Bombay Presidency) and Hyderabad (Nizam s)	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Maldah District Sheets Nos 1 2 3 5 and 6A	Double Royal	1	8	1	12
Rajshahye District Sheet No 11	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Sirsa District Sheets Nos 1 and 2	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
CANTONMENT CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS					
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile					
Dewas City (Central India Agency)	Atlas	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Inch = 400 feet					
Akyab Town (British Burmah)	4 Sheets Atlas	3	0	4	0
Moulmein Town (British Burmah)	8 Sheets D R	8	0	10	0
Rangoon and Suburbs (British Burmah) *2nd Edition*	9 Sheets D E	9	0	11	0
Scale 1 Inch = 200 feet					
Moulmein Cantonment (British Burmah)	Double Elephant	1	4	1	8
GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS*					
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile					
Guzerat, Sheet No 49 Section 1	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
49 9	Ditto	1	12	2	0
49 11	Ditto	1	12	2	0
49 12	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile					
Guzerat Sheet No 6 Section 2	Double Elephant	1	12	2	0
7 1	Ditto	1	8	1	12
7 2	Ditto	1	4	1	8
7 3	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile					
Guzerat Sheet No 25	Double Elephant	1	12	2	0
27	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Kattywar Sheet No 53	Ditto	1	12	2	0

Published and available at the Surveyor General s Office Dehra Dun.

J O N JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 24th July 1880

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22 89 615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs 1,29 65,385 A 5 P 4; Public Deposits at Branches Rs 1 98,28 750 A 14 P 0	3 27 94,136	3	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2 80 74,629	12	10
Bank Post Bills &c	5 08 475	7	4
Sundries	10 96 194	2	1
RUPEES	8 47,63,050	9	7

ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Government Securities	1 40 65 671	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	63 88 472	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	57 82 902	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 71 81 878	9	9
Balances with other Banks	3 50 281	6	8
Bullion	57 673	9	2
Dead Stock	10 55 549	0	10
Stamps	9 041	14	0
Sundries	4,39,267	3	8
	4,53 30 737	12	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs 1 55 75 297 A 15 P 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs 2 38,57 014 A 13 P 7	3 94,32 312	12	8
RUPEES	8,47 63,050	9	7

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 19th August 1880

J GORDON
Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R. HARDIE,
Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the under signed —

Allahabad Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
204	D 18— 44805	100	Lalla Ramji Mull Lucknow

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
138	D 18—53980	100	Lieut Col D C Dalmahoy Naini Tal
139	D 12—17646 D 16—18605	5 10	Durga Pershad, Shahjehanpur
19	O 14—11454 D 16—06370 *	10	Mr S Higgins Cawnpore

* Calcutta Circle and mismatched

ALLAHABAD
The 18th August 1880

W H EGERTON *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No 1880	No of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant
W50	M 46—35955	50	D H de Souza, Ahmedabad
W51	M 34—78767	20	J M Cardoza Sattara

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No 1880	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H126	M 36—26073 —26773	100 100	Harul Somji Bombay
H127	M 47—07192	10	Pandit Brij Mohan Lall Jaora
H128	M 45—45384	10	Sumpat Singh Allahabad
M49	M 49—11177 —11171 M 31—54764 —54765	10 10	D L Rodrigues Dharwar

BOMBAY
The 17th August 1880

C E CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
165	O 68—67594	100	Babu Joy Narain Misse…
166	O 61—28300	20	Mr E G Cuming
168	O 68—63039	100	Babu Borodaprosad Mitter
169	O 68—68906	100	Babu Tadley Mohan Singh
170	O 68—56540	100	Babu Lal Behari Dey
172	O 81—33735	10	Babu Kylas Chunder Dutt
173	O 70—89931	500	Boerupa S…
174	O 31—76346 —74067	50 50	Mr E Badham

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant.
110	O 60—33243 —33245	20	Messrs Shaw Finlay Son and Co
111	L 27—67810 D 12—14976	5	Babu Radha Gobind Bysack
112	L 75—56293 L 57—46376	10	Inderjit Jemadar
113	L 56 92893 —92896	5	Babu Kristo Das Ghose.
114	O 6—54792 O 8—16218	10	Babu Prasanna Chunder Ghose
115	L 17—83681 —83680	5	Babu Kali Das Ghose.
116	O 36—95797 O 26—86246	20	Babu Hurry Das Bysack.
117	O 54—75334 —75332	10	Mr M C Mason
192	O 49—96738	10	Babu Haran Chunder Chatterjee
193	O 30—91249 —82116	50 50	Babu Suk Lal Singh.
194	O 51—65387	10	Lekhai Ram
195	O 46—29986	10	Mr J W W Watsons

CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1880

R A STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Calicut Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 9—42567 —46701	10 10	Mr G J D'Mello, Calicut.
J 3—86431	100	B Venkutramiah Bellary
J 9—28166	10	C Ganapaya, Cassergode
J 10—28183	100	Ramamju Moodliar Walla janaugger
T 9—43477	10	Superintendent of Government Farms Saidapet

CALICUT
The 7th August 1880

J C WINSCOM
Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Coconada Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
I 11—18328 —18589 *	20	Mahomed Sibukhtullah of Madras

* Mismatched

COCONADA
The 6th August 1880

Actg Depy Collr in charge of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
G 10—36404 —41816 *	100	Shamdass Gopaldass Gomasta Kurrachee

* Mismatched

KURRACHEE
The 10th August 1880

W PATTON
Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
66	E 13—86256 —84897	100 100	Nathoo Ram Beas
67	F 15—43115 E 13—74039 —69532 —46181	50 100 100 100	The Post Master General Punjab, Lahore

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
95	F 15 53740	50	Badri Dial Manduri
108	E 15—53632	50	Major W R Craston C I ul

LAHORE
The 14th August 1880

C G VANSITTART
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
37	B 56—78316	10	Mr S. Hamilton St Thomas Mount Madras

Madras Circle—*continued*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
82	B 62—92934	100	Ramalinga Pillai 88 Municipal Bazar Vellore
83	B 46—95300 B 56—62578	5 10	K Murugesa Pillai Inspector of Police, Kallakurchi South Arcot
84	B 54—96817 B 57—60802 —60855 B 62—38416 —64888	20 20 20 100 100	Raghavendra Trivikram Measurer care of Captain Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Bangalore
85	B 60—54917	10	D Subramaniya Nayadu Sheristadar Palmaner

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 9th August 1880

H S GROVES
Offg Asst to Acctt Genl
in charge of Paper Currency Dept
for Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th July 1880

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

The 13th August 1880

No 5581—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India —

POSTAL CIRCLE NORTH AFGHANISTAN

Mr M LeBreton has been appointed to be *sub pro tem* Chief Inspector of Post Offices, North Afghanistan

Mr S LeM Lord has been appointed to be *sub pro tem* Superintendent of Mails, Jalalabad Division

Mr Henry Smith has been appointed to be *sub pro tem* Superintendent, Kabul Division

Mr J Harry Smith has been appointed to be *sub pro tem* Post Master, Khyber Sorting Office

Mr A C Firth has been appointed to be *sub pro tem* Post Master, Kabul Post Office

Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji has been appointed *sub pro tem* Assistant Superintendent of Mails, Jalalabad Division

G J HYNES
Offg Asst Dir Genl
of the Post Office of India

The 14th August 1880

No 5647—Mr M Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, resumed charge of his office, on return from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 3rd August instant

E R DOUGLAS,
Depy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P M	20th Aug	From Bombay
Madras Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30	23rd „	Str *Oulna*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30	24th „	P & O Str *Mongolia*
Galle Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong and Shanghai; also *via* Hong Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay	6-30	25th	From Bombay
Do Book post and pattern packets	6-30	24th	From Bombay
Rangoon Moulmein and Straits	6-30	26th „	Str *Simla*.
Chittagong Akyab Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30	27th	Str *Mahratta*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	21st	From Bombay

Also *via* Aden Mails for Zanzibar Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P M. precisely after which but foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st August 1880

Alexander G
Allen T A
Allen Thomas
All Master F
Andrews J
Anderson Mrs
Bartlett H H
Bernett, William J
Blyth Brothers & Co
Bee Mrs
Brighton F
Carrigan Mrs A. L
Cotte J J
Cooke William
Cowhan W B Mrs
Chess I A
Deer F
DeCosta J
Del my J
De uvo J H
Denton F W
DeSilva, F
Dick G
... & Co
Dickens T
Dissent A M

Dixon J
Dobson E.
D Cruz R
D Cruz S
D Rozario F
D Rozari F
D Souza, A
Fiddian
Fielding, Miss.
Forbes H
Francoo C G
Fredrick G
Gal I Dr A.
Gonesh Chandra Banerjee
Gonsalves Mrs V
Gom Miss E
G es J F
Gleeson Mrs
Graham, Capt Geo.
Greo R
Heart Mrs M
H ds R G
Holmes, C
Holt, Mrs J

Jackson, Capt (I W D)
James, W
Jefferson Mrs. I
Long Mr Theresa
Manuel J B
Moor E
Murray Mrs
Parakh N N
Paterson Miss.
Pears , H
Peters, M
Peters M s A
Peyton Mrs
Phillips Alfred
Roge Mrs M
Samuel J D
Searle, Miss
Shea, Jame
Shew G H A
Shephard J H
Smith C N
Strong W J
Swatman E.
Wade Mrs
Walsey Mr (M D)

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for "

Ackland W H
Andrews, S J
A...
Angelo H
B F
Bailly Harris
Borilion, Mo... J
Bruer T S M
Brown Miss Mary
Byford H Carlos.
C G C
Coomb J W
Crowlie E T
Curtain C
DeBell Geo
Deseso Conte
Dionysius Haddens
Evan J
Hancock, Mrs
Hayward Miss Isabella
Hamill James
Hewett Lt W F

Innis, G R.
Jacob S.
Jackson W
Kaiser, August
Kak, Mrs. E.
Keating R.
Kelly F J
M Hulton Mrs M
Mann Alex
Matheson, Alex
Martir Mrs. C N
M Williams J
Michael, G
Miller Mrs. Annie
Morton, M
Paul, E C (Searcher General)
Perks, M J
Priscilla, B
Prendergast, Mrs.
C L T F
Reid, R.
Rondell, F H.

Roe, Lt. R. J
Rourke G
Schemidt, O
Secunder
Sher Shah, Moonshe
Silvestri, Signore E
Smith Douglas
Smith W
Snow A Wilson
Sterling, William
Stuart, F
Strathmore, Miss W T F
Temple Miss E
Thompson, W
Thomson Geo
Thomson John
Usborne, W
Wall W M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C F
Wilkinson W T
X Y Z

Newspapers

Richard John
Thompson John
Wilkinson W T
Wilson J H

Registered Letters

Buchanan Beverly
Cohen, S. F
Gasper C G

E C GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*, per eight ounce tin, *Rs 8-8* per pound tin, *Rs 16-8* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under noted rates —per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8*, per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8* per pound tin, *Rs 20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورمنٹ سنکونا فبري فوج ،

يهه دوا كوئينائين کے حوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جوکوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے نقدمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا آٹهه روپیه آٹهه آنه ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سوله روپیه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقدمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیه آٹهه آنه , آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیه آٹهه آنه ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیه،

يهه دوا كلكته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواوںمیں بکتي هى ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا باره آنه ،

Meteorological Publications for Sale

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, or at Messrs Brown & Co, at the prices noted against them —

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 187 pages, 4 plates	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3	8	0

HENRY F BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

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The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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Corrected to 30th June 1880

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In the Press

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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press *Price Rs 6 per copy* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 009985, of the 4 per cent of 1835 36, for Rs 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

MOHOMED MEHDI,

Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali,

Lucknow

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No 060508, of the 4 per cent of 1st May 1865, for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,

Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee,

Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 078093, of the 4 per cent of 1st May 1865, for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY,

of Belloor

BENGAL CIVIL FUND

At an Adjourned half yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th August 1880

PRESENT —The Hon ble W F McDonell, v c ; the Hon ble H T Prinsep the Hon ble L R Tottenham the Hon ble A T Maclean J Monro Esq H Beverley Esq D R. Lyall Esq the Hon ble J O Kinealy J Westland Esq H S Beadon Esq ; J Scobell Armstrong Esq H J S Cotton Esq C A Wilkins Esq C P L Macaulay Esq C W Bolton Esq ; H M Kisch Esq H Lee Esq and F E Pargiter Esq —

The Hon ble L R Tottenham in the Chair

The following Report was submitted by the Managers —

REPORT

1 The Managers submit the proceedings for the past half year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting

2 Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families —

[These were awarded before the abolition of the one-sixth deduction Rule and are now given in full] (refers to Mrs Gribble, Mrs Bradbury and Mrs Geddes)

Miss Dick	£100	The daughter of the late Mr Abercromby Dick (an annuitant of 1857), who died in Scotland on the 13th December 1879
Mrs Gribble	£300	The widow and one son of the late Mr T W Gribble, who died at Calcutta on the 17th January last
One child	80	
	£380	
Less ⅙th under Rule 7	£63 6s 8d	
Total	£316 13s 4d	
Mrs Bradbury	£300	The widow and two sons of the late Mr E A Bradbury, who died at Sooree (Beerbhoom) on the 31st January last
Two children	60	
	£360	
Less ⅙th under Rule 7	60	
Total	£300	
Mrs Geddes	£300	The widow and three children (one son and two daughters) of the late Mr J O Geddes, who died at Mozufferpore on the 9th March last
Three children	150	
	£450	
Less ⅙th under Rule 7	75	
Total	£375	
Mrs Vaughan	£300	The widow of the late Mr T E Vaughan, who died at Rampore Beauleah on the 30th May last
Mrs Devereux	£300	The widow of the late Hon'ble H. deB Devereux (an annuitant of 1863), who died in London on the 19th May last
Mrs Raikes	£300	The widow and one daughter of the late Mr H T Raikes (an annuitant of 1865), who died in England on the 24th May last
One daughter	100	
Total	£400	
Mr Currie s eight children	£825	The family, four sons and four daughters, of the late Mr R G Currie who died at Aligarh on the 13th June last

3 The votes of Subscribers have affirmed the resolutions passed at the General Meeting of 31st January last in regard to the disposal of the surplus which was declared to be available

for the purpose of providing additional benefits to the members of the service and their families

The voting was as follows —

		For	Against
(1)	Remission of annuitants subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement	175	12
(2)	Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement and to children born of such wives after retirement	185	4
(3)	Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement ...	188	1
(4)	Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent	187	2
(5)	Increase of sons allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21	186	2
(6)	Abolition of the rule regarding one sixth deductions	181	2
(7)	Retrospective effect from 1st April 1878	181	6

The Actuary's further report, however, shows that in his opinion it would be unsafe to introduce all these new benefits and at the same time to give them retrospective effect from 1st April 1878 The Managers have accordingly after careful consideration, decided that it will be best for the present to continue to require subscriptions from annuitants to the ordinary or 8 per cent branch The following circular has been addressed to the subscribers —

Calcutta the 14th July 1880

SIR

AT the last general meeting of the subscribers it was decided to introduce certain alterations in the rules with retrospective effect from 31st March 1878 and this decision has been confirmed by the votes of the subscribers at large under Art XVII of the rules It was however understood that the continuance of the increased benefits would be dependent upon the result of the Actuary's valuation and that they would be withdrawn in the event of his reporting that the Fund cannot afford them.

2 I am now directed to forward to you a copy of Mr Sutton s report on the proposals for the appropriation of the surplus in which the Managers are pleased to find so full a justification of the course they have adopted in pressing the matter to an early decision You will observe that while Mr Sutton places a higher value upon the additions made to children s benefits his report in all other respects confirms the valuations upon which the Managers acted The final result however is to increase the figure (Rs 1 30 000) at which the Managers placed the calculated deficit of the Fund and in view of this he does not consider that retrospective effect could safely be given to all the benefits from 21st March 1878 He suggests two courses to place the Fund in safety—(1) to give effect to the additional benefits from 31st March 1880 only (2) to retain subscriptions to the ordinary branch after retirement and he favours the adoption of the first course The Managers do not consider that they would be justified in acting in such a matter against the advice of their Actuary [illegible] y believe that the sense of the service will be against the postponement of the provisions for increased benefits to the widows and children of subscriber and they have decided to recommend that for the present subscriptions of annuitants to the ordinary branch shall be retained Mr Sutton finds that to give full effect to the decisions of the last general meeting would result in a deficit of Rs 2 93 825 in [illegible] ordinary branch on which Government pays 8 per cent interest This calculation will be subject to modification in consequence of the Managers decision regarding the distribution of charges between the two branches An adjustment should properly be made with effect from 1st April 1878 but as the accounts for 1878 79 have been closed this is not possible The Managers have however decided that the additional payments for 1878 79 shall be made entirely from the additional or five per cent branch as a set off against the excessive rate charged against the ordinary branch in that year For 1879 80 and until further valuation the Managers have fixed the proportion of charges at 68 to the ordinary branch and 32 to the additional Even after these adjustments however the Managers apprehend that the deficiency on the Actuary s estimate would exceed the margin which they would have been prepared to recommend the subscribers to allow The value of the 8 per cent subscriptions of annuitants is Rs 4 29 606, as calculated both by the Actuary and by Mr Westland Their retention would therefore place the fund considerably in surplus The value of the subscriptions alone which would have been refunded under this branch had it been possible to exempt annuitants wholly from 31st March 1878 is Rs 71 466 Looking to all the circumstances and recognizing that Mr Sutton has throughout avowedly inclined to the safe side in framing his valuation the Managers have little doubt that they will be in a position to recommend the total exemption of annuitants after the quinquennial valuation of 1883 and it is even possible that they may be able to propose this measure next year For the present the effect of the recommendation is that annuitants will be exempted from additional contributions from 31st March

1878, but that they will continue to subscribe 1¼ per cent. to the ordinary branch The Managers have no doubt that under the circumstances of the case the retired subscribers will acquiesce in this proposal and that it will not be necessary again to amend Art. VIII to provide for it

I am &c,
COLMAN MACAULAY
Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund

4 Miss Palmer has submitted the following application —

To THE MANAGERS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND

SIRS

MAY I request the favour of your laying this appeal, in due course before the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund for their liberal consideration and if you feel able to recommend and support it I shall indulge the hope of a favourable reply

On the death of my father a retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, in the year 1873 I was admitted to the benefits of the Bengal Civil Fund, and from that date I have received an allowance of £100 per annum under the provisions of the Fund

My father was forty years in the service and on his retirement in 1860 being then Civil Auditor, had paid as I am instructed nearly double the amount of the half value of his annuity to which must be added the amount of his subsequent contributions to the Fund to the date of his death

Some years after the death of my mother my father married again in India, and his widow my step mother is now on the Fund under the new rules

Owing to the flourishing condition of the Fund it has been* resolved to increase the present allowance of £100 per annum to the orphan daughters of subscribers to the Fund to £150 and the Managers would propose to extend this benefit to incumbent children becoming mother less after the 31st of March 1878.

* *Vide* Half Yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Fund at Calcutta on the 31st January 1880

The proposed alteration in the existing rule increasing the allowance of orphan daughters to the above extent if restricted to orphans becoming such after the year 1878 would seem to bar my claim to its benefit for the following reasons My step-mother is still living and supported by the Fund and my father died in 1873 But surely the fact of my having been an orphan for several years cannot weaken my claim to the indulgent consideration of the present members of the service while it is strengthened by the circumstance of my never having resided at any time with my step mother

Under the above circumstances I cannot help hoping that if my appeal should seem to the Managers to be deserving of reference to the members of the service it will be received by the latter with their accustomed liberality

I do not suppose that there are many other cases if indeed any similar to mine and considering that the proposed increase to orphan daughters will be paid out of a fund to the formation of which my father so very largely contributed I do not feel that I am presuming too much in asking that the boon may be extended to me and for which I shall for ever feel deeply grateful

I am in the thirty seventh year of my age and excepting the Civil Fund have no other means of support and maintenance while it is admitted by all that £100 per annum is barely sufficient for food and clothing

The 26th May 1880
17 Walterton road Harrow road,
London W

I am &c
ALICE WILHELMINA PALMER

The Managers have informed Miss Palmer that [illegible] case is excluded under the rule which provides for increased pension in the event only of the "wife or widow" of a deceased subscriber having died and that, as cases of this description were carefully considered when the rules were amended, the Managers are not prepared to recommend the Subscribers to alter their decision

5 The following letter has been received from the Government of India —

No 1588 dated Simla, the 6th July 1880

From—S JACOB Esq, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce

To—The Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No 250, dated 26th May last reporting certain additions made to the benefits granted from the Bengal Civil Fund

2 Your Secretary's letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of State in Council Pending considera tion of that letter by Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India should not be understood to

have countenanced the grant of any privileged interest on the assets necessary to provide for these new benefits; or of the privileged exchange upon the remittance to England of funds required in order to give effect to them

COPY forwarded to the Comptroller-General for information and guidance

6 The Managers will propose the following amendments of the Rules —

Article III—Add "The term public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government

Article XXIII—Omit from the beginning to the words five Managers inclusive and substitute—

"The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows —

(a)—Five *ex-officio* Managers who shall be the first four of the following officers not being elected Managers, who may for the time being be residing in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund, viz —

(1) The Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service
(2) The Comptroller General
(3) The Accountant-General Bengal
(4) The Legal Remembrancer
(5) The Collector of Customs

(b)—The following officers provided they are subscribers to the Fund during such time as they may reside in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, viz —

(1) The Secretary Government of India Home Department
(2) The Secretary Government of India Financial Department
(3) The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal or in his absence the Judicial Secretary or in the absence of both of these the Financial Secretary

(c)—Five elected Managers who

Proposed by *Mr Alex T Maclean* seconded by *Mr H Beverley* and carried unanimously—

That the Manager's proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs Abercromby Dick, T W Gribble, E A Bradbury J C Geddes, T E Vaughan, Hon'ble H deB Devereux H T Raikes, and R G Currie, to the benefits of the Fund, be confirmed

Proposed by *Mr D R Lyall*, seconded by *Mr J Monro*, and carried unanimously—

That the Manager's reply to Miss Palmer be approved

Mr Macaulay said that it might be convenient if he explained briefly the circumstances under which the Managers had found it desirable to propose the amendment of Art. III (4) of the rules Art XXXVI (37) provides that "if a subscriber to the Fund, continuing in the Civil Service and wishing to retain his interest in the Fund, shall have proceeded to, or remain in, Europe otherwise than on furlough or subsistence allowance, he shall be required, while absent from India, to pay to the Fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on subsistence allowance" Obviously the intention of this rule was to enable officers compelled by special circumstances to remain in Europe out of employ to retain their interest in the Fund The Fund could not suffer under its operation, as subscribers taking advantage of it would nevertheless have to serve in India on Indian pay the ordinary term for pension Of late years, however, cases have arisen in which subscribers remain out of India neither on furlough nor on subsistence allowance, but on special duty under the Home or some foreign Government In these cases service on this special duty is allowed to count for pension, and the Fund would obviously suffer if subscriptions were paid, not on the salary drawn, but on the sum which might be drawn by such a subscriber if he happened to be on subsistence allowance. In the opinion of the Managers, such cases do not even technically fall under Art. XXVI (37), but are governed by Art III (4), under which subscribers are required to contribute on "their salaries and other authorized public emoluments," and they have ruled accordingly Their ruling has not been disputed, but they think it desirable

that the meaning of Act III (4) should be made quite clear by the addition of the following clause —

The term 'public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government'

Proposed by *Mr J O Kinealy*, seconded by *Mr H J S Cotton*, and carried unanimously—

That article III (4) of the Rules be amended as proposed

The *Hon'ble W F McDonell* proposed that Article XXIII (24) of the rules be amended as suggested by the Managers He explained that, under the present rule, great inconvenience was felt owing to changes in the management on the return of the Government of India from Simla each year The Home and Financial Secretaries then became Managers, displacing the Collector of Customs Mr J D Maclean, who had been an *ex officio* Manager in the latter capacity, had taken great interest in the administration of the Fund, and it was undesirable that an officer who had a knowledge of current questions connected with the management should be periodically displaced Practical inconvenience, moreover, had been felt a majority of the Managers in the cold weather taking a view different from that held by the majority in the middle of the year

Mr Cotton said that, in his opinion, the proposed rule would involve an undue preponderance of the official over the representative element He saw no reason why any Secretary to the Government of Bengal should be an *ex officio* Manager, and he thought that, as the Comptroller General stood second in the list, the Accountant General might well stand last The office of Accountant-General was not necessarily, and indeed was not at present, held by a subscriber to the Fund He also considered that an elected Manager should resign on succeeding to an appointment which qualified him to become an *ex officio* Manager He was quite aware of the importance of securing continuity in the management, but he held that this could be effected without making such a large addition to the number of *ex officio* Managers

Mr Westland observed that, with one or two possible exceptions, the *ex officio* Managers were just as much representatives of the service as those who were annually elected

Some discussion took place regarding the order in which the officers mentioned in clause (*a*) should stand *Mr Beadon* suggested that the officers should become eligible for *ex officio* managership according to priority of date of succession to the qualifying appointment After some discussion in which *Messrs McDonell O Kinealy Beverley, Lyall*, and *Macaulay* took part, *Mr Cotton* proposed the following amendment, which was accepted by *Mr McDonell* and carried unanimously —

Art XXIII (24) *shall be amended as follows* —

The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows —

(*a*) —Seven *ex officio* Managers as specified below or so many of them as may for the time being be residing in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund viz —

(1) The senior Puisne Judge of the High Court Fort William who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service
(2) The Secretary Government of India Home Department
(3) The Secretary Government of India Financial Department
(4) The Comptroller General
(5) The Accountant General Bengal
(6) The Legal Remembrancer
(7) The Collector of Customs

(*b*) —Five elected Managers who shall be subscribers and shall be elected at a General Meeting of subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of or exceeding six months shall be held to have resigned his office

Provided that the elected Managers shall not be chosen from among the *ex-officio* Managers, and in the event of an elected Manager being appointed to an office in virtue of which he becomes an *ex-officio* Manager for a period exceeding three months he shall be held to have resigned his office as an elected Manager and the Managers shall thereupon in this case as well as in the case referred to in the above preceding clause of an elected Manager taking leave for a period of or exceeding six months proceed to elect a Manager in his place from among the subscribers and shall duly report the same for the approval of subscribers at the next General Meeting

Proposed by *Hon'ble W F McDonell*, seconded by *Mr H J S Cotton*, and carried—

That Mr J Monro be elected a Manager to fill an existing vacancy

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated

COLMAN MACAULAY, *Secretary*

L R TOTTENHAM, *Chairman*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 34 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1879 80

No 770 A dated Allahabad the 9th July 1880

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh

Read—

Statements A12, B12, C12 for rabi 1879 80

OBSERVATIONS —The total area irrigated during rabi 1879 80 was 844,330 acres This area was less by 231,622 than that of the previous rabi, but greater by nearly 90,000 acres than the average area of the four* years preceding 1878 79 This increase is considerably more than the increase of area attributable to new canals and extensions, which does not exceed 23,000† acres

YEAR	Acres
*1874 75	752 745
1875 76	758 403
1876 77	776 358
1877 78	729,845
1878 79	1 07[illegible]2

Average irrigated by new canals in four years 1874 75 to 1877 78			Acres 48 730
Area irrigated, 1879 80—	Acres		
Agra Canal	36 286		
Lower Ganges Canal	2[illegible] 744		
Extensions (not more than)	5 000	=	71 030
†Increase due to new canals and extensions in 1879 80 as compared with four previous years			+2[illegible] 300

2 Thus in spite of the decrease from the exceptional area of 1879 80, there has been a real growth in ordinary canal irrigation This has been attained in the face of agricultural disadvantages extending over a large portion of the area commanded by the canals which materially affected the irrigation in several canal divisions The opening of the season for rabi cultivation found an unusually heavy kharif harvest on the ground, and a population unable to reap it on account of the epidemic fever with which the whole of the North Western Provinces, but especially the districts lying south east of Meerut, were stricken The consequence of this was great delay in gathering in the harvest and deficiency of the labour necessary to prepare the soil for the rabi sowings, which, by diminishing the area under cultivation and delaying the watering of the crops, seriously affected the irrigation of the lower divisions of the Upper Ganges, the two open divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal, and the whole of the Agra Canal The Executive Engineer of the Cawnpore Division estimates that had the irrigation begun at the usual

time, or a month earlier than it did begin, an additional area of 20,000 acres would have been irrigated in that division alone.

3. In addition to this cause the very heavy monsoon rains of 1879 (which in these lower districts of the Doab continued up to October) flooded much of the area usually under rabi cultivation, and, by filling the jhils and hollows, afforded other sources of irrigation than the canal.

4. In the upper divisions of the Ganges Canal these causes were not so much felt. The rains ceased earlier in the upper part of the Doab, and had the people been in their usual health, they would have prepared the ground while it was still moist without the aid of the canal. As it was they were unable to plough until the soil was dry, the water being more quickly carried off here than in the lower divisions owing to the more advanced state of the drainage works; consequently they were obliged to take canal water for the purpose of breaking up the ground and sowing the crops. Similar conditions obtained on the Eastern Jumna Canal, but even here it is reported that the sickness affected the irrigated area, and that the demand for water was much limited by incomplete and patchy sowings.

5. The winter rains were scanty and favourable to canal irrigation, except in some portions of the Bulandshahr Division. There was a considerable fall everywhere in February, but this was so late that its effect on the area irrigated from canals could not have been very great.

6. The following statement compares the areas irrigated on the several canals for the last four years:—

Canal	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1 Ganges	592,951	503,701	725,871	507,937
2 Lower Ganges			16,020	29,714
3 Agra	32,231	105,982	83,094	86,286
4 Eastern Jumna	104,397	108,100	181,228	142,201
5 Dun	6,869	7,381	9,607	8,804
6 Rohilkhand	37,483	7,001	57,237	66,277
7 Bijnor	1,711	1,475	1,283	1,730
8 Bundelkhand Lakes	711	1,202	1,612	1,351
Total	776,353	729,845	1,075,952	841,330

This table clearly brings out the fact that, except on the Agra Canal there is no decrease in the area of 1879-80 if compared with that of an ordinary year.

7. The Agra Canal, being a new work, is liable to considerable fluctuations in the irrigated areas of dry and of ordinary seasons, because in seasons of good rainfall it has no steady area of superior crops to fall back upon. On the older canals there is a well established area of such crops which have come to be entirely dependent on the canal, and which in ordinary seasons furnish the greater portion of the revenue. On a new canal, on the other hand, there will be a rush for water to save the food crops in a bad season when the price of food goes up; but when good seasons come round again, the same crops will either be irrigated from wells or grown without any irrigation at all. This is what has happened on the Agra Canal, and the result is that in 1879-80 the area was not much more than it was in 1876-77. The crops on which the decrease has occurred, as compared with the very large area of 1877-78, are as follows:—

Wheat	17,447
Barley and coarser grain	28,789
Pulses	16,317
Others	7,143
	69,696

The wheat, owing to the great sickness, was probably not grown at all, and the other crops (if sown) were grown without canal water. The following table will illustrate the above remarks by comparing the area of wheat and barley with

that of all other crops, chiefly the coarser grains, on the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, and Agra Canals —

	Ganges				Eastern Jumna Canal				Agra Canal			
	Wheat and barley	Per cent	Other crops	Per cent	Wheat and barley	Per cent	Other crops	Per cent	Wheat and barley	Per cent	Other crops	Per cent
1876 77	538,650	91	54,301	9	98,078	94	6,319	6	14,947	46	17,284	54
1877 78	409,651	81	94,050	19	86,270	83	16,830	17	46,832	44	59 150	56
1878 79	597,779	82	128,092	18	157,275	86	23 953	16	51,589	62	31 505	38
1879 80	481,612	86	76,325	14	127,889	89	14,312	11	21,216	58	15 070	42

The figures show a large and fairly constant area of the better crops to which canal water is a necessity on the two older canals which is wanting on the newer work

On the Agra Canal during the season under review this cause of diminished irrigation was further aggravated by the scarcity of labour The cultivated area in Gurgaon and Muttra is supposed to have been the smallest on record, and it consisted chiefly of gram and other inferior crops, which in consequence of the heavy monsoon rains required no irrigation

8 The following table shows the areas of the principal crops for six years —

	Wheat	Barley	Other grains	Pulses	Opium and drugs
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874 75	415 970	204 896	26 139	48 629	10 184
1875 76	471,198	191 812	31,973	35 719	12 986
1876 77	532,221	110 361	24 821	26 584	12 530
1877 78	415 659	138 627	59 912	61 328	10 828
1878 79	586 7/6	266 472	115 914	66 901	15,371
1879 80	482 703	210 959	83,861	33 401	15 104

The effect of the plentiful rains of 1879 is seen in the small area of pulses irrigated The area under the poorer grains compares very favourably with that of other years

The following table compares the rabi assessments of the years noted under occupier's rate —

Canal	1876 77	1877 78	1878 79	1879 80
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Ganges	11,75 306	10 23,990	14,91 412	11,36,064
Lower Ganges			37 276	68 537
Eastern Jumna	[illegible]9 133	2 16 822	3 76,155	2,99 508
Agra	7[illegible] 860	2,45 207	2,28 023	96 530
Dun	8 1 56	8,365	10 767	10 014
Rohilkhand	21 129	4 275	32 955	36 796
Bijnor	1 661	1 581	1 558	1,803
Bundelkhand	2,019	3 403	2 169	2,242
Total	15,04 297	15,03 613	21 75,715	16,51,524

and in addition to this there is a revenue of above Rs 52,000 from owner's rate

ORDER —Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *North Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*

Ordered also, that copies be circulated to the Governments of Bengal, Punjab, to the General Department of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information

By order, &c,

HENRY A BROWNLOW, *Col, R E,*

Secy to Govt, N W P and Oudh, P W D, I B

No 412—RABI STATEMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1879 80

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

Zila	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres	Areas irrigated: Rabi 1878 79	Areas irrigated: Rabi 1879 80	1879 80 as compared with 1878 79: Increase	1879 80 as compared with 1878 79: Decrease	Rainfall for six months October to March 1880: October 1878	October 1879	November 1878	November 1879	December 1878	December 1879	January 1879	January 1880	February 1879	February 1880	March 1879	March 1880	Total 1878 79	Total 1879-80
Saharanpur	1 418 880	805 120	66 353	57 774		8 579					6			1 1	4	4 0	5		1 5	6 0
Muzaffarnagar	1 061,989	699 622	103,863	90 658		13 205					3	4	1		4	1 4	4		1 2	1 8
Meerut	1 510 664	1 071,493	206 473	129 478		76 995		4			3	9	4	1	1 3		5		2 5	1 4
Bulandshahr	1 222 400	875 520	137 870	62,229		75 641		2 2			8	1 5	1	2	6	6	1		1 6	4 5
Aligarh	1 256 775	919 880	95,548	75 948		19 600		1 2			2	6	2			3	2		6	2 1
Muttra	1 031 538	8[illegible] 843	32 934	13 553		19 381		3				2	2			4	2		4	9
Agra	1 230 819	873 976	36,631	19 013		17 618		5					3				5		8	5
Etah	967 680	620 800	37 052	53 784	16 732			8				1	3			1	1		4	1 0
Mainpuri	1 085 626	607 409	63 556	63 588	32			7				5	5	5					5	1 7
Farukhabad	1 116,633	6[illegible] 361	28 159	25 418		2,741		8				2	2		1	8	2		5	1 8
Etáwah	1 274 240	56[illegible] 200	71 [illegible]1	73 579	2 348			5				1	3						3	6
Cawnpore	1 495 576	86[illegible] 065	96,477	95 932		545		1 9			1								1	1 9
Delhi	817 280	5[illegible] 480	589	9		580								1		2	9		9	3
Gurgaon	1 267 200	967 680	29,447	5 175		24 272		5					1	2 0	2		5		8	2 5
Dehra Dun	653 271	8[illegible] 24[illegible]	9 607	8 804		803	2	2			2	6	2	1 5	2 0	3 8	5 3		7 9	6 1
Bijnor	1 217 886	663 135	1,283	1 730	447			2			8	8	1	1	1 6	1 8	1 0		3 5	2 9
Tarai	588 793	144 230	3,941	4 202	261			2 1				7	2	1	1 2	6	3		1 7	3 5
Pilibhit	873 094	} 1,228 040	53 296	{ 41 420	} 8,779			9							1 5				1 5	9
Bareilly	1 037,416			{ 20 655				2 3				3			2	1 1	4		6	4 7
Jhansi	1 002 880	482 560	586	443		143		1 5					4						4	1 5
Hamirpur	1 463 424	800 128	1 026	908		118		3 7					1						1	3 7
Total	23 594 064	14,317 790	1 075 952	844,330	28 599	260 221														
			Net decrease			231 622														

G H D WALKER

Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, P W D

No B12—RABI STATEMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1879 80

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN CANAL ZILAS

Crops	Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Muttra	Agra	Etah	Mainpuri	Fatehpur	Etawah	Cawnpore	Delhi	Gurgaon	Dun	Bijnor	Tarai	Pilibhit	Bareilly	Jhansi	Hamirpur	Total
Gardens and orchards	762	66o	1,752	1 31[illegible]	1 065	152	369	463	667	309	431	938	2	124	486		9	491	148	2	18	10 067
Sugarcane	21	56	47	3	1	11	1		1	2						92		1			2	238
Cereals—Wheat	50 260	76 2/8	100 [illegible]1	[illegible] 4o3	83 823	3 76/	5 0 6	2 982	30 4o0	10 19	30 618	36,363	6	3,694	6,706	1,082	1 609	17,365	11 005	104	42	482,703
Barley	2 546	5 436	16,5?8	[illegible],314	23 699	4,0b4	5 435	15 257	24 340	9 985	35 874	53 689	1	221	614	80				99	707	210 959
Oats	403	18	525	1											605							1 552
Chena			25	[illegible]75	976	92	143	299	234	61	25	2		70						12		2,417
Other grains*	89	183	39/				1	1 3/4	1 250	6	19	23						45				3 387
Mixed grains	1 030	47	1 802	7 916	13 61	4 333	6 89o	9 037	2 653					701		467	2,145	17 925	7 671	57	65	76,505
Pulses—Gram	861	3 055	3 449	62o	2 29/	1 0/0	1,041	618	/01	156	546	5o5		231			17	2 248	1 111	134	63	18,938
Peas	97	2,430	2 52/	1 /15	20		5		332	367	355	1 225										9 073
Arhar			6	3	14		2	15	11		9	22		3			7	10			1	103
M sur	922	1 6/8	1,224	61	1			1	2						42		6o	946	330	15		5,287
Fodder crops	24	148	339	/0	18																	599
Fibres—Cotton	6	113	131						1					2								253
Other fibres																						
Dyes—Indigo									3		2											5
Other dyes			7	1					1													9
Drugs—Opium								210	2,418	3 5o1	5 5_4	2 867									4	14,574
Other drugs	2		4	23	2/	11	4	29	69	65	18	8		24	190			48	3		5	530
Oil-seeds	313	69				1								1	161	9	190	2 341	387			3 472
Miscellaneous†	438	582	341	255	246	52	41	409	45o	227	158	240		104						20	1	3,659
Total, 1879 80	57 774	90 658	129 478	62 2 9	7o 948	13 5o3	19 013	53 784	6? 598	25 448	73 579	95 932	9	5 175	8 804	1 730	4,202	41 420	20 655	443	908	844,330
Total, 1878-79	66 353	103 863	206 473	137 870	95 548	32 934	36 631	37 052	63 5o6	28 189	71 231	96 47/	589	29 44/	9 607	1 283	3,941	53,296		586	1 026	1 075 952

* Rice maize bajra juar

† Paleo and crops insufficiently irrigated

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt N W P P W D

No C12 —RABI STATEMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1879-80

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN CANAL DIVISIONS.

Crops	Northern	Anupshahr	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Cawnpore	Etáwah	Total Ganges Canal	Lower Ganges Canal: Kásganj	Lower Ganges Canal: Mainpuri	Total Lower Ganges Canal	Eastern Jumna Canal	Agra Canal	Rohilkhand Canals	Dun Canals	Bundelkhand I. of Works: Jhánsi	Bundelkhand I. of Works: Hamirpur	Bijnor	Grand Total
Gardens and orchards	297	499	828	1,092	1,732	1,409	820	6,677	67		67	1,547	622	648	486	2	18		10,067
Sugarcane	12	4	21	3	1	2	1	44				87	12	1			2	92	238
Cereals: Wheat	27,309	31 416	56 776	30 445	48,137	39 740	61 616	295,439	7 597	7 481	15,078	122,506	11,767	29,979	6,706	104	42	1,082	482,703
Cereals: Barley	1 338	6,387	16 656	3,588	36,207	51,471	70,526	186,173	4 971	3,483	8 454	5,383	9,449		614	99	707	80	210,959
Cereals: Oats			467					467				480			605				1,552
Cereals: Chena			20	125	1,776	181	58	2 110					295			12			2,417
*Other grains		30	820		3	58	1	412		2,584	2 584	346		45					3,387
Mixed grains		5,452		4 421	23,222			33 095	2,372		2,372	1,157	11 551	27 741		57	65	467	76 505
Pulses: Gram	1,877	326	716	658	2,524	515	1,270	7,886	186	224	410	4 567	2,342	3,536		134	63		18 938
Pulses: Peas	755	3,238		1,427		1,375	904	7,699				1,369	5						9 073
Pulses: Arhar		7	1		20	15	26	69	11		11		5	17			1		103
Pulses: Masur	728		325	131	4			1,188				2,701		1 341	42	15			5,287
Fodder crops		4	155	120	8			287				312							599
Fibres, cotton	14		14			1		29				222	2						253
Other fibres																			
Dyes, indigo						5		5											5
Other dyes				8	1			9											9
Drugs, opium					37	7,514	6,835	14,386	184		184						4		14 574
Other drugs	1	1	2	13	73	103	49	242	3		3	1	38	51	190		5		530
Oil-seeds	57							57				325	2	2,918	161			9	3 472
†Miscellaneous	78	87		256	336	566	340	1,663	21	560	581	1,198	196			20	1		3,659
Total, 1879-80	32 466	47,451	76 301	42 287	114,081	102,905	142,446	557,937	15,412	14,332	29,744	142,201	36,286	66,277	8,804	443	908	1,730	844,330
Total, 1878 79	36,678	71,865	102,304	122,561	143,078	110,564	138,821	725,871	9,880	6,140	16,020	181,228	83,094	67,237	9 607	586	1,026	1,283	1,075,952

* Rice maize bajra, juár

† Paleo and crops insufficiently irrigated

G H D WALKER
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, P W D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first four months of the official year 1880-81 and of the nine preceding years

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS APRIL TO JULY																		YEAR.
	BENGAL			BOMBAY			SINDH			MADRAS			BRITISH BURMA			TOTAL			
	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1871 72			32 23			14,05			1 14			9 32			9 54			66,28	1871 72
1872-73			32 ,0			15 81			1 48			8 94			17 36	..		76 29	1872 73
1873 74			29 74			14,76			99			10 15			15 16			70 80	1873-74.
1874-75			33 07			15 64			98			9 90			12 40			71 99	1874-75
1875 76	31 12	5 90	37 02	16 11	3 25	19 36	75	80	1 55	6 56	5 25	11 81	2 68	15 72	18 40	57 22	30 92	88 14	1875-76
1876-77	24 66	3 64	28 30	13 70	45	14,15	59	8	67	6 12	3 10	9 22	3 39	10,62	14,01	48 46	17,89	66 35	1876-77
1877 78	30 85	3 72	34,57	16 34	48	16 82	1 00	14	1 14	4,23	63	4 86	3 75	8 87	12 62	56 17	13 84	70 01	1877 78
1878-79	25 60	4 61	30,21	15 45	70	16 15	77	9	86	5 47	1,52	6 99	5 04	10 99	16,03	52 33	17 91	70 24	1878-79
1879-80	23,54	2 76	26 30	13 39	73	14,12	1,29	7	1 36	4,51	1 74	6,25	4,23	14,45	18,68	46 96	19 75	66 71	1879 80
1880-81	22 00	2 91	24,92	16 61	60	17 21	1 85	8	1 93	5,20	3 33	8 53	4,04	14,45	18,49	49 70	21 37	71 07	1880 81

N B—1 Collections for the years previous to 1875 76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports the returns not distinguishing refunds separately
2 The figures for the years previous to 1875-76 do not include Land Customs Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH
Calcutta 14th August 1880

R B CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1880

Circular No 16 Railway dated Simla 5th August 1880

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No 32R of 22nd September 1879
Ditto ditto ditto No 13R of 12th June 1880

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains &c on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1880

OBSERVATIONS —The number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c, decreased from 1,080 in the corresponding quarter of 1879 to 653, or by 39 5 per cent against an increase of 3 4 per cent in the open mileage and 1 1 per cent in the train mileage The decrease chiefly took place on the following Railways —

East Indian	250
Eastern Bengal	13
Sind Punjab and Delhi	22
Madras	13
Great Indian Peninsula	72
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch	13
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	82

2 The very large reduction on the East Indian Railway appears to be due to the elimination from the present returns of minor accidents which were previously included in the returns Under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c, leaving the rails" the number of accidents is shown as 5 against 58, and under "Miscellaneous" *nil* against 173

3 On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway there was a decrease of 9 accidents under 'Goods trains, or parts of goods trains engines, &c, leaving the rails," and 8 under "Miscellaneous," and an increase of 11 accidents under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c, of engines"

4 The decrease in the number of cases on the Madras Railway was chiefly under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, &c, leaving the rails'

5 On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a decrease of 24 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c, leaving the rails," 15 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c, of engines," and 20 under "Fire in trains'

6 On the Holkar and Sindia Neemuch the number of cases of "Fire in trains" fell off from 17 to 5

7 On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway the number of accidents diminished from 24 to 11 under "Trains running over cattle," 18 to 2 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c, of engines," 11 to *nil* under "Failure of wheels," 19 to 1 under "Failure of couplings," and 21 to 1 under "Miscellaneous"

8 There was on the Indus Valley State Railway an increase of 32 accidents, of which 22 appear under "Trains running over cattle"

9 The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c, were among passengers 1 killed and 7 injured against 3 injured, and among railway servants 6 killed and 8 injured against 1 killed and 14 injured Of the 7 passengers injured, 5 received slight injuries only from a collision which took place between a goods and a mixed train on the Punjab Northern State Railway 4 servants were killed and 5 injured on the South Indian Railway by the slipping of the bank at the Gunnacherri river while being excavated for erection of a sleeper pier It is not clear whether this bank had anything to do with the working of trains, but if not, the casualties should have been included in Part IV

10 The following table exhibits the numbers of accidents under the different classes and the numbers of persons killed and injured thereby —

	Number of accidents	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	25	1	5			1	5
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	15		1				1
Collisions between light engines	3			1		1	
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6						
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c, leaving the rails	79						
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11						
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1						
Trains running over cattle on the line	176						
Trains running over obstructions on the line	32						
Trains running through gates at level crossings	17			1		1	
The bursting of boilers or tubes &c, of engines	16						
The failure of machinery, springs &c, of engines	68						
The failure of tyres	2						
The failure of axles	19		1				1
The failure of couplings	38						
Broken rails	24						
The flooding of portions of permanent way	1						
Fire in trains	70						
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	16				1		1
Other accidents	34			4	7	4	7
TOTAL	653	1	7	6	8	7	15

11 The failures of couplings were, as in the 4th quarter of 1879, very large on the Punjab Northern and Rajputana State Railways being 11 and 15 respectively out of a total of 38 The attention of the Director General of Railways has already been drawn to this point, in Public Works Department Circular No 13R of 12th June 1880

12 Out of 24 cases of broken rails, 16 occurred on the Northern Bengal and 6 on the Muttra Háthras Railways As compared with the corresponding previous quarter, there was a decrease of 8 accidents under this head on the former line

13 The number of cases of fire in trains on the Indus Valley State Rail way has diminished from 22 to 18, but still it is larger than that on any of the other railways

14 The cattle accidents were very large on the South Indian, due to imperfect fencing and unprotected gates, also on the Indus Valley, being 30 and 29 respectively against 19 on the East Indian, 14 on the Northern Bengal, and 13 on the Great Indian Peninsula

15 Of the 79 cases in which the goods trains, &c, left the metal, 16 took place on the Rajputana, 15 on the Great Indian Peninsula, 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and 10 on the Punjab Northern, and of the 68 failures of the machinery, &c, of engines, 23 took place on the Punjab Northern and 15 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi

16 The number of accidents from the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c, of engines, was also the largest on the latter line, *viz*, 9 out of a total of 16

17 The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c were—

	Killed	Injured
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c, when getting into or out of trains		1
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	2	11
Other accidents		1
TOTAL	5	15

And the accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c, were—

	Killed	Injured
During shunting operations	4	11
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c	3	14
Coming in contact with over bridges, &c, during the travelling of trains		1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c	2	8
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	2	9
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	2	2
Whilst walking crossing, or standing on the line	4	4
Whilst passing between vehicles		1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c	1	15
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	2	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	3
Falling off ladders scaffolds, platforms, &c		3
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	10
Miscellaneous	5	11
TOTAL	29	93

18 Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c, 2 were injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings, 21 killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 6 were suicides, and 3 killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes

19 The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter.

	1st Quarter, 1879		1st Quarter 1880	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers				
From causes beyond their own control		8	1	7
misconduct or want of caution	2	14	5	15
Servants				
From causes beyond their own control	7	32	11	24
, misconduct or want of caution	23	74	24	77
Others				
Whilst passing at level crossings	3	1		2
Trespassers, including suicides	13	11	27	6
Other persons	12	4	3	5
TOTAL	60	144	71	136

20 In addition to the above, 17 persons are reported to have been killed and 41 injured in yards, workshops, &c, and 74 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains

---

Resolution —The attention of the Governments and Officers concerned should be invited to the large number of cattle accidents on the South Indian and Indus Valley State Railways, large number of cases of broken rails on the Northern Bengal, fires in trains on the Indus Valley, derailments of goods trains, parts of goods trains, engines, &c, on the Rajputana, failures of machinery, springs, &c, of engines on the Punjab Northern, and the accidents from the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c, of engines on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway

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Order —Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information together with copies of the returns compiled

The Governments of Madras Bombay Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners Central Provinces Assam, and British Burmah
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana Central India and Beluchistan
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways

Ordered also that these papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty s Government

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

J S TREVOR *Major General R E*
Officiating Deputy Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1316 AND 1317 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE 'GAZETTE OF INDIA' DATED 7th AUGUST 1880

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Province	District	Wheat			Barley			Rice: Best sort			Rice: Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Less Millets Ragi &c (Ka a V ra-goo Sawee Cheena, C raloo M rhw Nuglee &) P cum *Miliaceum*, *El us ne Coracana* &c			Gram			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
Raj Pootana	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	0 8	19 0	13 12				22 8	22 8	13 12	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	

R B CHAPMAN

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XXVIII OF 1880

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return ed	Railways	For week ending 10th July 1880	For week ending 17th July 1880	From 1st January to 19th July 1879	From 1st January to 17th July 1880	Total 1880	Total 1880
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
31st July 1880	East Indian	5 91 818	6 23 504	2 51 [illegible] 231	2 [illegible] 252		1 [illegible] 079
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	56 003	77 457	18 78 963	1[illegible] 01 947	2 [illegible]84	
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	52 78[illegible]	66 90[illegible]	28 82 110	[illegible] 86 8 [illegible]		[illegible] 81
31st ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 36 [illegible]37	1 77 400	[illegible]0 56 [illegible]1	[illegible]6 61 [illegible]50	6 04 7[illegible]	
17th ditto	Madras	1 28 2[illegible]0	1 14 697	3[illegible] 15 386	33 00 [illegible]		[illegible]
24th ditto	South Indian	[illegible]3 387	69 688	18 18 826	20 01 13[illegible]	1 8 [illegible]	
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2 [illegible] 3 183	3 35 648	1 6[illegible] 40 891	1 51 64 374		14,[illegible]6 517
31st ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	3 9[illegible]2	[illegible]	48 2[illegible] 841	5[illegible] 0 [illegible]	1 05 [illegible]	
	TOTAL	13 [illegible] 01	1[illegible]	[illegible] 30 1 [illegible]	6 01 [illegible]8 86		28 16 347
	State						
31st July 1880	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 8[illegible]	100	78 764	77 882		882
31st ditto	Nalhati	1 441	[illegible] 1	52 344	43 61[illegible]		8 [illegible]9[illegible]
31st ditto	Rajputana	[illegible]	51 008	2[illegible] 29 [illegible] 1	2 [illegible] 73 287		[illegible]6 264
31st ditto	Holkar	15 [illegible]3	11 [illegible]00	4 80 03[illegible]	4 64 9[illegible]0		15 0[illegible]
Last 4 days of June 1880	Khamgaon		( )	(a) 33 8 1	(?) 2 970		7 881
31st July 1880	Amraoti	[illegible]	585	1 3 [illegible]	41 [illegible]63		9 590
24th ditto	Warora Coal	3 [illegible]88	[illegible]53	1 1[illegible]	1 2[illegible] 107	11 845	
1[illegible]th ditto	Nizam's	11 48	13 116	3 87 139	3 9 106	7 [illegible]67	
31st ditto	Tirhoot	7 430	7 9[illegible]	71 90	3 04 566	3 [illegible] 664	
31st ditto	Punjab Northern	[illegible]4 107	51 313	9 [illegible] 540	1[illegible] 60 72[illegible]	7 31 185	
31st ditto	Sindia Neemuch	7 [illegible] 1	9 333	1 85 1 [illegible]	2 54 724	6[illegible]	
24th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	11 54	14 097	5 89 8[illegible]4	8 39 601	2 [illegible] 37	
31st ditto	Northern Bengal	1[illegible] 8[illegible]	22 0[illegible]2	6 8[illegible] 956	8 03 921	1 16 96[illegible]	
Last 11 days of June 1880	Sindia (Northern Section)	1,77[illegible]	(c)	61 644	(b) [illegible]9 758		1 88[illegible]
31st July 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	[illegible]	1 2[illegible]		35 453	35 453	
31st ditto	Dhond and Manmad	[illegible]	24 47[illegible]	3 34,004	3 87 94	53 290	
24th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	4[illegible] 786	4 [illegible]76	15 30 8[illegible]1	(d)30 58 181	15 2[illegible] 310	
31st ditto	Patna Gya	5 20	5 917	42 438	2 42 686	2 00 248	
31st ditto	Muttra Hathras	1 464	1 758	74 170	63 154		11 016
1[illegible]th ditto	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)		5 910		4 20 571	4,20 [illegible]71	
24th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh		498		(e)45 350	45 3[illegible]0	
	TOTAL	2 18 [illegible]81	2 71 846	82 36 843	1 16 27 714	33 90 871	
	GRAND TOTAL	15 69 8[illegible]	18 36 3[illegible]5	7 1[illegible] 52 0[illegible]2	7 18 [illegible] 6 576	5 74,524	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			3 [illegible]0 63 135	3 [illegible]1 95 022		
	NET RECEIPTS			3 61 88 917	3 66,81 554	4,42 637	

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879 after which the line was closed
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880
(c) Return not received
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 17th July 1880

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 35] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART I — Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations

PART II — Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Inspector of Railway Accounts, Military Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Surveyor General, Government Printing, and other Government Offices, Postal and Telegraph and Commissariat Notices

PART III — Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV — Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General — (Nothing for publication)

PART V — Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rules — (Nothing for publication)

SUPPLEMENT No 35

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments Promotions, &c

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS — JUDICIAL

Simla the 24th August 1880

No 882 — Mr A R Birks, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade in British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Town of Moulmein with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties of the office from Major M Lumsden, and during the absence on furlough of Mr D G Macleod, or until further orders

PATENTS

The 27th August 1880

No 65 — Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay and the North Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 88 *of* 1880 — Richard Mann, Superintendent of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company Oil Factory resident at Lahore in the Punjab, for improvements in the machinery and method employed to pull punkahs and drive them mechanically, and in the details connected with the construction and hanging of punkahs

No 10 *of* 1880 — George Jonas Droste of Bremen in the Empire of Germany, for improvement in electric type printing telegraph apparatus

No 12 *of* 1880 — Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for a further improvement in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same

No ? *of* 1880 — Louis Bollmann and Josef Bollmann both of Penzing near Vienna, Austria, for improvement in overhead sewing and apparatus for that purpose

No 12 *of* 1880 — Francis Daniel Taylor of Aston near Birmingham in the County of Warwick, England, Gasmanufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for washing or cleansing linen and other fabrics, cloths and other articles

No 61 *of* 1880 — Gaspare Mazza, for improvements in injectors, serving also as condensers

FORESTS

The 27th August 1880

No 520 F—Mr R H C Whittall Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade is transferred from British Burma to the Central Provinces and will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade with effect from the 31st ultimo the date on which he reported his departure from Rangoon

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —POLITICAL

Simla, the 27th August 1880

No 240-G P—With reference to Notification No 130 G P dated 21st May 1880 the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr T Dickmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr A Buckhausen has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 242 G P—With reference to Notification No 132 G P dated 21st May 1880 the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr H Chaves as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr L Hernandez has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

GENERAL

The 25th August 1880

No 1697 G C—Surgeon Shibram Borah Medical Officer in charge of the Naga Hills District is appointed to be Assistant to the Political Officer Naga Hills with effect from the date of this notification

The 26th August 1880

No 1706 G C—Mr H A Anderson Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed temporarily a Assistant Political Officer in Kurram, *vice* Mr J A Grant

The 27th August 1880

No 1715 G C—Mr J B Cond District Superintendent of Police is appointed Assistant Political Officer in the Naga Hills with effect from the 12th July 1880

A C LYALL
Secy to the Govt of India

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

NOTIFICATION

Simla the 27th August 1880

No 23 I E—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire —

Monier Williams Esq M A Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford

Captain W J Williamson B S C Inspector General of Police and Prisons Commissioner of Abkari Revenue and Superintendent of Stamps Assam

A C LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 27th August 1880

APPOINTMENTS

No 490—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel T C Hore Deputy Judge Advocate General to be Judge Advocate General

Colonel C Nedham Deputy Judge Advocate to be Deputy Judge Advocate General

Captain R F C A Tytler Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate

With effect from the 21st August 1880 *vice* Colonel J Y Young whose tour of staff service has expired

No 491—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry

Surgeon C T McCartie M D, Officiating Medical Officer to be Medical Officer *vice* Surgeon Major G C Ross, transferred to civil employment

No 492—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps

Mr Francis John Smith to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Lieutenant William Campbell Durham who has been superseded for absence without leave

Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Captain Alan Wood Rendell is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant

Doctor William Forsyth to be Honorary Surgeon *vice* Honorary Assistant Surgeon Harry Ford Clark who has been superseded for absence without leave

FIELD OPERATIONS

No 493—The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication for general information of the following correspondence and despatches relating to the defeat of a body of Zarmuttis at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880 by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigadier General C H Palliser, C B —

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON Secretary to the Government of India Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India —(No 7591 K, Field Operations, dated Simla, 20th August 1880)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4341 A, dated the 13th August 1880, forwarding despatches relating to the action fought at Patkáo

Shana by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the command of Brigadier General Palliser against the Zermuttis

2 In reply, I am to state for the Commander-in Chief s information, that the Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the correspondence regarding these operations, and entirely concurs with the Commander in Chief in considering that great credit is due to the Cavalry Brigade of Major General Hills' Division, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Palliser, C B and to the officers and men whose services have been so prominently brought to notice in this despatch

3 The despatches will, I am to add, be published in the Gazette at an early date

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From MAJOR GENERAL G R GREAVES C B Adjutant General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department —(No 4311 A ,—*Kabul*—dated Simla 13th August 1880)

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Commander in Chief to forward, for submission to Government the accompanying despatches relating to the action fought at Patkão Shana on the 1st July 1880, by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigadier General C H Palliser, C B , against 1500 Zermuttis

2 His Excellency considers that great credit is due to Brigadier General Palliser and the troops engaged, and desires me to bring to special notice the names of Major J R B Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry and Captain L T Bishop 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose conduct was admirable affording a brilliant example of squadron leading

3 The conduct of Captain S D Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers is also specially worthy of notice, and Sir Frederick Haines considers that all the officers and men mentioned,—indeed, the whole force,—deserve the favorable notice of Government

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From LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR DONALD M STEWART K C B Commanding in Northern Afghanistan to the Adjutant General in India —(No 3113 — *Field Operations* —dated Kabul 20th July 1880)

I HAVE the honor to forward for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, the accompanying report as per margin of a very successful action fought on the 1st instant at Patkao Shana in the Logar Valley, by the Cavalry Brigade of Major General Hills Division under the immediate command of Brigadier General Palliser, C B

Letter No 66 2 F dated 12th July 1880 from Major General Hills C B V C Commanding the 3rd Division with its enclosure

The operation reflects much credit on the cavalry of the 3rd Division and I have great pleasure in supporting the recommendations made by Major General Hills, C B , V C in favor of Brigadier General Palliser and the officers and men whose services have been favorably brought to notice in his despatch

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From MAJOR GENERAL J HILLS C B V C Commanding the 3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff Northern Afghanistan Field Force —(No 6652 F ,— *Field Operations* —dated Camp Zhangushahr 12th July 1880)

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Field Force, Northern Afghanistan, that on the evening of the 30th June I received information from the Political Officer, Major Euan Smith that some 1000 or 1500 Zermuttis were said to be at Patkao Shana, detained by Sirdar Hassan Khan, in expectation of reinforcements reaching them under Mahomed Jan

2 I therefore directed Brigadier General Palliser, C B , to proceed with his Cavalry Brigade early next morning towards Patkao Shana and Hisarak, and to ascertain whether any hostile gathering was present at either place or in the neighbourhood, and I gave him instructions to flash to me for assistance or press home an attack as circumstances required

1st Punjab Cavalry	
British Officers	3
Sabres	228
	231
2nd Punjab Cavalry	
British Officers	3
Sabres	155
	158
19th Bengal Lancers	
British Officers	5
Sabres	183
	188
Total	577

3 Brigadier General Palliser started at 3-30 A.M., with a force as per margin, and on approaching Patkao Shana learnt that the enemy had had timely notice of his approach and were in full retreat. A few horsemen on his left front gave him a clue to the line of retirement and Captain G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, in command of his advance guard, following them up was soon able to report that he saw the main body of footmen about two miles ahead, making away towards Altimor.

4 Brigadier General Palliser, leaving a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Captain J. H. Broome to watch the village of Patkao Shana and the Logar Valley, pressed on with the rest of his brigade, and overtook these footmen some 1500 strong, three miles from the village. He at once attacked, and with such vigor that, although the enemy made several attempts to stand up against him wherever the nature of the ground specially favored resistance, still they were unable to withstand his assaults, and by 9-30 A.M. were utterly routed and had disappeared in the higher hills opposite Altimor, some eight miles having been covered in the pursuit.

5 Many acts of gallantry were performed, the most prominently brought to notice being those of Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry and Sowar Sirbuland Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

6 Over 200 killed and wounded were left on the field, and though the number may appear small considering the distance to which the pursuit was pushed, the extreme roughness and difficulty of the ground, enabling many to slink away unseen, fully accounts for the same.

7 The leaders of the gathering found to be almost entirely Zurmuttis, were—

Sultan Mahomed, Mahmudzai.
Ahmed Shah, Kulingari,
Saiad Khan, Mundozai.
Abdulla Khan, Mundozai,

and these being mounted galloped off at the first alarm of our approach.

8 The following men of note are reported to be killed, wounded or missing:—

Sultan Mahomed, Mahmudzai, killed.
His nephew (name unknown), wounded.
A nephew of Saiad Khan (name unknown), killed.
Mahomed Akbar, 2nd son of Ahmed Shah, Kulingari, mortally wounded.

9 Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, with a small party of some 100 sowars watched Captain Broome's squadron from the low hills between Patkao Shana and Kila Jabbar, and retired towards Charkh on the return of the cavalry from the pursuit.

10 Some of our late deserters were among the enemy,—

A havildar, Bengal Sappers and Miners, killed.
A syce, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, taken prisoner.
A sowar, 1st Punjab Cavalry } who escaped.
A sowar, 2nd " " }

11 As soon as I received information, by heliogram, that the enemy were in full flight, I sent messengers to the different villages in Logar telling the people to remain in their homes and that no harm would befall them, and I invited them to search for and send in the wounded. The people were thus re-assured of our good intentions to all who were peaceably inclined towards us, and have already begun to send in supplies. They have been put under great pressure to join in a *ghaza* against us, but have hitherto resisted, and appear to be relieved by our presence.

12 The day's work was a long and trying one, the cavalry covering nearly forty miles ere they returned to camp, and I trust that it will meet due approval.

13 I would beg to bring the names of Brigadier General Palliser, C.B., to whom I am much indebted for the very thorough way in which he carried out my instructions and those of the following officers, specially commended by him, to the notice of the Lieutenant General Commanding, for favorable recommendation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for any reward he may consider they deserve:—

1 Colonel P. S. Yorke, commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers.
2 Colonel L. C. Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
3 Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry.
4 Major C. C. Bird, Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade.
5 Lieutenant W. L. G. Forbes, 26th Foot, Orderly Officer.

6 Captain Seymour D Barrow A D C severely wounded in both arms in a personal encounter with a nephew of Sultan Mahomed and who up to the time of his being wounded rendered Brigadier General Palliser much assistance as an Orderly Officer

Surgeon W R Murphy " P J O Connor	Mentioned as meriting special thanks for their attention to the wounded often at much risk to themselves from stragglers of the enemy

14 The following are brought to notice by officers commanding regiments —

Captain G M Abbott Lieutenant S D Gordon Jemadar Manawar Khan " Khan Mahomed Khan Duffadar Mahomed Ishak " Said Khan	19th Bengal Lancers
Major J R B Atkinson who specially distinguished himself Captain D S Cunninghame Lieutenant E D J O'Brien 40th Foot attached Ressaldar Major Mahomed Ali Khan " Mir Alam Khan " (Woordi Major) Salim Khan Jemadar Hak Nawaz Khan Kot Duffadar Karim Khan Duffadar Chet Singh Sowar Jagat Singh " Subul and Khan	1st Punjab Cavalry
Captain L T Bishop specially, for spirited leading of his squadron Ressaldar Jowahir Sing	2nd Punjab Cavalry

From BRIGADIER GENERAL C H PALLISER C B Commanding the Cavalry Brigade Northern Afghanistan Field Force to MAJOR GENERAL HILLS C B V C Commanding the 3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force —(No 301 R — Field Operations —dated Camp Zaigunshahr 2nd July 1880)

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding that in accordance with orders received I marched yesterday morning at 3 30 A M, with the Cavalry Brigade, strength as per margin, towards Patkao Shana and Hisarak, up the Logar Valley for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of a report received of an adverse gathering of tribesmen in that direction, and, if opportunity offered of dispersing them

1st Punjab Cavalry		
British officers	5	
Sabres	2[illegible]	
		291
2nd Punjab Cavalry		
British officers	3	
Sabres	1[illegible]	
		108
19th Bengal Lancers		
British officers	5	
Sabres	183	
		[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL		577

2 I proceeded with the intention of first turning the village of Patkao Shana on its river side, and thus intercepting the retreat of any enemy that village might contain towards the walled villages cultivation and water cuts existing on that side which might render the action of cavalry difficult —considering from its outlying position with a line of retreat towards the Altimor and other passes to the south that an enemy would be more likely to be there than in any of the other villages indicated I was confirmed in this opinion by the information successively received from wayfarers brought in by the advanced files and flanking parties of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and from a Hazara spy returning towards camp that there was a collection of tribesmen, variously estimated from 400 to 2000 strong, in and around the village of Patkao Shana, and that others had departed to the hills on the south the day before

3 I flashed this information back to camp and continued my march, when, within about two miles and a half of the opening in the low range of smooth undulating hills stretching across the valley from above Kushi, round the point of which lay the village of Patkao Shana, a horseman or two were observed on our left front, evidently observing our advance After a little time these were joined by a cluster of footmen,

carrying one red flag I therefore changed the direction of the head of the column, and advanced with a line of scouts thrown out towards this point, with small detached parties of twenty sabres each for reconnaissance on each flank —believing that from the crest of the hill I should be able to look down on Pathao Shana and the lower levels adjacent, but on reaching the top of the rise in view, I found a succession of waves of ascent and descent over which for about a mile the scouts advanced the main body of the brigade having been halted at the foot of the first ascent From the furthest off crest the village of Pathao Shana was seen to our right front and to the left front the enemy was observed in compact but full retreat towards the Altimor Pass and about two miles off there appeared to be at least 1500 footmen, with a few scattered horsemen Not wishing to hurry the enemy's retreat I checked the advance of the scouts ordered up the main body of the brigade (less one squadron of 52 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry which I had detached under Captain Broome to watch Pathao Shana and to summon the *maliks* thereof), and keeping them concealed in the ravines took ground to the left under shelter of the ridge to get as near the enemy as possible before making a direct pursuit, and finally following them direct with one squadron and a half of the 19th Bengal Lancers and two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the front line (Captain G M Abbott, Officiating 2nd in Command 19th Bengal Lancers, who had commanded the advanced guard and scouting party, being still detached some distance to the right he joined the front line of his regiment in the course of the pursuit), supported under the command of Colonel T G Kennedy C B by one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and one squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry,—in all 503 sabres

4 It was some time owing to the difficulty of the ground, ere we came in contact with the retreating enemy who by this time were much scattered (necessitating the breaking up of our close formation) in knots and singly taking advantage of the broken stony ravines and sometimes precipitous ground, and fighting generally with desperation when brought to bay The ground in fact, was such that on it no cavalry could have touched well disciplined infantry

5 Among the first of the enemy overtaken was a stalwart, well dressed and well equipped Afghan evidently a man of some note armed with rifle shield sword and knife to encounter whom rode out Captain Seymour D Barrow Aide de Camp to the Major General whose services had been placed at my disposal as a galloper In the fight between them I regret to say, Captain Barrow received two severe sword cuts first on his bridle hand rendering it useless and another on the right fore arm his charger being also wounded in the neck The Afghan already badly wounded by Captain Barrow was finally despatched by Sowar Gulam Khan 1st Punjab Cavalry and a sowar Jewand Sing of the 19th Bengal Lancers (the latter, Colonel Yorke's orderly afterwards killed)

6 The pursuit was continued for a space of two hours and extended over seven or eight miles from Pathao Shana to within a few miles of the Altimor Pass, near the valley of Ouchi Khan The enemy were so much disorganized (though they made one or two attempts to form) and scattered right and left of our line, that the supporting squadrons were equally engaged with those in front

7 At 9 A M seeing that the country became more rugged as the mountains were approached our horses being much fatigued and evidently footsore and few of the enemy being left in our front and they much dispersed I sounded the rally and when our squadrons were collected commenced our return on Pathao Shana, our killed being carried on horses and the most severe of our wounded men on litters made by tying *lungis* on to lances

8 Pathao Shana was reached at about noon, horses watered and fed and after a couple of hours rest the march back to camp was commenced the 1st Punjab Cavalry bringing up the rear —arriving at 6 30 P M, the brigade having covered probably not less than forty miles during the day

9 Our losses were found to be three men and eight horses killed one British officer (Captain Seymour D Barrow), twenty eight men (one of whom died the same evening of his wound) and twenty five horses wounded The loss of the enemy I compute from my own observation and that of others, to have been not less than two hundred

10 At the close of the pursuit I sent a message to be flashed by the signallers who had been left with Captain Broome at Pathao Shana, for twelve *dulis*, which were duly sent

11 It was reported that the gathering consisted chiefly of men from the Zermut tribe, and that the following men of note were or had been, with the gathering up to the time of their being pursued, when probably they took advantage of their horses' speed to keep out of danger, namely —

Sultan Mahomed Mahmudzai	Sail Khan Mandozai
Mahomed Shah Khan	Abdulla Khan Mandozai

A nephew of Sultan Mahomed's who was known to have been in the fight, is said to have been killed, probably he was the man Captain Barrow engaged. A horseman escorted by about 150 mounted followers was observed by Captain Broome 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Path to Shana (and who, he was informed was Sardar Mahomed Hassan Khan) retiring slowly towards Tabbu Kila apparently watching our movements. They went on towards Chaikh shortly before the return of the brigade.

12 The keen eagerness displayed by officers and men was all that could be desired, and had the surface of the country gone over been less rugged, the enemy's loss would have been far greater.

13 I beg to bring to the special notice of the Major General Commanding, for good service performed, —

Colonel P S Yorke Commandant 19th Bengal Lancers who had two narrow escapes, a bullet passing through his helmet and another grazing his cheek bone.

Colonel T G Kennedy C B Commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel C S Maclean Commandant 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Major G C Bird Madras Staff Corps my Brigade Major.

Lieutenant W I G Forbes 2 6th Foot my Orderly Officer.

Captain S D Barrow Bengal Staff Corps who up to the time of his being wounded rendered me as did the two officers named immediately above throughout the day valuable service in conveying orders and carrying out the instructions it was necessary for me to give.

Surgeons W R Murphy 19th Bengal Lancers and P F O'Connor 1st Punjab Cavalry, deserve special thanks for their care of and attention to the wounded on the field, often at much risk to themselves from straggling and skulking Afghans.

(The medical officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was unavoidably absent from the brigade.)

14 Colonel P S Yorke, Commandant 19th Bengal Lancers mentions—

Captain C M Abbott Officiating 2nd in Command who commanded the advanced guard and afterwards the cutting party (I would beg to add the above duties were performed to my entire satisfaction).

Lieutenant S D Gordon the Officiating Adjutant as particularly forward in the pursuit killing several men to his own sword.

Surgeon W R Murphy in medical charge of the regiment.

Jemadars Mirbaz Khan and Khan Mahomed Khan.

Duffadars Mahomed Ishal and Syed Khan.

15 Lieutenant Colonel C S Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, brings prominently to notice the conduct of —

Major J R B Atkinson Officiating 2nd in Command who distinguished himself greatly.

Captain D S Cunningham and Lieutenant J D J O'Brien 40th Foot (attached as probationer) —the latter a very young officer who had only joined a few days before.

Surgeon P F O'Connor.

Ressaldar Major Mahomed Ali Khan.

Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan.

Ressaidar (Woordi Major) Salim Khan.

Jemadar Haik Newaz Khan.

Kot Duffadar Karim Khan.

Duffadar Cheyt Sing.

Sowars Jagat Sing and Sirbuland Khan.

16 Colonel T G Kennedy C B, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, particularly mentions the spirited leading of his squadron, throughout the day, of Captain L T Bishop, and the conduct of the senior native officer present,—Ressaldar Jowahir Sing, which was all that could be desired.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, in action at Patkao Shana on the 1st July 1880

Corps.	Killed: British Officers	Killed: Native Officers	Killed: Sergeants and Havildars	Killed: Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters	Killed: Rank and File	Killed: Lascars	Killed: Bhisties	Killed: Syces	Killed: Muleteers	Killed: Dooly Bearers	Killed: Other Camp Followers	Wounded: British Officers	Wounded: Native Officers	Wounded: Sergeants and Havildars	Wounded: Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters	Wounded: Rank and File	Wounded: Lascars	Wounded: Bhisties	Wounded: Syces	Wounded: Muleteers	Wounded: Dooly Bearers	Wounded: Other Camp Followers	Missing: British Officers	Missing: Native Officers	Missing: Sergeants and Havildars	Missing: Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters	Missing: Rank and File	Missing: Lascars	Missing: Bhisties	Missing: Syces	Missing: Muleteers	Missing: Dooly Bearers	Missing: Other Camp Followers	Total.	Remarks
1st Punjab Cavalry			1											1		16																		18	Horses 7 killed and 16 wounded.
2nd Punjab Cavalry														1		2																		3	Do 0 do and 5 do
19th Bengal Lancers					2									1		7																		10	Do 1 do and 3 do.
Staff												1																						1	Captain Barrow 10th Bengal Lancers, A. D. C. to Major General Hills, who accompanied Brigadier-General Palliser as galloper, and had his h o w u ded al
Total			1		2							1		3		2																		32	Total horses killed 8 wounded 25
Grand Total	3											29											0											32	

(Sd.) C. H. PALLISER, *Brigadier General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Cavalry Brigade Staff, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force

Return of casualties in action near Patkao Shana on the 1st July 1880

SUMMARY

Wounded 1

Nominal return of officers wounded

Rank	Name	Description of wound—dangerous severe or slight	Nature of wound.
Captain	Seymour D. Barrow 10th Bengal Lancers	Severe	Incised wounds of right forearm and left hand

19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

Return of casualties in action at Patkao Shana on the 1st July 1880

SUMMARY

Non Commissioned Officers and men,—2 killed, 8 wounded

Nominal return of Non Commissioned Officers and men killed

Regtl No	Rank	Name	Nature of wound
708	Sowar	Sher Singh	Penetrating gunshot wound of chest
1111	Do	Fazl Ahmed	Ditto ditto

Nominal return of Non Commissioned Officers and men wounded

Regtl No	Rank	Name	Description of wound—dangerous severe or slight	Nature of wound
244	Duffadar	Sheik Kattú	Slight	Incised wound right forearm
753	Lce Duffadar	Búta Singh	Severe	Two stabs over chest
1126	Do	Atar Singh	Slight	Abrasion over left tibia
1073	Sowar	Kaisar Singh		Incised wound forearm
1114	Do	Jewand Singh	Dangerous	Penetrating gunshot wound of abdomen died of his wounds on night of 1st July 1880
1252	Do	Dewán Singh	Severe	Incised wound of scalp two stabs over chest.
1398	Do	Enaiat Khan		Ditto right hand gunshot wound scalp gunshot wound biceps
1447	Do	Sher Singh (2)	,	Gunshot wound finger

1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

Return of casualties in action at Patkao Shana on the 1st July 1880

SUMMARY

Non commissioned officers and men,—1 killed, 17 wounded *Horses,*—7 killed, 16 wounded

Nominal return of Non Commissioned Officers and men killed

Regimental No	Rank	Name	Nature of wound
1066	Duffadar	Abdul Baki Khan	Gunshot wound of neck

Nominal return of Non Commissioned Officers and men wounded

Regimental No	Rank	Name	Description of wound—dangerous severe or slight	Nature of wound
688	Duffadar	Gulam Jelani	Slight	Incised wounds of hand
1255	L Duffadar	Buta Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot wound of wrist
1228	Sowar	Kashi Ram	Severe	Incised wound of hand
1392	Ditto	Bhagwan Singh	Ditto	Ditto of shoulder
1504	Ditto	Sirbuland Khan	Dangerous	Gunshot wound of arm
1571	Ditto	Jagat Singh	Slight	Incised wound of temple
1648	Ditto	Mir Alam Khan	Dangerous	Gunshot wound of chest
1698	Ditto	Karam Khan	Sligh	Incised wound of forearm
1710	Ditto	Dalla Khan	Dangerous	Ditto of head
1740	Ditto	Isfand Yar Khan	Severe	Ditto of arm
1745	Ditto	Sekander Khan	Slight	Ditto ditto
1767	Ditto	Imám Biksh	Ditto	Punctured wound of hand
1800	Ditto	Nawáb Khan	Ditto	Incised wound of forearm
1805	Ditto	Gúláb Khan	Ditto	Ditto of hand
1807	Ditto	Fazl Khan	Ditto	Ditto ditto
1809	Ditto	Kháir Mahomed	Ditto	Contusion of hand
1851	Ditto	Wazir Singh	Severe	Incised wound of arm

ZARGUNSHAHR, *The 2nd July* 1880 } (Sd) C MACLEAN *Lieut Colonel, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry*

2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880

SUMMARY

Non-commissioned officers and men, wounded,—3

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded

Regimental No	Rank	Name	Description of wound – dangerous severe or slight	Nature of wound
	Duffadar	Dharam Sing	Slight	Sabre wound on right arm.
1385	Sowar	Agdch Sing	Ditto	Gun shot wound on the back
1626	Do	Bakshish Sing	Severe	Sabre wound on right hand and slight wound on chest

CAMP ZARGUNSHAHR, The 1st July 1880 } (Sd) T G KENNEDY, *Colonel,*
Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry

Expenditure of ammunition in Cavalry Brigade 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force

Regiment.	Number of men engaged in each corps	ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED						REMARKS.
		Pr shot	Pr shell	Pr shell	Case	Total	Rounds small arms	
1st Punjab Cavalry	226						213	Expended in action at Patkáo Shana.
2nd	155			-			Snider C 19 Pistol 1	
19th Bengal Lancers	183						441	
TOTAL	564						674	

Approximate estimate of casualties caused to the enemy in killed wounded and prisoners

Date	Place	Killed.	Wounded	Prisoners	REMARKS.
1st July 1880	Patkao Shana	About 200	Not known	8	A number of men who surrendered were allowed to go away

ZARGUNSHAHR, The 2nd July 1880 } (Sd) C H PALLISER *Brigadier General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division,
Northern Afghanistan Field Force

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 494—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M Thomson, Bengal Infantry Political Agent 2nd Class Officiating 1st Class Agent to the Governor General with the ex King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions (p a) for 1 year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 19th October 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel J B Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, (m c) under the Regulations of 1868

Major T N Steel General List Infantry Wing Commander 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (m c) for 1 year 182 days—1 year 88 days under Rules IX and XV and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868

Captain W F Gowan General List Infantry, (m c) for 1 year 182 days under Rule XIV, clause (1) of the Regulations of 1868

No 495—Lieutenant Colonel S A T Judge, s c Sub Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class is allowed leave in India (m c) for 304 days under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th March, 1880

Thi ca el h l ve gr t d t l le t a t C l dg l U G O No 1 of 1880

PROMOTIONS

No 496—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Major Oswald Menzies—26th August, 1880

No 497—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Permanent

Sub Conductor George Hobson Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, to be Conductor

Sub Conductor (Temporary Conductor) James Williams, to be Conductor

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) James McPherson, to be Sub Conductor, on probation

With effect from the 4th June 1880 vice Conductor A Campbell, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) William Cottrell, to be Sub Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 6th July, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor G Preston, remanded

Sub Conductors McPherson and Cottrell will continue to officiate as Conductors until further orders

No 498—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Davies Bona, to be Sub Conductor, Supernumerary from the 24th March, 1874, and his name will stand in the Army List next above that of Sub Conductor H C Radcliffe

G G O No 431 of 1877 is cancelled

No 499—NATIVE ARMY—

Governor General's Body Guard

Naick Bhugwan Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Gunput Singh, invalided,—1st November, 1879

Jemadar Shaik Imdad Ali to be Subadar, *vice* Hubbeeboollah Khan Sirdar Bahadur invalided Havildar Wulli Mahomed, to be Jemadar *vice* Shaik Imdad Ali, promoted,—1st June, 1880

3rd Regiment of Native Infantry

Subadar Bijaie Singh to be Subadar Major *vice* Sheik Mahboob Bahadur, invalided—1st August 1880

Jemadar Sheik Shumshere Ali, to be Subadar *vice* Jham Singh, deceased,—17th May 1880

Jemadar Ramzan Khan, to be Subadar *vice* Sheik Mahboob Bahadur, ' invalided,—1st August 1880

Havildar Purmodh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheik Shumshere Ali promoted,—17th May 1880

Havildar Ramchurrun Sookul to be Jemadar *vice* Ramzan Khan promoted, Havildar Sheik Ilahie Bux to be Jemadar *vice* Gopal Tewarry invalided—1st August 1880

10th Regiment of Native Infantry

Subadar Mohesa to be Subadar Major *vice* Kurreem Bux invalided Jemadar Rajah Kurmdad Khan to be Subadar *vice* Kurreem Bux invalided Havildar Sitar Deen to be Jemadar *vice* Rajah Kurmdad Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880

11th Regiment of Native Infantry

Havildar Nujub Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Daviedeen, invalided Havildar Soophul Doobey, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Manowr Beg, invalided,—1st July, 1880

19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Myceah Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Churn Singh, invalided, Havildar Sunth Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Myceah Singh, promoted, Havildar Ahmud, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shew Ali, invalided—1st May, 1880

28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry

Subadar Gholam Hoossein, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Khurruck Singh invalided Jemadar Jeewun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Mya Dass invalided, Jemadar Mana Singh to be Subadar *vice* Khurruck Singh invalided Jemadar Roorai Khan to be Subadar *vice* Wuzeer Singh invalided Havildar Mehtab Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Roorai Khan, promoted Havildar Dussoudh Singh, to be Jemadar *vice* Jeewun Singh, promoted,—1st May 1880

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment

Havildar Daib Sing to be Jemadar *vice* Chuttoorcah Thappa deceased,—15th May, 1880

REWARDS

No 500—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified —

MAJOR GENERAL (LOCAL LIEUTENANT GENERAL) SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, K C B, C I E, V C, R A

Dates of Commissions

Second Lieutenant	12th December 1851
First Lieutenant	31st May 18 7
Captain	12th November 1860
Brevet Major	13th
Major	5th July 1872
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel	1 th August 1868
Brevet Colonel	30th January 187
Major General	31st December 1878
Lieutenant General (local)	11th November 1879

From the 8th January 1880 in room of Colonel (Brigadier General) T Wright C B succeeded to the Colonel's allowance

War Services

Served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857 58 as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery including the siege and capture of Delhi from the 28th June to the 20th September (wounded 14th July horse shot 14th September) action of Bolundshuhur (horse shot) Allyghur Agra Kanouj (horse sabred) and Bundhera where he narrowly escaped capture while reconnoitring present in the skirmishes prior to and throughout the operations connected with the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde operation at Cawnpore from 28th November to 6th December 1857 and defeat of the Gwalior Contingent action of Khodagunge re occupation of Futtehghur storm of Meangunge action of Koorsee and the various operations ending with the capture of Lucknow (thanked by the Governor General Victoria Cross Brevet of Major Medal with three Clasps) Employed on special service with the expedition of 1863 against the tribes on the north west frontier of India and was present at the storming of Laloo capture of Umbeylah and destruction of Mulkah (Medal with Clasp) Served in the Abyssinian Campaign from January, 1868 as Assistant Quartermaster General with the Bengal Brigade and, as senior officer of the department at Zoulla, superintended the

re-embarkation of the whole army, was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches (Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel and Medal) Served as Assistant Quartermaster General and Senior Staff Officer with the Cachar column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, in 1871 72, and was present at the capture of the Kholel villages, and attack on the Northlang range, commanded the troops engaged at the burning of the village of Tuikoom, 26th January 1872 (C B)

Served also during the Afghan Campaign of 1878 79 in command of the Kuram Field Force including the actions of the Peiwar Kotal and the Spingawi Pass the expedition into Khost and action at Matun (received the thanks of Parliament and created a K C B) On the occurrence of the outbreak at Kabul in September 1879 resumed command of the Kuram Field Force and led it over the Shutar Gardan defeated the Afghan army at Charasiab on the 6th October, and occupied Kabul two days later subsequently commanded in the operations in the vicinity of Kabul in December, 1879 including the defence of the Sherpur cantonment and the final defeat and dispersion of the enemy on the 23rd December Was in command of the forces in Northern Afghanistan up to May 1880 and subsequently in command of two divisions of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force until August 1880 when he marched from Kabul for Kandahar in command of the Kabul Kandahar Field Force

Has been twenty three times mentioned in despatches

(From the 8th January 1880 in room of Colonel (Brigadier General) T Wright, C B succeeded to the Colonel's allowance)

COLONEL HENRY FRANCIS MAXWELL BOISRAGON, BENGAL STAFF CORPS

Dates of Commissions

Ensign	14th June 181[illegible]
Lieutenant	13th October 1846
Captain	23rd November 1856
Major	19th January 1858
Lieutenant Colonel	12th March 1865
Colonel	9th April 1872

War Services

Served in the Burmese war 1852 53 and was present at the relief of the garrison of Pegu and commanded a field force against the rebel chief Mong Goungggie (Medal with Clasp for Pegu) Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, in 1857-58, commanded a wing of the Kumaon Battalion, now the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, at the siege, storm and capture of Delhi (dangerously wounded), commanded a force in the Saharunpore district, and on the 10th January, 1858 encountered and beat back across the Ganges, at Hurdwar, upwards of 1000 of the enemy with four guns destroying many of the enemy and capturing arms and munitions of war (thanked by Government, Medal with Clasp, and Brevet of Major)

Has commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry since October, 1860

(From the 29th March 1880 in room of Surgeon General J F Beatson M D, C.I.E., retired.)

No 501 —ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified —

MADRAS

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur"

Subadar Major Muhummud Ayoob 'Bahadur,' 26th Regiment Native Infantry vice pensioned Subadar Major Mootoosawmy 'Sirdar Bahadur deceased —24th May 1880

Subadar Major Ballagooroo "Bahadur," 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, vice Honorary Captain Subadar Major Mahomed Hoossain, Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—21st July, 1880

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur"

Subadar Major Vurdarajoo 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry vice Subadar Major Muhummud Ayoob promoted —24th May, 1880

Subadar Syed Khader 4th Regiment Native Infantry vice Subadar Major Ballagooroo, promoted,—21st July, 1880

SPECIAL

No 502 —Colonel C E Grogan, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot is appointed to command a brigade in the field with effect from the 15th August 1880 vice Brigadier General H R L Newdigate resigned

While so employed Colonel Grogan will have the rank of Brigadier General of the 2nd Class

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, THE 23RD AUGUST, 1880

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 17th to 23rd August, 1880

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
C A Montanaro (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	20th December 1879	No will found	2439 2 0	•	23rd October 1880
A C Keith	Surgeon	Army Medical Dept	12th January 1880	Will left	71 8 10		
Indian Military Service							
H A C Gray (b)	Surgeon	Indian Medical Dept	3rd July 1879	No will found	933 1 2		

(a) *Next of kin* —*Father* —Alfred Montanaro Esq, Pembroke Dock South Wales
(b) *Next of kin* *Widow* —A[illegible] in Gray 28, Albert St. Leith Walk Edinburgh.
Child —F[illegible] b th Gertrude Gray
Administrator General, Bengal, administering

W M LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 17th August 1880

No 279 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations with effect from the 12th July 1880, *vice* Mr E L Gilbert, deceased —

I —PERMANENT

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer

Mr D Wallace, Central Provinces

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer

Mr J W Brassington, Rajputana

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer

Mr A R Colquhoun (Executive Engineer 4th Grade temporary rank) British Burmah

II —TEMPORARY

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer

Mr R Wardell Mysore, *vice* Mr Colquhoun, permanently promoted

The 21st August 1880

No 285 —The following transfers are ordered —

Mr H H O Connell Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade from the North Western Provinces and Oudh to Madras

Mr A H Mason, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the North Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal

Mr A T Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from Central India to Bengal

The 23rd August 1880

No 286 —Sergeant T McEwan, Barrack Sergeant Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class with effect from 2nd August 1880 to fill a temporary vacancy

The 24th August 1880

No 287 —The services of Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store keeper 2nd Grade Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways

The 25th August 1880

No 288 —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 88 dated the 12th March 1880 Captain W P Tomkins R E Executive Engineer 1st Grade Military Works Branch is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department, in the Civil and Military Works Branch

The 26th August 1880

No 289 —The services of Lieutenant J H C Harrison R E Assistant Engineer 1st Grade Railway Branch have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service

ALEX FRASER *Major Genl R E*
Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH AUGUST 1880

GENERAL REMARKS —Rain was plentiful and general during the week in Burma, Assam and Bengal In Madras and Mysore favourable rain has again fallen and prospects are fair In Bombay slight rain fell in the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country where more is still urgently needed Rain is also greatly wanted throughout the presidency generally and in Sind the crops are in some places suffering from a fall in the Indus

In Berar the Central Provinces the North Western Provinces and Oudh Central India States Rajputana and the Punjab the rainfall of the week has been very limited and partial Good rain fell only in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces and in the eastern districts of the North Western Provinces The want of rain in these Provinces and States is now causing some anxiety

The week's reports show that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain satisfactory that in Madras and Mysore where the rains in the latter part of July and the beginning of this month were deficient prospects have improved but that in a large portion of Western Central and Northern India the season has as yet been too dry resulting in some injury to the autumn crops which unless more rain falls soon may suffer seriously

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (Aug 25th)—		
Bellary	94 (average of eleven stations)	*Rain* 28 8 standing crops generally good partly withering in two taluks paddy harvest [illegible] taluk yield average
Kurnool	[illegible]3 (average of [illegible] stations)	*Rain* 3 0 [illegible] much improved by recent rains tanks partially supplied
Ganjam	2 33 (average of [illegible] stations)	*Rain* 33 [illegible]
Kistna	1 [illegible]6 (average of [illegible] stations)	*Rain* [illegible]81 dry crops reviving river 3 feet over anicut
Chingleput (Madras)	1 25 (average of [illegible] stations)	*Rain* [illegible]18 standing crops good
Coimbatore	[illegible]0 (average of eight stations)	*Rain* 21 32 [illegible] fair harvest of *cholum* [illegible] sugarcane [illegible] in five taluks cultivation *cholum* and sugarcane [illegible]
Tanjore	30 (average of four stations)	*Rain* [illegible]0 [illegible] river [illegible] to 8 feet
Madura	1 22 (average of nine stations)	*Rain* 23 13 [illegible] and *ragi* harvest [illegible] yield below average
Malabar	[illegible]3 (average of [illegible] stations)	*Rain* 21 9 harvesting of first crop commenced in four taluks yield above average
Travancore	31	*General remarks* —General prospects fair
Bombay— (Aug 25th)—		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather sultry river at Kotri on 23rd 11 feet against 19 feet on [illegible] crops suffering everywhere from fall in river fever in [illegible] taluka
Hyderabad		[illegible] taluka river has fallen crops suffering [illegible] high winds with dust blowing
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Rain wanted [illegible] suffering other crops likely to suffer public health generally good
Baroda	08	Total rainfall [illegible] prospects generally good except in Okhamandal where crops are withering for want of rain [illegible] in some parts of Amreli division [illegible] insufficient
Surat	67	Total rainfall 20 [illegible] more rain wanted in Bulsar crops good
Nasik		Rain wanted except in Nasik Igatpuri and [illegible] crops withering health good [illegible] stationary
Colaba (Bombay)	1 20	Total rainfall 43 [illegible] being 12 20 below average abnormal temperature [illegible] warm from 18th to 21st afterwards *nil* [illegible] normal wind normal
Poona	Maximum at Mawal 34 minimum at Purandhar 08 *nil* at Indapur and Sirur	*Kharif* crops suffer much paddy and *nagli* in Mawal good rain urgently needed slight cattle disease in Sirur
Ahmednagar	40 at Rahuri 34 at Parner 32 at Nagar 30 at Sheogaon 05 at Karjat Sangamner and Akola *nil* in rest	Crops withering in all talukas except in Sheogaon and Nagar rain urgently wanted to save the partial *kharif* crops growth of grass partial fodder [illegible] continues in Karjat cattle disease in Newasa
Sholapur	33	Total rainfall 15 53 crops withering in places for want of rain public health good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*contd*		
Dharwar	27	Want of rain general particularly in Dharwar Nawalgund Hangal Ranibennur and Ron where early crops are withering fever in [illegible] and cattle disease in two talukas
Kanara	22 at Karwar maximum at Honore 1 37 minimum at Halyal 2[illegible]	Total rainfall 70 81 rain much wanted
Rajkot	79	Total rainfall 12 24 crops fair but rain much required prices of grain rising health good *General Remark* —Rain greatly needed throughout the whole Presidency in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country particularly crops suffering from want of water in Sind
Bengal— (Aug 25th)-		
Chittagong	2 34	Weather showery with fine intervals transplanting of paddy going on actively prospects generally good cholera and cattle disease not yet ceased
Dacca	1 13	Harvesting of early paddy still continues yield full average prospects of late paddy and sugarcane promising jute which is being reaped is expected to yield an average outturn public health good
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2 67	Transplanting of late rice nearly finished prospects of the crop very promising everywhere except at Barrackpore where excess of rain has injured it harvesting of early rice and jute commenced yield from both very satisfactory fever prevalent cattle disease also to a slight extent in Diamond Harbour
Moorshedabad	1 74	Prospects good early paddy being harvested transplanting of paddy seedlings almost over in a few more showers is wanted towards west of district fever in some thannas
Rajshahye	1 06	Weather hot and cloudy prospect of late paddy favourable cutting of early rice continues outturn expected to be an average one fever prevalent
Burdwan	2 93	Crops promising early rice harvest begun
Rungpore	2 02	Weather rather close sky cloudy prospects of crops favourable fever disappearing
Bhagalpur	2 16	Prospects fair transplanting in south though late progressing favourably autumn harvest commenced public health very good
Purneah	1 76	Prospects fair transplanting of winter rice nearly finished autumn harvest fair fever very prevalent
Patna	1 21	Prospects fine good
Durbhunga	33	Weather rainy condition of crops good transplanting proceeding briskly but in Durbhunga excessive floods have injured crops fever prevalent and rivers have a tendency to fill
Hazaribagh	4 15	Weather seasonable transplanting of rice nearly finished *makai* beginning to come into market at cheap rate and prospects of other autumn crops good general health good cattle disease still prevalent in some villages in Pachamba subdivision
Cuttack	6 04	Prospect favourable early rice being reaped and late rice weeded cholera [illegible] small-pox still prevalent *General Remark* Rain in all districts during week prospects generally favourable but in a few places slight damage by excessive rain reported transplanting of rice rapidly progressing autumn crops being harvested generally with prospect of full average yield sugarcane well fever in many districts cholera still in Cuttack and [illegible] cattle murrain cattle reported from Noakhally
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug 24th)	Good rainfall on 23rd in all the district [illegible]	More rain expected [illegible] very little sickness prices stationary
Allahabad ( )	4 in Sadr 2 in West Doab on 23rd *nil* elsewhere	Complaint of drought general cholera much better in interior 28 deaths only in [illegible] wheat 20 seers [illegible]
Gorakhpur	1 2 at Sadr	Weather very [illegible] all crops excellent health good
Jhansi (Aug 24th)	*Nil*	Rain much needed [illegible] prices rising health good
Agra (24th)		Break in the rains continuing much anxiety strong westerly wind and hot sun drying up the crops rain is much wanted fever and bad health have appeared
Bareilly (25th)	*Nil*	Weather clear no rains strong wind west country drying up rain much needed specially for rice crops price of grain not much affected as yet except in imported grain rather different parts of district a few more cases in Bareilly city disease not yet epidemic
Meerut ( )		West wind cloudless sky rain much wanted prices rising health fair cheapest wheat 16 seers barley 2[illegible] seers *juar* 23 seers gram 19 seers
Kumaun (24th)	Partial rain till 22nd good rain on 23rd	Prospects good wind now south easterly cattle disease abating
Lucknow (25th)	8 at Sadr 7 at Mohanlalganj	Rain partial wind west sky clear rain much wanted fever and cholera reported barley 28 seers

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
N W P and Oudh— *continued*		
Partabgarh (Aug 23rd)	*Nil*	Rain specially wanted in parganas Patti B har and Manikpur *kuar* paddy i b ginning t suffer other crops pr mise well hea th good some cattle disease r p rted in the Sangipur thana
Sitapur (25th)	*Nil*	Dry wind fr m west for greater part of week but now changed to east rain much n eded light rise in prices wh at 21 seers barley 32 s ers cholera d creasing
Fyzabad ( )	3	Prospect favourable rain want d public health good
		General Remarks—Break in rains still continue and a fall is now urgently n d d in all but th extr m ea t d trict prices hav a tendency to rise g neral health good ch l ra still in Lucknow Allahabad Bareilly and Sitapur but is decreasing
Punjab— (Aug 24th)—		
Delhi	*Nil*	Prices rising health fair
Hissar	*Nil*	Crops all rising prices rising fever prevailing
Umballa	*Nil*	Crops flourishing health fair
Jullundur	*Nil*	Prices rising health good
Lahore	*Nil*	Sowing prices rising health good
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Crops suffering prices rising
Sialkot	1 to 3 in parts	Prices steady health good
Rawalpindi	1 7	Agricultural prospects promising
Peshawar	*Nil*	Rain st pped t l ad light fall in prices
Mooltan	*Nil*	Indian *nullah* and all things nearly ripe health good prices steady
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Sowing nearly complete l fall prices rising
		General Remarks—Health generally good more rain wanted to prevent injury to crops
Central Provinces— (Aug 25th)—		
Nagpur	1 14	Crops beginning to suffer from want f rain health good
Jubbulpore	0 3	Rain n eded prices steady but crops good small pox prevalent prices rising
Saugor	0 5	Rain wanted cotton prospects good small pox and cattle disease prevalent prices rising
Seoni	7	Cloudy rain wanted prices falling
Hoshangabad		Rain wanted health prevalent price fallen
Raipur	01	Cloudy weather but rain wanted health good cattle disease prevalent
Sambalpur (Aug 19th)	0 3	Heavy showers with occasional sunshine prospects good cholera prevalent
		General Remarks—The rainfall of the week has been very limited in all districts but Sambalpur was doing well sowing operations in progress and agricultural prospects continue fair wheat has been sown and there is still need of rain. Cholera still prevalent, cattle disease and small pox still prevail in some districts
British Burma— (Aug 21st)—		
Akyab	11 81	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good crop prospects excellent cattle disease [illegible]
Rangoon	3 73	Total rainfall 11 08 public health good
Bassein	3 12	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good weather unsuitable for cultivation
Prome	3 40	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good crop prospects fair
Amherst (Moulmein)	6	Total rainfall 118 0 public health good [illegible]
Toungoo	5 56	Total rainfall [illegible] public health good crop prospects generally fair
		General Remarks—Public health good [illegible] fair [illegible] from Amherst and Mergui
Assam— (Aug 25th)—		
Gauhati	18	Transplanting of *sali* in progress
Sylhet	5	Fall in rivers [illegible] flood in Mach
Cachar	3 31	Weather warm [illegible] of *dhan* and *sali* crops progressing [illegible] public health good
Dibrugarh	1	Weather favourable for *sali* crop district healthy
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug 25th)—		
Bangalore	6 91	Crops in good condition generally except in parts of Tumkur and Shimoga districts prospects fair coffee prospects in Coorg poor health good cattle-disease abating prices fluctuating
Mysore		
Mercara	1 42	

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug 25th)		
Amraoti	62 (not general)	Crops withering in parts
Akola		Rain very much wanted
Hyderabad	1 55	Total rainfall since 1st January 11 82 rain proving beneficial to crops ague prevailing in one taluk cattle disease in two prices rising
Central India States—(Aug 25th)—		
Indore	73	
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Rain much wanted cholera still prevailing in surrounding villages heat rates wheat 11 gram 19½ *jowar 2*[illegible] and *bajra 27½* seers
Sutna	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable but rain much wanted public health good
Rutlam	*Nil*	Rain needed for crops public health good
Neemuch Goona Bhopal Agar Nowgong Manpur	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable but rain much wanted public health good
		General Remarks—Rain wanted throughout Central India in Holkar Nimar districts 5 or 6 inches only fallen
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug 2[illegible])	*Nil*	Partially cloudy and windy
Sirohi (22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good malarious fever prevalent prospects good eas nil
Marwar (20th)	*Nil*	Nil month water in tank slight fever eyesor prospects favourable
Mewar ( )	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full health fair prospects good
Harowtee (21st)	*Nil*	Rain required for grain and crops prices rising in consequence health good
Jhallawar (19th)		Weather fine prospect good
Ajmere (21st)		High winds rain required for crops and tanks prices rising health good
Jeypore (25th) Bhurtpore	*Nil*	Rain much wanted westerly winds prices rising health good
Ulwur (Aug 24th)		High westerly winds rain much wanted crops little damaged yet health fair
Nepal—(Aug 17th)—		
Katmandu	3 74	Constant rain and cloudy weather

C GRANT,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th August, 1880

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K G , P C , G M S I , *presiding*

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab, K C S I

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G C B , G C S I , C I E

General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, R A , K C B , C I E

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I , C I E

The Hon'ble J Gibbs C S I

The Hon'ble C U Aitchison, LL D , C S I

The Hon'ble B W Colvin

The Hon'ble C Grant

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSES COURTS BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency towns He had read somewhere that the present Secretary of State for India had been once observed in the course of one of his own speeches to yawn and that when asked why he had done so he replied because his speech was so stupid MR STOKES feared that during the observations which it would be necessary for him to offer to the Council on the present occasion not only he but his audience would yawn not merely once, but several times but he would endeavour to state what he had to say in as few words as possible

The Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency towns were established by a Charter of George the Second dated 8th January 1753 (a little more than four years before the battle of Plassey was fought) and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts now existing in British India They had, from time to time undergone many changes their constitution having been re-modelled their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864 which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts but they had been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which in recent years the procedure of the other civil Courts had been reformed The result of that was that they had become somewhat antiquated and did not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system, that their powers and procedure were, in many particulars defective, and that though owing to the efficient manner in which they had been worked they had generally given satisfaction, questions had often to be discussed in them which to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge (the Hon'ble Mutusami Ayyar) now on the bench of the Madras High Court, 'are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England'

The necessity of completely revising the law relating to those Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr Hogan and Mr Boulnois two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by our hon'ble and learned colleague Mr Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter had been, from time to time, postponed, pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the

jurisdiction and powers of the Courts Those proposals had now been very fully discussed both in the Home and the Legislative Departments and by the Judges of the different Courts as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as could well be hoped for had been attained and the present Bill had accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law

The most important change introduced by it lay in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs 1,000 to Rs 2 000 This extension was asked for as far back as 1867 by the Calcutta Trades Association—a body to which we were indebted not only for some valuable suggestions as to legislation, but also for useful criticisms on many of our Bills It had since then been much discussed, and had the approval of the Governments of Madras Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras and of the High Court at Calcutta The only opposition to it came from the High Court at Bombay and that opposition appeared to proceed not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension as from a fear that it would not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we should be in a better position to form an opinion after the Bill had been published

Assuming then that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction was to be raised as proposed the question arose whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs 1 000 or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law was sufficient On that point the difference of opinion had been greater The Governments of Bombay and Bengal the Calcutta High Court and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay were against admitting an appeal The Government of Madras, the High Court there and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, were in favour of it as was also Mr Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to On the one hand, it was urged that allowing an appeal was, especially as it involved the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value was insisted on, and it was pointed out that, in two at least of the Presidency towns (Bombay and Madras) the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevailed The Bill as at present drawn did not provide an appeal but the Select Committee to which he hoped it would be referred would consider whether in suits above Rs 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed

The next question which presented itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts was that as to the classes of suits which those Courts should be empowered to hear It had been thought best both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible of the petty litigation which now forms a considerable portion of their work on their original side and in order to avoid as far as might be the doubts and difficulties which attended the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions

The most important of those exceptions was that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property It appeared from the records of the Legislative Department that the framers of Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Presidency Small Cause Courts in such suits but there had been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay had held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act No IX of 1850 The Bombay High Court had held further that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court held that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act The Madras High Court had held

that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction It would seem that the learned judges, like a certain united family in Ireland had "all agreed to disagree" To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs 500, was, for some reason which had not been fully explained, but little resorted to

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court were in favour of giving the jurisdiction The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court were against it The Bill as he had already intimated would not give it and it was manifest that, if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would have to be introduced An appeal should certainly be given, proper provision would have to be made for execution and probably some rules would as suggested both by the Calcutta and the Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions of the Small Cause Court as *res judicata* Considering the fact that questions of rights in respect of immoveable property in the Presidency towns were to use the words of the Bombay Government 'peculiarly intricate and difficult,' he was himself against giving the jurisdiction

Other suits in which it was proposed to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts were the suits mentioned in section 25 of Act IX of 1850 and in addition thereto suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council, suits for partition, for foreclosure, for redemption, suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property administration suits suits to obtain an injunction or enforce a trust The machinery of the Presidency Small Cause Courts was not such that it could deal usefully with most of these matters the difficult and complicated questions which constantly arose in the suits just mentioned could not possibly be disposed of in the summary manner which the public had a right to expect from a Small Cause Court and (speaking with all respect for the present able and learned Judges) the constitution of those Courts was not such that those questions could always be safely left to their decision

The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court had for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places particularly in Madras driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court The objections that existed to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property applied also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property In execution cases complicated questions as to the relative priority of incumbrancers or as to the rights of persons claiming maintenance out of the attached property, constantly presented themselves in the Presidency towns, and to dispose of such questions satisfactorily not only required an astute and learned lawyer but a patient, searching and laborious trial to grant it would seriously impede the Small Cause Court in the disposal of cases for the speedy decision of which it primarily existed The Bill would accordingly empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act No XI of 1865 The only serious opposition to this proposal came from the High Court at Bombay and it rested mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years had been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees Objections which, however weighty they might be in the mufassal where the land was the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people and was in fact the basis of society, had little or no force in the cases that occurred in the Presidency towns

It had been held that the procedure in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was that of the Courts of common law in England, except in so far as it had been modified by Act IX of 1850 The result was that technical questions as to forms of action and the effect of particular pleas often engaged the attention of the judges, though they arose nowhere else in India The Bill

and one of its schedules would make the simple and uniform Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency towns, as it was of those in the Mufassal, but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court fees, fees to Counsel and attorneys, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, had been retained, and it might be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses, should not be introduced

The Bill would confer in the Presidency Small Cause Courts a limited insolvency jurisdiction This was completely new The introduction of provisions for this purpose had been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they were at present burthened, to the great detriment of more important business In Calcutta for instance the business in insolvency occupied a Barrister Judge for nearly thirty days in the year, and all the Judges who had sat in the Insolvent Court were unanimous in the opinion that this amount of Judge's time so lost to the High Court was not accompanied by commensurate advantages to the public in the application and working of the insolvent law In their report for 1875 the High Court said that ' during the last three years the instances might be counted on the fingers in which resort has been had to the Insolvent Court for the purpose of an equitable distribution among creditors of any appreciable estate belonging to the insolvent In the great majority of cases the applications are made by the debtors themselves only when arrest is imminent or has actually been effected and when they really have no property left or have taken means to conceal it That was in 1875 But things had become no better in the meantime In fact, it might be said *ingravescit in dies malum* There had been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court The Bill would assign to the Small Cause Court all cases of non traders leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders This was the principle of division proposed by the Calcutta High Court and it seemed to be the most convenient for it was as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arose in this country The great mass of non trading insolvents consisted of Government clerks who had lived beyond their means and the settlement of their affairs was, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in most cases little or no assets to recover or distribute

The Bill would also contain a chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction The object of this was to relieve the High Court, and at the same time to provide in the case of small estates when the assets of the deceased were less than Rs 1 000 a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration

These were the chief points of the proposed Legislation He had only to thank the Council for listening so patiently to what was indeed a *labor operosus ac molestus* and to add that the Bill would be published as soon as possible but that it would not be proceeded with till the Council had re assembled at Calcutta in order to give the public and the profession ample time to familiarise themselves with its provisions, it would not come into force before the 1st July 1881

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 3rd September, 1880

SIMLA } D FITZPATRICK,

The 20th August, 1880 } *Secretary to the Government of India,*
Legislative Department

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 13th March 1880

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT—Original Side

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 25th August 1880

Mr S Tremearne Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 16th of August instant, under Section 44*a* of the Civil Leave Code

By Order,

R BELCHAMBERS

Registrar

BANK OF BENGAL

NOTICE

Calcutta the 26th August 1880

Mr E M Slater has been appointed to act as the Bank s Agent in Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr G W Moultrie, or until further orders

For the Bank of Bengal

R HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 23rd August 1880

No 18 —Mr F G Teale, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th August 1880

No 19—Mr W H M Hare, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th August 1880

R MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir Genl of Tels in India

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880

No 8—Mr S O Madras, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1880

The 25th August 1880

No 9—Mr R Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade is granted privilege leave for two months under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1880

J SCONCE, *Lieut Col,*
Deputy Surveyor General

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 17th August 1880

No 35—Mr J D Davies, Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th August 1880

The 18th August 1880

No 36—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 275, dated 13th August 1880 Lieutenant H L Wells, R E, Executive Engineer 4th Grade (temporary rank) joined the Military Works Branch on 8th August 1880

C W HUTCHINSON, *Lieut Genl R E*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 20th August 1880

No 21—Major A C Padday, R E Executive Engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works is granted three months privilege leave, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 13th August 1880

No 22—With reference to this Office No 21 of this day's date, Major A C Padday, R E, Executive Engineer, and Mr M Birkbeck Executive Engineer, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 12th August 1880

G P DEPALEZIEUX FALCONNET *Lt Col R E*
Supdg Engr Meerut Command
Military Works

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 18th August 1880

No 112—The following transfer is made from the Kurram Valley Railway Survey —

Major K A Jopp R E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta

No 113—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 269, dated 12th August 1880, Mr S Jarman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway

The 19th August 1880

No 114—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 271, dated 12th August 1880 Mr G W Winckler, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Jacobabad Section

No 115—Mr A S Gerrard Assistant Engineer 1st Grade passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 22nd June 1880

J S TREVOR, *Major Genl, R E,*
Director General

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY

Pachmarhi the 17th August 1880

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station The conditions of contract specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer in Chief, at Pachmarhi Central Provinces where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained

The work will be divided into four sections as under —

I—Itarsi to River Nerbudda
II—Nerbudda Bridge
III—The Ghat Incline
IV—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work

The tenders are required by the 15th September next

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of tenders and to be forfeited in case of non fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz —

For Section	I	Rs	300
"	II	"	600
"	III	"	1,000
"	IV	"	700

H T GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer in Chief,
Bhopal State Railway

KURRAM VALLEY STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 10th August 1880

No 31 —With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 248, dated 28th July last, Major S C Clarke R E , Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on these Surveys on the forenoon of the 4th instant

H J NUTHALL, *Major, B S C*,
Engineer in Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Peshawar Section

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawalpindi, the 21st August 1880

No 26 —Mr J Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three weeks' privilege leave with effect from 28th July 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

No 27 —Mr O J Shedlock, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, is granted one month s privilege leave with effect from 11th August 1880

No 28 —Mr H J Oddie Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave on medical certificate granted him—*vide* Director General of Railways Notification No 106 dated 9th August 1880—on the 4th July and is posted to the Office of Engineer in Chief

F L O CALLAGHAN
Engineer in Chief

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical showing the ordinary causes affecting health the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted The work which if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881 Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty s Forces in Bengal and Principal Medical Officer Her Majesty's British Forces in India the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and an officer of the Quartermaster General s Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required

ALLEN JOHNSON *Colonel*
Secy to the Govt of India

SIMLA
The 16th July 1880

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A	P	R	A	P
Capital paid up				2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22 89 615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	79 46 975	6	10	2 78 63 835	15	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1 99 16 860	8	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3 00 21 423	2	1
Bank Post Bills &c				5 47 710	3	5
Sundries				10 99 631	5	9
RUPEES				8 18 22 224	10	9

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1 36 88 925	0	0
Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				63 82 453	10	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches				43 01 531	10	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 68 59 394	13	0
Balances with other Banks				5 42 532	13	4
Bullion				55 768	0	2
Dead Stock				10 55 792	15	4
Stamps				8 805	7	0
Sundries				4 06 767	3	2
				4 33 01 971	8	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1 43 94 360	7	3	3 85 20 253	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2 41 25 892	11	0			
RUPEES				8 18 22 224	10	9

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 26th August 1880

J GORDON
Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

R HARDIE
Secy & Treasurer

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED	General Treasury	Currency Department	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department
1880	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Aug 16		88 656	84	1 754	53 20 744	23,10 0 0
17		01 796		1 7 4	52 21 41	2 24,427
18		43 134	1 695	11	51 41 714	21 85 021
19		59 424		9	51 39 458	21 28 684
20		1 12 072		9	50 4 356	20 23 459
21		1 0 539		9	49 53 322	19 22 207

CALCUTTA MINT }
The 23rd Aug 1880 } J F TENNANT Col R E
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 26th August 1880 Rs 1,35 31 445 1 8

J WESTLAND
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA }
The 27th August 1880 }

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
205	D 12–28702	5	The Post Master General North West rn Provinces
206	D 18—54782	100	Raghubar Dial Mainpuri

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
20	F 7—53983 } D 10—60.39 }	5	Nuthoo Mull Rawalpindee

Mi mat hed

ALLAHABAD }
The 2.th August 1880 }
W H EGERTON *A A G*
In charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
W	M 46—41387 M 3—2,358	50 } 20 }	D J Menezes Bhosawal

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1880		Rs	
H1)	M 34—80941	20	Revd J F ( ) a Bombay
H130	M 51—*135	10	Budl n g Nunkoo mg Bombay
M 1	M 3 —81436 } —81 133 } M 1 — 103 } M 15—5980 }	100 } 10 }	Abdul Rehman Salav Mahomed Bombay

BOMBAY }
The 24th August 1880 }

C I CRAWLEY
Offg Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
180	O 68—59285	100	Messrs Ahmeddeen & Co.
181	O 70—96129	500	Babu Hera Lal Roy

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
118	O 10–31845 } – 51112 } O 11—8764 } —87648 }	10 } 10 }	Beneck Misser
119	O 44—291 9 } —.3430 }	10	Babu Doyal Chand Halder
121	O 77—43281 } —43282 }	10	Mr L B B King
122	L 21—40012 } —40015 } L 24—62 53 } —6 752 }	5 } 5 }	Messrs D B Mehta & Co
123	L 56—2 742 } —25743 }	5	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy
196	O 12—33193	10	Babu Bunsee Lal Abeerchand Rai Bahadoor
197	O 75—38492	10	Babu Mooralydhur Johuri
198	L 93—06 ,3	50	Babu Gopeekant Roy
199	O 61—01317 O 60—98716 O 81—73379	20 } 20 } 10 }	Mr E W Hart
200	O 77—9 981	10	Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose
201	O 68—87371	100	Babu Kristo Lal Dutt
202	O 37—37.35	5	Babu Ram Lal Chatterjee
203	I 26—99723	5	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee

CALCUTTA }
The 27th August 1880 }

FRED GREENWAY
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
G 14—59174	10	Leelaram Chenrai Munshi Police Office Kurrachee

KURRACHEE }
The 2th August 1880 }

W PATTON
Asst Depy Commr P C K C

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
68	L 15—56606	50	C A Greenwood Esq Sealkote
69	F 17—02872	20	G Mitchell Esq Lahore
70	F 18—09575 } to —09585 }	10 } each }	Hurchand Roy Umballa

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
10	F 15—52505 —37357	50 } 50 }	W F Woodward Esq Mussoorie
115	L 16—89974	10	Joala Singh Lahore

LAHORE }
The 21st August 1880 }

H J BRERETON
Asst to Acctt Genl in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
38	B 47—01157	5	Tirunarayana Das c/o B S Krishnaswami Nayadu Inspector of Police Kumbaconam
	—14669	5	
	B 60—451f9	10	
	B 57—66589	20	
39	B 60—70280	10	Varadarajulu Mudali Kana kupillai f Mr C l at h V pery Madras
	—75378	10	
	—7634J	10	
	—77683	10	
	B 57—81028	20	
	—81230	20	
	—81254	20	
	B 66—13100	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
86	B 55—f0533	50	T V Arunachala Pillai & Co C g r M r hant Warriore
8	B f0—43118	10	Ghulam Sheriff Bhim iuk upol m f l i op ly f r J banur Kh i Sal il B i g l i
88	B 56—55f80	10	M Al Ulul Sl ff M r h nt Ir jh u M l a
8J	B f1—3 f64f	f0	K I k lu nura ıvı Bu l ı r ill j h n N ll r Dis tr t
10	B f6—78316	10	Mrs S H m lt ı l m ı lkam Madr
11	B L—851 3	20	B R n al i ga Aiy u Pl ul r D t t (u t Cu lh l ı
	B f2—4f 12	100	D ul l ha E lul j O t
	f8 f	100	c m ı l
1	B 41—4604f	10	Haj M tti Kasn ı ı & C
	—46043		A ı mai Sti t M ı lha

W gly J d

FORT SAINT GEORGE
The 1 t l August 1880

H S GROVES

Offg A t to A tt G nl
n ha g f Paper Curr y Dept
f i C n s nr

Nagpur Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Reg No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1879 80 H28	F 8—of 8	0	R u ı Ghose Cl rk t th (ı f l ı C n ı s Offi Saı il lpur
1880 81 H10	F 13—39076	5	I l n / h Aud r j f K jt

NAGPUR
The 18th August 1880

W D COWIES

Asst t Depy Acctt (nl C l I r n e
ha j of I j r C n y

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla the 20th August 1880

No 5868—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India —

POSTAL CIRCLE PUNJAB

Mr J W Buckner has been appointed to act as Superintendent Punjab Military Horse Van Dak and Bullock Train Rawalpindi

Mr C Lawder has been appointed to be Superintendent, Quetta Division

Mr Swinburne has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Quetta Division

Mr T W Tytler has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Kurrum Division

G J HYNES

Offg Asst Dir Genl
of the Post Office of India

The 27th August 1880

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

F	R x l ost t	Date	P r St t
		1880	
P (lf M d as (l ltl l t dl t l t	6-30 m	28th A g	F o ı B b y
F r g M ll a B b y D Bo k j t l j tt r	6 30	30th	St M l
l k t	6 30	1 t b j t	F B t
R g M lm ı l St lt	6 30	31 t A g	F B l
Ci ltt g g Al y b l R g	6 30	2 d Sept	St l /
l lf	6 30	3 d	S M d
I t Bl d C t	6-30	4th	F m B l
	6 30	3 d	St S t

N B—Il L tt B will l t 6 30 ı m p ecısely ff l l h f g l tte f lly j pa l d b ng tr j t g t mj ff (4) h o will b c d j t 7 m

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta P t Office the 26th August 1880

A F j — All Muste F — A d F — B t M — B l L — B tt J B — B w S — C t J J — C t rs l — C ı l — C gl t C j t C — C tt ll — C l W ll — D tt R — l C t l — D l my l — l ll F — l k G — D k ll l — D k & C — l k l — Di t A M — D l F — D b C — D gl C A

D glas R H — D t b F — D d R H — D Roau l — D So S — F d J F — F l H — F l k (— G y & C — G l M A — G J l — J — H M A y — H t M M — H d L G — l k C j t (l W D) — J ll M s. L — l A — l g M ll — M l l Mast F s — M gl R H — M y R — M F — C l lh B th rs — (A t) — l l l j All d

l Cl l S g — R g Mrs l — R l t L — R l l — R j rt D k E m — Sal — Sa d l — S t l ll — Sl w H A — Sl lls M A — Sl j k — l A M J — l J F — S ll H — St t M — l M — W d M — W l M (m) — W ll S g F — W lk C — Walt C — W ll l W ll — W gl W (— W ll j — — Y g l M

Letters marked Care of Post Office to be kept till called for

Aldl y C j t l W — A l w J — A C pt — B F — B lly ll — Bl l — Bl kt l W — B ll M J — B M M j — Byt l H — C l — C ll M I — C G (— C l l W — C wl E l — C t C — D C t — D j Hadd — E J — (J — H k M — H yw l M Is boll — H ll J s

H w tt l t W l — H j k k Will m — I l G R — J b S — l k W — K l A g t — K lly F J — M tt Al — M W ll J — M l l G — M ll M A — M t M — M d l M F — l l R C (S l — (l j — P k M J — l R — l l g t M (— l l F — R W ll m — R l R — R Lt R J

R k — S l lt, C — S C d — Sl Sh l M l — S l t S g F — S tl D gl — S th W — S A W l — St l g W ll — St m t F — St th M W — l l — l pl M l — Ih j W — lh J l — l bo W — W ll W M — W d M — Wight C l — Wilk W l — Wyll — X /

Newspapers

A dr w S s — B l B ly — C wll E l

D ha l P — l is G R — l eud gast M s

Thomps ı J l u — W l J ll

Registered Letters

D b F E — G p G — K m Alli Sub Surveyor

M g m, P te — l into, J A

Warbett E j — You g E A

E C GEORGE

Presidency Post Master

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہہ دوا کونینائین کے خوب قایم مقام هی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے جوکوئي ایک بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے نقد قیمت بعد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ اٹھہ انہ , آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ اٹھہ آنہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد قیمت بعد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ , اٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ انہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بکتي هی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ انہ

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HENRY F BLANFORD

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India

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Price Anna 1 each —

No 1 Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light vessel at the entrance to Hooghly River
2 Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago
3 Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District
4 Intended alteration in False Point Light
5 Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast
6 Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch
7 Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch
8 Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay
9 Wreck marking vessels
10 The alteration in the position and improvement of Moore Port Light
11 Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka
12 Delagoa Bay — Removal of Cockburn Light vessel in Bad Weather
13 (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burn tt River Entrance Au tral a (2) Fixed Light on I lay lop Islet—Pioneer River—Ro kv Islets (3) Revolving Light on I) Islets—Irn ity Bay (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour
14 Sunken danger Between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal
15 Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand
16 Dangerous rocks N W and S E of the Southern most of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands
17 Australia—South coast Gulf of St Vincent (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable Port Phillip (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at William Town (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef
18 Longitude of the Time Ball Calcutta and of Saugor Light House River Hooghly
19 (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at Fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java
(2) Shoal in the fairway to Batavia Road
(3) Fixed Light on Meind r Reef—Madura Strait
20 (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa South Coast
( ) D t i gui l ing features arking the Entrance to Juba River
(3) Ditto Entrance t U ll t River
21 Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashi g)
22 (1) Alteration in Lights at St Paul and St Denis Reunion Island
(2) Harbour Light at St Pierre
23 Buoy off Carwar Harbour (Sedashegur)
24 Buoys and Beacons Zanzibar Harbour
25 Alteration of False Point Light Bay of Bengal Coast of Orissa
26 Red Buoy marking smooth water anchorage off Port Blair
27 Change in the channel range limits of the Port, Madras
28 Intended discontinuance of Light at El W b (Sh im W j l) Red Sea
29 Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Light on Rocks at False Point Light h u
30 Replacing of the Buoy at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light
31 Range and visibility of the Light exhibited from Kistna
32 Light at Battricaloa
33 Black Buoy laid 1 wi C h ut R islstead t mark the limits of Foul Ground
34 Light at Batticaloa
35 Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashegur)
36 Lighted Buoy south of Aden
37 Black Buoy off Point Gordewar (Godavery)
38 Light at Batticaloa
39 Leading Light in Su z Bay
40 M ir S u aj h i
41 Black Buoy off Point Gordewar (Godavery)
42 M h Sem j l ore
43 Bu t Calicut

Notices issued during the year 1880—

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2 Discontinuance of Maroon Light at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel
3 Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point
4 Extension of the period of exhibition of the intermediate Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly
Alteration in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning Singapore

No 6 Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore
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CALCUTTA SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880

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PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1866 AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order dated the 26th day of July 1880 appointed Alexander Rankin McIntosh of Calcutta a member of the firm of Messrs A R McIntosh & Co Merchants and Agents to be the Official Liquidator of the above named Company

Dated this 18th day of August 1880

R BELCHAMBERS
Registrar

JOSCELINE F WATKINS
Attorney

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND

The following Resolutions passed at the adjourned Special General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 17th July 1880 is published for general information —

That an additional grant of Rs 100 for payment to the Auditors of the Accounts of 1878 79 be sanctioned

That the other supplementary grants *viz* Rs 70 under Medical Fees Rs 100 under Printing Charges and Rs 45 under Miscellaneous Charges *viz* Rs 30 for Stamps and Rs 15 for Contingencies making the total supplementary grant for 1880 81 Rs 315 as proposed by the Directors be sanctioned

RAMSHUNKER SEN
Chairman

PREONATH DUTT
Secretary

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr John Halliday in the firm of Bulloch Brothers & Co Rangoon Akyab, Bassein Chittagong and Moulmein has ceased as from the 14th instant and that his interest and responsibility in the firm of J & G Bulloch & Co, London, will cease as from the 30th October next

The several business will be carried on henceforth under the same styles as heretofore by the remaining partners —

George Bulloch James Henderson James Dick Jame Mathew Leishman John Ferrie William Allan Carswell Hardie William Charl Grieve John Mitchell Anderson Charles Watson Robertson and James George Grieve

Dated this 16th day of August 1880

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No 10224 of the 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs 1 000 originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Govin Prosad and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT
65 Mooktaram Baboo's Street

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No [illegible] of the reduced 4 per cent Loan of 16th January 1879 for Rs 500 originally standing in the name of T Alamalammah, administratrix of T Streeneva

such rry ar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW
Kayalcheiroo Bellary Distric in the Madras Presidency

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 009985 of the 4 per cent of 1835 36, for Rs 2 000 originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

MOHOMED MEHDI
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali Lucknow

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No 060 08 of the 4 per cent of 1st May 1855, for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR
Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah

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Stolen

The under mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C Lutchmana Row and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited —

No 066105 of 4 per cent reduced loan of 1879, for Rs 500

No 066106, of 4 per cent reduced loan of 1879 for Rs 600

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY
Mint Street Black Town, Madras